The concise Oxford dictionary of current English

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The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English

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Authors of ‘The King’s English’

from The Oxford Dictionary

SEVENTH IMPRESSION

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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. *punctilios, 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 com-
 pound words, we had to abandon the attempt as hopeless, and
welter 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 (-āshn) and of the a in path &c. (-ā-, -ā-) 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 kötāj, 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, β, μ, = ph, kh, ps, rh, rrh, and q, η, φ, = ai, ei, oi), and not according to the Latin transliteration, the rules for which are as follows: Greek k = 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, -ös (nom. masc.), -öö, = -us, -um; -ös, -ö (1st decl. nom.) = -a; -ön (nom.) = -o; -ös (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 ο (o), and the e of Latin infinitives of 2nd conj. (-ēre, -ēri), are regularly marked long. The accented letters (ā, ā, &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 convenir f. L con(venire vent-) come) assemble, agree, fit]. The stem vent- and the senses agree, fit, are here added for the purposes of convention and convenience, which are referred to 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 kakoepeia, under cacoepy, accordingly appears as 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 Etymological Dictionary (Clarendon Press, 4th edition, 1910). From S to Z Prof. Skeat’s work has been our main authority, the 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 slander to libel and scandal, from creationism to evolution and vice versa, and from tenon to mortise and vice versa.

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

(3) from one or more words of a proverb or the like to that under which alone the proverb is explained. Play and drake contain such references to duck, flesh and herring to 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 pie, sea-pie is merely referred (sea-p) to sea, but magpie, besides being referred to the article magpie, is recorded (=MAGPIE) as one of the senses of 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 (*adj.* 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
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<th>adjective</th>
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<td>W.</td>
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<td>w.</td>
<td>with</td>
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<td>WG.</td>
<td>West German</td>
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* sign affixed to all forms not recorded but merely inferred, with the exception of those called Aryan or Teut. (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, exaggerator); two equal accents in one word are both marked (ti’thit); and the ‘ is used for the secondary as well as for the main accent in long words where the former might be doubtful (circumgyræta, a biogenetically).

But the place of the turned period in syllables whose vowel sound is modified by r or re is after the whole combination (porter, purely), any possible confusion being guarded against by the – or – (merely, but heretical). Similarly it stands after silent consonants (mighty, debtor, blackguard), consonants that merely modify a vowel sound (calmness), or a mute following the accented vowel (bluebell).

Some miscellaneous examples are added:—fœrest, forenoon, fortnight, forensic; barring, barrack; balmy, bal’sam; arraign; demesne; singling, signature; higher; Cadmian; defray; bye-law; da’madownidilly; ca’nonization.

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:—mâle, mâle, wâle, mède, mâte, mûte, mòdâ; râck, râck, râck, rûck, rûck; ca’w, cow; bah, boil.

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

mâre, mère, mûre, mûre, demûre, moor; dowry; part, part, port.

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

4. 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 the (|=then); g as in yet; j as in jet; ng as in singer; ngg as in finger; n-g as in un-gard (|=unguarded); r as in rat (and see vowel-combinations above); s as in sister; th as in thinkeith; tsh as in tship (=ship); w as in wil (and see vowel sounds above); y as in yet; zh as in fuzhn (=fusion).

Letters marked – or – in the word itself have the same value as in the brackets, except that é is also used, when there is no danger of confusion, to show that e is not mute or part of a compound sound; so nicety,onnen.

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, -es, 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=tah, and -sh, and some in -o, form plural by adding -es; others add -s.

6. Monosyllabic adjectives and disyllables 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
A, letter (pl. As, A's, Aes). (Mus.) note, and the corresponding scale. (In argument) first imaginary person or case. (Alg.) first known quantity. (Naut.) At (a wun), first-class ship in Lloyd's register; excellent, best, (colloq.) (Naut.) AE, third-class ship at Lloyd's.

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); assistant, as A.G. (general); aide, A.D.C. (de-camp); anno, as A.D. (domini), A.H. (hegira); 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; Abb., Archbishop; a/c, account; Adm., Admiral; advt., advertisement; act., actista; Ala., Alabama; Alas., Alaska; Alib., Alban., Bishop of St. Alban's; Ark., Arizona; Ark., Arkansas; arr., arrives.

A, 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 /ée/, but a unit, a clystér; also a one. Placed after many, such, what, or any adj. 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. (Unemphatic substitute for) one, some, any; one like a Daniel; (after all of many of, etc.) the same (all of a size), (distrib.) each («a» a year, where a is orig. = foll.). [weakening of OE an one].

a², prep. On, to, towards, into, in. Mostly now written as pref., or often omitted than expressed, or confused w. at. On: abed, afore. To: ashore. Towards: ashore; afar, aside. Into: apart, aside. 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, on].

a-, pref. f. various sources. (1) OE ar- or a-, a-v, (quartemaster & general); adjutant, as A.G. (general); cf. G er-. (2) OE an, on prep.; see prec. (3) OE of prep., as akin. (4) L ad- to, either directly, as aspect, or through F as achieve; many words derived in the latter way have been later assimilated to L spelling, as a/Adjectives, a/price. (5) L a, ab, from; directly, as over, or through F as a/dride; again somet. assimilated to L spelling, as a/drain. (6) L ex-out, utterly, through AF a-f. OF e-, es., as amend. (7) Gk ak, an-, not; without; directly, as amorphous, through L, as aculeate, or through L and F, as adamant; compounded chiefly w. Gk words, but also w. as moral.

A. suf. (1) Nn. f. Gk, L, and Rom. fem. sing., as idea (Gk), arena (L), piazza (It.), ducuma (Sp.), esp. Nat. Hist. terms, ancient or latinized mod. (Aegina, daikia), geogr. 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 (mammalia).

Abase, v.t.

Abase, v.t. Lower, humiliate, make base. Hence abasement n. [L OF abaisser (now abaisser) (d to + baisser to lower FL bbassar F bâsseur short)].


Aaron, n. (1) Heb. name, a son of Jacob; second of the twelve tribes of Israel. (2) A.D., the first year of the Christian era. (3) L a., a foot, a footstep, a step. (4) L ab., a breast, a bosom. (5) L abut, to butt against, touch. (6) L a., ab, from; directly, as over, or through F as a/dridge; again somet. assimilated to L spelling, as a/drain. (7) Gk ak, an-, not; without; directly, as amorphous, through L, as aculeate, or through L and F, as adamant; compounded chiefly w. Gk words, but also w. as moral.

Aaron's beard (a'raun's). n. Kinds of plant, esp. Great St. John's wort. [ref. to Ps. cxxxxii. 2].

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

Ab, ab, pref. Away, from, off, apart. [f. L ab, F a, Gk apo, E of, off, G ab]. In L reduced to a before g, m, v, changed to w before f, and to abs before t, in F often reduced to a-]

Ababok, adv. Backwards. (Naut.) of square sails pressed against mast by head wind; taken a., of ship w. sails in that state; (fig.) surprised. [t² + BACK] 1

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

Abaddon, n. (1) Heb. word, destruction (abad be punished) [L. adv. & prep. (naut.). In stern half of ship; behind. [t² + bT= OE be by + OE skaf adv. behind].

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 + + abandon jurisdiction, mettre à abandon meaning to put a person under any one's, including his own, control)]

Abandon, v.t. (or as F), n. Careless freedom, letting oneself go. [F, see prec.]

Abandoned, a. Profligate. [p.p. of ABANDON]

Abandoned, n. (law). Underwriter to whom salvage of wreck is abandoned. [ABANDON + -ed]

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

Abase, v.t. Lower, humiliate, make base. Hence abasement n. [L OF abaisser (now abaisser) (d to + baisser to lower FL bbassar F bâsseur short)]
abash, v.t. Put out of countenance; (chiefly in pass.) be confounded: hence aberration n. [f. OF abasir pastadv. f. is -L (c)].

abate, v.t. & l. Diminish (t. & l.). Do away with (nuisance); blunt (edge); lower (price); deduct, (specified or unspecified part of price; mitigate (violence); weaken (energy). Grow less (of flood or epidemic). (in law) quash (write or action). So abate the price. [f. OF abatre (f. to l. abater t. l. batere t. l. batere beat)]

abate, abate, n. Defence made of felled trees w. boughs pointing outward. Hence abatement. [f. abatis, OF abates f. l. LL abatactis of throwing down; cf. OF abatre, see ABATE]

abate, v.t. [F. abatir]. Public slaughterhouse.

abbé, n. Frenchman (orig. abbot) entitled to wear ecclesiastical dress, esp. without official duties. [f. F. l. abbe or nom. -as abbot]

abba, n. Office, jurisdiction, or tenure, of an abbot. [earlier abbeis (see -CV) f. LL. abbatis (f. abbatia (f. abbatu)]

abba, n. Lady superior of a nunnery. [OF abbesse (Pr. abaddes) f. LL abbatisa (abatia ABBAY.-AL)]

abbé (-e), n. Frenchman (orig. abbot) entitled to wear ecclesiastical dress, esp. without official duties. [f. F. l. abbé or nom. -as abbot]

abbé, n. Head of a abbey of monks; Abbey of Miuswec or of Our Lady, in medieval burseful festivities. Hence abbtoccy, abbotship, nn. [OE abbe, L. f. Gk abbas of (ABBA)]

abbeys, n. Buildings occupied by monks or nuns under an abbey or abbesses; the monks or nuns as a body; a church or house that was once an abbey or part of it. [f. OF abais, Pr. abadis, f. LL. abbatis a (abaty ABBAY)]

abbot, n. Head of a abbey of monks; Abbey of Miuswec or of Our Lady, in medieval burseful festivities. Hence abbtoccy, abbotship, nn. [OE abbe, L. f. Gk abbas of (ABBA)]

absolывать [at], a. Relatively short (esp. in nat. hist.). [f. L. ablativus p.p. of abbreviare shorten (ab off or ad to + brevis short)]

absolutamente, v.t. Make short (chiefly now of writing part of word for whole, but also of whole, store, etc.). Hence abbreviatio n. [l. prec. see AT]

ABC, n. The alphabet; rudiments of any subject; alphabetical railway guide.

abdi, v.t. Renounce formally or by default (a power, office, right; also abs., esp. of the crown). Hence abdication n. [f. L. abdicatio, -a (a) f. L. absiccare, -are, -ate]

abdomen, n. (Anat.) belly, including stomach, bowels, and other nutritive organs. (Zool.) hinder part of insects, spiders, &c. [L. stomax, dub.]

abdominal, a. Of the abdomen in either sense; (of fish) having the ventral fins under the belly. [f. abdomis, stem of prec. +AL]

aborindine, a. Corrupt. (as prec. +ous)

aborient, a. (anat.). Drawing away (of muscles that open or pull back the part they are fixed to). [f. L. aborient- part. st. of abd-]

aboround, v.t. Kidnap; take away (esp. a woman) by force or fraud; draw (limb &c.) from its natural position. [f. L. abdorcet- see prec.]

aborution, n. Illegal carrying off, esp. of a child, ward; forcible carrying off of any one, as from its natural position; shrinking of sides of a wound, causing it to gape; syllogism of which the minor pr

miss, and therefore the conclusion, is only probable. [f. L. abductio (prec. -IN)]

abduction, n. Person who abducts another; (also a. muscle) muscle that abducts a limb. [as ABDUCT + OR]

abduct, v.t. & l. (d- with -m). Adv. (naut.). On a line at right angles to the ship's length: a. of us, opposite our centre, abreast. [A2 + BEAM]

abed, adv. In bed. [A2 + BED]

abele, a (a)Abel, Abl), n. The white poplar. [f. Du. abed f. OF abel earlier abel f. LL. abellus dim. of abiles white]

aberglaube (O), n. Excessive belief, superstition. [O]

abordevine, n. Birdfancier's name for the skinkin. [L]

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

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. (Astron.) displacement of heavenly body's true position to observer. [f. L. aberratio; see prec. -ATION]

abey, v.t. (-t). Countenance or assist (offence or offender; esp. aid and a). Hence abetment, abettor, abettor, nn. [f. OF abetier (a to be-tier BART) or ext. adv. (L)]

abeyance (-e), n. State of suspension, dormant condition liable to revival, (of rights &c.; mostly in pl. be in or fall into a.). [f. L. of abecance (a to be-er = ll & l. ll badare gape)]

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

abhorrence, n. Detestation; detected thing (fallytety is my a.) [folk. -ENCE]

abhorrent, a. Inspiring disgust, hateful, of conduct, &c., often with to (person); inconsistent (from); (archaic) feeling disgust of), as, the Greeks were a. of excess. [f. L. abhorrire; see prec.]

abhorrer, n. (hist.). Nickname of those who signed addresses to Charles II in 1629. [ABHOR + ER]

abundance, n. Continuance. dwelling (in), abounding (by rules, &c.). [ABIDE + ANCE]

abide, v.t. & l. (past & p.p. abode 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 abid, f. L. (l) + PREP SIE]

abiding, a. Permanent. Hence abidingly, adv. [part. of ABIDE]

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

abigall, n. Lady's-maid. [character in Beaumont and Fletcher's Scornful Lady. perh. w. L. abigall (as in L. abiga)]

ability, n. Sufficient power, capacity (to do something); legal competency (to act); financial competency to meet a demand; cleverness, mental faculty, (general in sing., special in pl.). [f. OF abilities f. l. habilat- n. st. f. habi-lis (-al) a. able]

ab initio, adv. From the beginning. [L]
abígenésis, n. Spontaneous generation. (Allied words: abígenus, connected w. the doctrine; abígenetically adv. by spont. gen. or according to the doctrine; abígenist (2) n., one who believes in it; abígenous a., so produced; abígény (1) n. = abígene. [L. Gk. abios L. & (1) + bios life + géni = to produce].

abject, a. & n. Brought low; miserable; degrading, depreciable. (Bibl. and arch.) a person of the meanest condition. Hence abjectly adj., abjectness n. [L. ab-jectus p.p. of ab-jecti(ō) = to throw].

abjuration, n. Abasement, low estate. [L. ab-juratio = to abjure.]

abjure, v.t. & p.p. To renounce, to repudiate, to disclaim, to repose faith in another, to forsake, to formally relinquish, to abjure. [L. ab-jurari = to abjure.]

ablation, n. Action or form of renunciation on oath, in all senses of abjure (in hist. esp. of the Stuart claim). [L. ab-tractio = abduct.]

abjure, v.t. & p.p. To abjure oaths, to abjure all former conduct. [L. ab-jurare = to abjure.]

ablation, n. Weaning from the mother. [L. ab-lactatio = to abduct.]

ablation, n. Removal (esp. in surgery, of any part of body). [L. ablato = to abduct.]

ablation, n. Waste of a glacier or rock by melting or water action. [L. ablacio = to abduct.]

ablatio (ablative of ablatio) = abduct. [L. ablato = to abduct.]

ablativus, a., n. Term denoting the ablative case. [L. ablato = to abduct.]

ablation, n. Systematic vowel change in derivation, as in sing, sang, sung. [L. ablatio = to abduct.]

ablation, n. On fire; glittering; excited. [ablatus from ablato = to abduct.]

able, a. Talented, clever; competent, having the means or power (to), esp. w. parts of body to supply the deficiencies of can; legally qualified; able-bodied seaman (abrib. A.B.), of spotted flower, of hand; OF able, able (now able). [L. habesis handy (habetre to hold).

able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, able, ab
abolish (adv.) adv. & pred. a. All round from outside, as compose it a. He is my path, beat a. the bush; all round from a centre, as look or lay a. you, are round a. the field; as a. a. (the door), the fields a. Oxford, people or objects a. us, have not a penny a. me; here and there (in, or abs.), as smallpox a. is, move or order a. he put the tale a., I was much put a. (distressed), dotted a. the fields, man a. town; near in number, scale, degree, &c., as a. light, a. right, a. tired, may, was a. size (som. much a.); facing round, as right-a.-turn, the wrong way a., put (the ship) or go a.; round a party, as take turns a., read 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, do so all. participles; in connexion with, as everyone 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 (be by + locative of uf utan out) (be)]; orig. meaning is therefore on the outside of a].

a. sledge, n. Largest hammer used by smiths.

above (adv.) adv. & pred. a. At a higher point (w. spec. meanings acc. to context); over, head, on high; up stream, upstairs; in heaven; on the upper side, earlier in a book or all. book (as was remarked a. the a. cited passages; the a.); in addition (over and a.); at least (a. hundred). (Pred.) over, on the top of, higher than (a. par; can't get a. C—in music, up stream from, projecting from (head a. water; head a. front of a.); on a. par (alive), further north than, earlier in hist. than (not traced a. 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 a. Above is also treated as a. noun in from above a. [accent of uf cf. G au auf]

above-board, adv. & pred. a. Undisguisedly; fair, open. [metaph. f. cards]

abracadabra, n. Spell, magic formula; glib talk. Cabalistic word supposed when written triangularly, and worn, to cure ague &c. [L, etym. dub.]

above (adv.) adv. (Relating tediously from the very beginning. [L; Hor. A. P. 147]

abrade, v.t. Scrape off, injure (skin &c.) by violent rubbing. [L L abrades ras]rap]

abriendious, abriendiolute, (klf). a. Without gills. [A-7+Gk brakhgia gills + -AL & -ATE]

abrese (Ashn), a. Scraping off (of skin &c.); the spot & place that results. [L. abbreviate + ABRIDE -ION]

abreast, adv. On a level and facing the same way; keeping up, not behind, (of or with progress, thought, &c., or as prep, a. the times). [A 2 + BREAST]

abridge, v.t. Shorten (interview &c.); condense or sum up (book &c.)..jpg 1919.jpg Essay (liberty; of limbs &c. only now w. playful archaisms); deprive (person of). [f. OF abregier, abréger, f. L abbreviare abbreviate]

abridgment, n. Shortening (of time or labour), curtailing (of rights); epitome, abstract. [f. OF abregement l. abréger (prec. -MENT)]

abroad (adv.) adv. & pred. a. Pierced, so as to let the liquor run (of casks). [A 2 + BROACH]

abroad (awd), 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 f. L. L ablato, f. L ablato, -um; of along, at length]


abrupt, a. Sudden, hasty, disconnected; steep, precipitous; (Lit.) truncated; suddenly crossing out (of geol. strata). Hence abruptness (adv. abruptness n. [f. L abruptus p.p. of abripore break]

abruption, n. Breaking away of part from a mass. [f. L abruptio abrupt, -lon]

abuse, v.t. Prof. From, away, off; see ab- abusess (-es), abuess (-es), abuss (-es). f. L abessus going a. f. absedere cess go]

abscissa(s) (pl. -ces), abscissa (pl. -ces), (-el). n. Portion of given line intercepted between fixed point within it and ordinate drawn to it from given point in f. L abscissa (linea) p.p. of abindereceis cut]

abscission (-el), n. (surg.). Cutting off, violent separation. [f. L abscission (see prec. -Ion)]

abscend, v.t. Go away secretly fly from the law. Hence abscendence, absendence, n. [f. L abscondere stow, d. dare put]; orig. transitive in E also, then refl. then intr.

abence, n. Being away from a place; time of being away; nonexistence or want of, abstraction of thought (esp. in phr. a. of a.); rollcall. [F, L L absentia (absent-ABSENT)]]

absent, a. No present; not existing. Abstrected in mind, whence a.bently adv., a. absentminded a. a. absent-minded a. a. absent-mindedness, a. absentness, n. F, L L absenteeism (absent part of a(cence be)]


absentee, n. A person not present. A person habitually living away from home; esp. a. (not) so doing, whence absenteeism (2) a. [ABSENT-2 + -EE]

abedial. See APsidal

abehith, n. Wormwood, the plant or its essence; a liqueur made (orig. at least) from wine and worm-wood. [f. L Gk apsition]

abestute (-ote), (-ote). a. Complete, perfect, pure (as a. alcohol), mere; unrestricted, independent; ruling arbitrarily; out of grammatical relation (abative a.); real, not merely relative or comparative; unqualified, unconditioned; self-existent and conceivable without relation to other things (the a. as noun), mode, a. absoluteness (now absolute) f. L absolutus p.p. see ABSOLV 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: unconditionally; positively, though you would not believe it; conclusively, completely, quite; at all (w. negatives). [f. prec. + LYE]

absolution, n. Formal setting free from guilt, sentence, or obligation; ecclesiastical declaration of forgiveness of sin; remission of penalty; forgiveness. [F, L absolutionem (ABSOLVE, -ION)
a'bsolutism, n. (Theol.) doctrine that God acts absolutely in the affair of salvation. (Polit.) principle of absolute government. [ABSOLUTE + -ISM (6)]

a'bsolute, n. Partisan of political absolutism (also a n., as a principles). A metaphysician who embodies subject and object. [ABSOLUTE + -IST (2)]

a'bsolve, v.t. Set, pronounce, free (from blame &c., of sin, from obligation &c., or abs); acquit, pronounce not guilty. [L absolvere, soluta loonos]

a'bsonant, a. Discordant, alien (from), unreasonable. [L. div. part. of L. sonare sound on anal. of dissonant, consonant, and L. absound]

a'bsorb, v.t. Swallow up, incorporate (be a part of one's identity in); engross the attention of: suck in (liquids); take in (heat, light, &c.) by chemical or molecular action. [F absorber & L. absorbere sorpt. suck in]

a'bsorbable, a. Easily sucked in. Hence a'bsorbability n. [prec. + ABLE]

a'bsorbed, a. Intensely engaged or interested. Hence a'bsorbedly adv. [pp. of ABSORB]

a'bsorbing-clent (-shnt), a. & n. Causing the absorption or drying up (e.g. of a tumour); agent that produces this. [L. absorbere absorber+ -IENT]

a'bsorbent, 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 nutrients. [L. absorbere absorber + -ENT]

a'bsorptive, a. Having a tendency to suck in. Hence a'bsorptiveness n. [L. absorptio (AABSORBE), -ION]

a'bsquatulate (-kwöst), v.i. Make off, deca, retreat. To American-made jocular vb w. L pref. and suf.

a'bsolve, v.i. Keep oneself away, refrain, refrain. Refrain from alcohol, whence a'bsolner I n., a'bsolning or a. [F F absenir L. abs(ine) tent = tenere hold]

a'bsolutarian, a. Sparing, not self-indulgent, esp. in food and drink. Used of persons, habits, meals. Hence a'bsolutely adv. a'bsolution n. [F. absolution (AABSOLU), -ION]

a'bsolution, n. Keeping off (abs. or from all pleasures), esp. not using one's vote. [F (ABSTAIN, -ION)]

a'bsolutely, adv. [F absolument, ENCE]

a'bsolvent, n. & a. Cleaning: a cleansing substance. [L. absolvere absolver+ -ENT]

a'bsorbing, n. Cleaning, purification. [F, solvant]

a'bsorbing, adv. a. Cleaning. [F (OF, -IVE), as prec., -IVE]

a'bsinence, n. Refraining (from any pleasure, or abs. in sense of continence, fasting, or, usu. total, going without alcohol). Somet. = for. [L. abstinentia (AABSTAIN-ENCE)]

a'bsincent, a. Habit of refraining from pleasures, esp. food. [L. abstinentia see prec. & ENCY]

a'bsinten, a. Practising abstinence. Hence a'bsintently, adv. [F, t. Lab'esint (ABSTAIN-EN'T)]

a'bsint, a. Separated from matter, practice, or particular examples, not concrete: seal, not practical; a mistrue: (with the, as noun) the ideal or theoretical way of regarding things (in the a.). Hence a'absintely adv.

a'absincentness n. [L. a'absintus p.p. of a'absistere draw]

a'absint, n. Essence, summary; abstraction or abstract term. [see prec.]

a'absint, v.t. Deceive, remove, (an obl. much &c. is somet. omitted); (euphemism) steal; disengage (obj. attention &c. somet. omitted) from; consider apart from the concrete; summarize. [L. AABSINT]

a'absinted, a. Withdrawn in thought, withdrawing. Hence a'absintedness n. [ED]

a'absintedly, adv. In the abstract, ideally; separately (from—esp. after consider); in an absen-minded way. [-LY]

a'absintion, n. Taking away, withdrawing, (euphemism) stealing. Process of stripping an idea of its concrete accomplishments; the idea so stripped, something visionary, whence a'absintion-monger n. Absence of mind. [F, t. Lab'scriptionem (ABSTRACT, -ION)]

a'absinsure, a. Hard to understand, profound. Hence a'absinsuley adv. a'absinsiveness n. [L. Lab'strus p.p. of tradere push]

a'absurd, a. Incongruous, unreasonable, ridiculous, silly. Hence a'absurdly adv. [F. a'absurder t. Lab'surdus (a-utterly+sur'dus deaf, dull)

a'absurdity, n. Folly, unreasonableness; an absurd statement or act. [F. a'absurde-

a'abundance, n. Quantity more than sufficient, plenty; overflowing emotion (a. of the heart); many people (there are a. school); affluence, wealth. [OF (ab, hab, see ABUND), F. t. Lab'sudantia (as follow, -ANCE)]

a'abundant, a. More than sufficient, plentiful; rich (in). Hence a'abundantly adv. [OF (ab, hab, see ABUND), F. Lab'abundant-des, -ANT]

a'abur ser'co'ditâ, adv. (abbr. A. U. C.). Counting from the foundation of Rome. [L. absuris (-02), v.t. Misuse, make bad use of; deceive (archaic, but still used esp. in pass.), maltreat (archaic); revile. [F. F a'poser L. a'pusare f. Lab'sus p.p. of st. use]]

a'aburser'2.7 (04), n. Misuse, perversion (of?); an established unjust or corrupt practice. Reviling, whence a'absus a. a'abusively adv., a'abussiveness n. [F. a'sus f. Lab'susus n. f. a'us see prec.

a'abut, v.t. (A-). Have a common boundary with border, upon; or, somet. without preps. as trans, vb of estates or countries; end on or against, lean on, (of parts of a building). [mixed meanings f. OF. OF a'outer place end to end (à to+bout end), and OF a'outer touch with one end (à to+but end)]

a'abutment, n. A lateral support; (esp. in architecture) that on which an arch or bridge rests; point of junction between such support and thing supported. [ABUT + MENT]

a'abutter, n. (in law) owner of the adjoining property. [ABUT + ER]


a'abysm, n. Earlier form, still used in
poetical style of ABYSS. [OF abisme f. L. abyssus superl. of abyssus ABYSS]

aby-smal, a. Bottomless, esp. fig., as a

ignorance. Hence aby-smal ty adv. [ABYSM + -AL]

abyss, n. The primal chaos, bowels of the earth, lower world; a bottomless chasm, deep gulf, as in "abyss of the Atlantic." [Earlier abyneme t. F see ABYS, later corrected after L. abyssus f. Gk abussos bottomless] abyssal, a. More than 300 fathoms below sea surface (water, zone, mud). [f. L. abyssalis t. abyssus; see ABYS and -AL]

ac, prep. toward, in or to. Properly the ablatival form of AD, in addition. In passing through OF it became a; this being rectified later, ac was mistakenly written also for a representing other preft. (see A-), e.g. OE A- (on) in acknowledge.

ac, suf. forming adj., which are often also (if not only) used as nouns. From Gk akos, the modification of adj. suf. -kos appended to nouns in -ia, -ios, -ios, and imitated in L. E wds in -ac may be f. Gk (akos), L. (iacus), or F. (aquac). acis (a-cha), n. Genus of trees, of Mimosa tribe, yielding gum arabic; the Locust-tree or False Acacia, grown in England for ornament; gum arabic. [L. t. Gk akakia; perh. f. aké point (in ref. to its thorn)]

Academe, n. (Prop.) = Academus (see ACADEMY); (used by mistake in poetic style for) the Gk Academy, a college, university. [Gk Akadémies see ACADEMY; mistake perhaps caused by Milton's 'grove of Academus,' P. R. iv. 144]

académico, a. & n. Belonging to or agreeing with the philosophy 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 académico (a rank). [f. med. L. academicus see ACADEMY]

académico, a. & n. Belonging to a college or university; (as pl. noun) college costume (commoner than académico). [prec. + -AL]

académicoally, adv. Theoretically, unpractically, rarely also in any of the senses of the noun académico.

ac'demi'cian, n. Member of an Academy or art society, esp. of the Royal Academy of Painting &c. [f. F. académique t. med. L. academicus (foll.); see -IAN]

Academy, n. The garden near Athens in which Plato taught Plato's followers or philosophical system; a place of study, including universities, but gen. used pretentiously or depreciatingly of something between a school and a university; a place of training in a special art (Royal Military A.).; a society for cultivating literature, art, &c. of which membership is restricted to the Royal A. of Painting &c.; the R.A.'s annual exhibition. [t. F. académie t. L. Gk akadémia (Akademos the man or demigod f. whom Plato's garden was named)]

Acadian, a. & n. Nova-Scotian. [t. F. Acadia Nova Scotia + -AN]

-acial, compd. suf. = -AC + -AL. Adj. in -iac being often used as nouns also, -ial was appended to distinguish the adj. (demoniac, -iacal), and even when there was no noun (heliical). In adj. -iacal often differs f. -iac in suggesting looser connexion w. the orig. noun; e.g., cardiac arteries (of the heart), cardiacal herbs (having influence on the h.)

acalepho, n. Jellyfish, medusa, see nettle. [Gk akalepho nettle]

acalyce, n. (akal- or akal-), stem of several bot. terms. Without calyx. [L. t. Gk akalos (akanta thorn f. aké point)]

acalypser, a. Not having capsule. [L. + L. capsule capsule + -AR]

acalyceal, a. (akal-), without calyx. [f. Gk akalos t. -AR + karya heart + -AC]

acarpelous, a. Without carpels. [L. -CARPEL, -OUS]

acarpous, a. (bot.). Not producing fruit. [L. -CARPEL + OUS]

acatalic, a. & n. (A verse not docketed of a syllable, complete. [f. L. acataleptic f. Gk akataléktos, see A- (7), CATALECTIC]

acatalepsy, n. Incomprehensibility (philos. term), the quality in the object answering to agnosticism in the subject. So acatalep- tico a. [f. med. L. t. Gk akaleptico f. -AC + kata thoroughly + lepsis grasping (lab- of lambanó to take)]

acadious, a. (also -EOSCENT, -INE, -OSE) (bot.). Apparently stemless, having very short stem. [L. -CARPEL + OUS]

acadiformis, a. & n. Of Acad in Shinag (Gen. x. 10); a language preserved in cuneiform inscriptions.

acodeo (-ks), v. l. Enter upon (an office); join (a party); assist (to opinion or policy). Abs., or w. t. If the office &c. is stated, in all senses. [L. ACODERES -COSA -COMO]

accelerando (-ks), adj. & adv. (ks), musical direction. Gradually increase speed. [IT.]

accelerate (-ks), v. t. & i. Make quicker; cause to happen earlier; become swifter (of a motion or process). [f. obs. adj. accelerate t. L ACCELERARE t. Celer swift; see -ATR]


accelerating, a. Causing progressively quicker motion (a. force). [ING 2]

acceleration (akat-), n. Making quicker; being made quicker. (Physics) rate of increase of velocity per time (Astr.) 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 advance on calculated time. [f. L. ACCELERATIO (ACCELERATE -ION)]

accelerative, a. (adj.) 1. Tending to increase speed, quickening. [f. ACCELERATE + -IVE]

accelerator, n. Person or thing that increases anything's speed; esp. one of a class of nerves and muscles. [ACCELERATE + -OR]

ACCENT, n. Prominence given to a word or phrase. The other he, musical pitch (ancient Gk and L. Swedish and Norm.), or by stress (most mod. lang., but perch. not F). Three marks called acute ('), grave ('), and circumflex (" or "') accents (systematically employed only in Gk, and to a less degree in F) for various purposes, e.g. to indicate syllable pitch (Gk) quality of novel sound (F), etymological hist. (F, E), 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-
tion; modulation to express feeling; in pl. speech (poet.). In prosody rhetorical accent. (Mus.) stress recurring at intervals. (Fig.) intensity, sharp distinction. [F, t. L acces(mento) -de = cantus singing; lit. transl. of Gr prosodia (pros to + όδη song)]

accent, n. Pronounce with accent, emphasize (word or syllable); put the written accent on the word when pronounced; make conspicuous. [Obs. F accentuer see prec.]

accentual, a. Of accent; a. prosody or verse, of which the principle is accent or stress, not quantity. Hence accentually adv. [F, L accentus ACCENT + -AL]

accentuate, v.t., accentuated, a. More but used more than as the fig. sense. [L. med. L accentuare (accentus ACCENT + -A)]

accentuation, n. Accenting (all senses from accent). [Med. L accentuatio see ACCENTUATE, -ION]

accept, v.t. Consent to receive (gift, answer affirmatively offer, invitation, suitor); regard with favour (esp. unfair favour, as the person of a. persons); receive as adequate (a. service of work), allow the truth of, believe; undertake (office); take responsibility for, agree to meet, (bill of exchange). Of may be added to make part bid with slight suggestion of formality or condescension. Hence acceptor n. [F, L accepter t. L acceptare frequent of accipere = capere take]

acceptable (also a. -able), a. Worth accepting, pleasing, welcome. Hence or cogn. acceptably adv. acceptability, acceptableness, nn. [F, L acceptabilis (ACCEPT + -ABLE)]

acceptance, n. Consent to receive (gift, payment, pleasure, duty); favourable reception (act. & pass.), approval, belief; a. of persons, partiality; engagement to meet a bill; a bill so accepted. [OF; see accept and -ANCE]

acceptation, n. A particular sense given to a word or phrase; its generally recognized meaning. [F, L LL accessionem (ACCEP + -TION)]

accepted, a. Generally recognized or believed in (Free & A. Masons, see FREE-MASON). Hence acceptedly adv. [Ed 1]

acceptor, n. One who accepts a bill (prefered to acceptee in this sense). [AF accepteur t. L acceptor (ACCEPT + OR)]

acceptance, n. Approach; addition; right or means of approaching to, being approached (easy of a.); advance (a. and recede); passage, channel, doorway; adhesion, growth, (usu. now accession); attack or outbreak (of illness, anger, emotion). The doubtful accent is due to double derivation. L. acceseus n. t. L accedere cess-come; 2. (other senses, pron. akseus') direct d. L accessus. The two pronunciations, however, have now ceased to be significant

accessible (also akseus'), a. & pred. a. (see also ACCESSORY). Helper in any act, one privy to it (as pred. be a. were made necessary); accomplishment, adjunct. [F. ACCESS + -ARY 1 formed as l. L access- like emissary, adversary; the adj. (first spelt -ary) being corrected later to -ory on L access- drew the noun after it, and the two spellings are often confused, hence accessible, a. Able to be reached or entered (abs., or to); open to influence, to the influence of, (to). Hence accessibility n.

accommodation, n. Coming into presence or contact; coming into an office or condition; being added; accent; thing that befall (a word), see ACCIDENT; or perch. direct t. L accedens treated as fem. sing. noun

accident, n. Event without apparent cause, unexpected (so chapter of aa., unforeseen course of events); unintentional act, chance, fortune, (by a.); mishap; irregularity in structure; a property not essential to our conception of a substance (so of material qualities of bread and wine after transubstantiation); a mere accessory. [F, L accidens accidentality, accidens, accident as n. or a. accident = cadere fall]

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

accidentally, adv. By chance, unintentionally. [Lvy]

accomplished (aksef-), a. Hawklike; rapacious; keen-sighted. [L. accipitr- nom. -ter hawk + -AL]

accolade (akol-), a. Acolyte; helper.

accolade, n. t. Applaud loudly or enthusiastically; (w. obj. and compl.) hail as (king, master, saviour; acclaimed him king). [L. acclamare shout, spelling assimilated to claim]

accolade, n. Shout of applause. [Prec.]

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

acclamation, n. = acculturization (see foll.), or distinguished from it as a natural process, not imposed on animals by man. [Syncopated for acclimatization (accent l. F acclimatier ACCLIMATIZED)]

acclimatization (also acclimate), v.t. & i. Habituate (animals, plants, oneself) to new climate; (rarely) become so habituated. Hence acclimatization (also acclimation) n. [L. F acclimater (a to + climat climate) + -IZE]

acclivity, n. Upward slope of a hill (cf. declivity). [L. activitas l. acclivis l. citrus slope]

accolaed (4d or ahd), a. Sign at bestowal of knighthood, whether embrace, kiss, or stroke on shoulder with flat of sword. (Mus.) vertical line or brace coupling staves. [F. L accollaedata from p.p. of allocallare (ac + L collum neck)]

accommodate, v.t. Adapt (thing or person to another); prove such adaptation in, harmonize. (Smet. w. implication of sophistry): reconcile, settle differences between; compose
ACCOMODATING, a. Obliging, easy to deal with, pliable, lax. Hence accommodatingly, adv. [-ING]

accommodation, n. Adjustment (e.g. of eyes for various distances); adaptation of anything to a purpose or meaning different from the original; supplementalness; completeness; a desirable thing, convenience (so in comp. as a-road); lodgings, entertainment; money loan (so in a-bill). [F. L accommodation (ACCOMODATE, -ION)]

accompaniment (-im), n. Appenage, thing that attends another. (Mus.) Subsidiary part vocal or instrumental, usu. the latter as used to support the voice. [I. F accomplagement (fellon, -MENT)]

accompany (-im), v.t. Supple (a thing with, as word by word); go with, escort, attend; coexist with (of things), characterize. (Mus.) Support (singer, player, piece) by performance. (Law) To join in, to be a party to, to help as may be possible; hence accompany (a counsels, a partner). [F. accompagner (a to or -compagne COMPANION)]

acomplish, n. Partner, usu. subordinate, in a faculty of another, esp. [I. F. complicier & F. complex (whether by mistake from a complice, cf. NEWT, or by assim. to foll.) L. Complicem nom. -plex closely connected (COM. + plic-fold)]

accomplish, v.t. Fulfill, perform, complete, finish. Perfect a person in graceful and complete when one has accomplished [I. F. accomplir (a OF accompli, L. L. AC (completely)]

accomplishment, n. Fulfillment, completion; thing done or attained, achievement; faculty that perfects a person for society. (disparagingly) merely superficial acquirement. [I. F. accomplissetement; see prec., -MENT]

accompt, a., archaic for ACCOUNT, -ANT

account, n. Be in harmony or consistent (abs. or with); chiefly of things; grant (indulgence, request, welcome, &c.). [I. F. CO to order L. L. AC (cordare t. cor cordis heart)]

account, n. Consent (with one a.), mutual agreement; treaty of peace; harmonious correspondence in colour, pitch, tone; assent (of one's own a.). [I. F. OF accord agreement (a-corder ACCOUNT)]

account, n. Conformity, agreement, esp. in phr. in a. with. [I. F. accord as prec., -ANCE]

account, v.t. In tune, agreeing, (abs. or with). Hence accordingly, adv. [I. F. accord as prec., -ANT]

accounting, a. (only now in the compd. con. a. and the compd. prep. a. to). A. as: in proportion as (of a process varying w. another); in a manner depending on which of certain alternatives is true. A. to: in a manner consistent with or degree proportioned to; on the authority of. [I. F. compter a. to]

account, a. v.t. & a. v.i. As the (stated) circumstances suggest; therefore; a. as = according as. [-LY]

accordian, n. Portable musical instrument made of bellows, keys, and metal reeds. Hence accordianist n. [I. F. and L. L. accordare attune see ACCOUNT; termination imitated f. CITULI]
ACCOUTREMENT (-otrem), n. (usu. in pl.). Equipment, trappings. (Mil.) soldier's outfit other than arms and garments, e. g. belt, straps, valise. [MF accoutrement (prec. -MEN)]

accredite, v.t. & i. 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 accréter (crediter f. crédit CREDIT)]

accreditable, a. Officially recognized (persons); generally accepted, orthodox, (beliefs). [p.p. of prec.]

accreditation, 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, also increase of legacy &c. by share of failing co-legatee. [F L accrétoire (ACCRETE, -ION)]

acclime (-ose, v.l. Fall to one, from a thing) as a natural growth, advantage, result, esp. of interest on invested money. Hence acclimato (-o, a. [Obs. accruer n. = F accrue p.p. of accruer OF accréter L L accréte L accrétement]

acclimatize, v.t. & i. Heap up, gain by degrees, (usu. fig., a fortune, illwill, &c., or abs.), amass, make money; take (University degrees) by accumulation (obj. expressed, or accléré, l. e. more than one step at a time; grow numerous, form an increasing mass or heap (lit. and fig., as dirt, disasters, had accumulated). [F obs. accumulate a. F L ACcumulare f. cumulus heap), -ATE, -ATE]

acclamation, n. Collection (act. or pass.), amassing; money-making; growth of capital by continued interest; combination of distinct acts into one (degrees, see prec., or church services &c.); a mass (as snow, papers, property). [L. L accumulatio (prec., -ION)]

acclamative, a. Arising from accumulation (a. proof, evidence, now being ousted or overthrown), comprising no accretion (sinking fund); acquisitive, given to hoarding. Hence accumulatively adj. [as prec. +IVE]

acclimator, n. One who collects; money-maker; taker of degrees by accumulation; apparatus for storing electricity. [L (as prec., -OR)]

accurate, a. Careful, precise, in exact conformity with a standard or with truth. Hence accuracy n., accurately adv. [F L accéter f. cura care, -ATE]

accurate, v.t. & i. Lying under a curse, ill-fated; involving misery, execrable, detestable. [p.p. F obs. accuse earlier accusé (a-imitated as intensive f. OK ar see A (-1) + OK Carson curse v.)]

accusation, n. Sometimes used for foll. [F ACcusat, -ION]

accusation, n. Accusing; being accused; a charge of offence or crime; indictment. [F L accusamation (ACCUSE, -ION)]

accusatory, a. & n. A. case (or a. as noun), the grammatical case used in Gk & L for the goal of motion (o.), of action; in intransitive, assumed to the wd that stands as obj., though with no mark of case. Hence accusative adj., accusatively adv. [F (-ve, -ive), L L accusatvus lit. transl. of Gk accusative clause (also accuse), the goal or obj. being the final cause of motion or action]

accentual, a. A. procedure &c., in which prosecutor and judge are not the same, exposed to iniquitous &c. [as foll. +AL]

accusatory, a. A. language, manner, &c. conveying or implying accusation. [F L accusatif (toll., ORY)]

accuse (-z), v.t. Charge with a fault, indict, (person), whence p.p. as noun, the accused; lay the guilt on, (person or thing, as the times). A. as offender of omission. Point to (subj. evidence, &c., obj. a. person). Hence accuse (-z), n., accusingly adj. [earlier acuse I. O. acuser f. L ACTus =cause f. cause cause]

accustom, v.t. Habituate (oneself, person, or thing, to do or to; commoner in pass.). [earlier acustom (see AC)] I. O. of accustomer (now accoutumer) (à to, custom)]

accustomed, a. In vbl. senses; also, usual. [p.p. of prec. in obs. sense make usual] are, a. The one on dice; amus èb, throw of two ones, face, or two ones (formerly two ones); the one on dominance of one point on a dice, & the smallest possible amount, hair's breadth, as within an ace of; ace-point, first or starting point on backgammon table. [F as L as unity]

ace, L suff. freely used to form names (pl. agreeing w. acac), for orders of animals; the names are L and pl., the sing. being supplied by E adj. in -ACAN used as noun; so the crustacea, a crustacean. [F L -acus (-ac + -E-US) compd adj. formative]

acca, L suff. freely used to form names (pl. agreeing w. plantae) for orders of plants. [L -acus see prec.]

accompanied, a. & n. Suff. as adj., =ACOUS; as n., see -ACCA. [F L -acus see -ACCA + -AN]

Acclimata (-k-), n. Field of bloodshed, scene of slaughter. [Acts i. 18]

acree, L suff. freely used to form adj. to the Nat.-Hist. nouns in -ACCA, -ACAA, as crustaceae, roscaceae. [F L -acus see -ACCA + -OUS]

acrepial-, stem of several bot. sorts, &c. as clerk.-terms. Headless. [F L F. Gk akephalos f. A (-7) + kephal head]

acrophalous, a. Headless; recognizing no authority; (Zool.) having no part of body specially organized as head; (Bot.) with head aborted or cut off; (in prosody), (verse) wanting the regular first syllable. [as prec. + -OUS]

acrivate, v.t. Sometimes used for EXACRIVATE.

acerbity, n. Astringent sourness, harsh taste; bitterness of speech, manner, or temper. [F. L acerbité f. L acerbitam (acervus sour-tasting, TV)]

acervate, a. Growing in compact clusters of spines, &c. [F L aceraver (acervus a. -ATE)]

acessor, a. Turning sour, rather sour, lit. and fig. [F L acecessive insensitive of Acer be sour (ac. sharp. -ENT)

acet-, stem of many chem. terms. Vinegar. [L acetum vinegar (acere be sour]

acetic-, stem of many chem. terms. Vinegar. [F L aceto (acere be sour]

acetabulum, n. (Rom. anth.) cup to hold vinegar (Zool.) cup-shaped sucker of cuttle-fish, &c.; socket of thighbone, or of joints in insects. [F L acetum vinegar + acetulum dim. of a brum receptacle]

acetalaceous, a. (Of plants) used in salads. [F L acetal-as salad plants, neut. pl. of acetaria (acetic, see prec.]

acetate, v.t. Treated with acetic acid. [p.p. of acetate v. (ACETIC + -ATE) not otherwise used]
acknowledgment, n. Act of acknowledging; thing given or done in return for a service, message, &c. [prec. + -MENT]

acryl:x, a. A. line, magnetic equator, on which magnetic meridian is zero dip. [L. Gk akrolate (a- not - kline bends) + -ic]

acmé, n. Highest point, point of perfection. [Gk = point]

aconit, n. Pimple; disease marked by pimples. [perh. corrupt. of ACOME]

acoc:x, adv. (Of the hat) in cocked fashion; defiantly. [prec. + cock v.]

acolyt:x, n. Inferior officer in the church; attendant, assistant; novice. [L. Gk akolouthos follower]

aconite, n. Monk's-head or wolf's-bane, a poisonous plant; extract from this. Hence acornic, a., acornity, n. [L. F acornit f. Gk acornit (etym. dub.)]

acorn, n. Fruit of the oak; a-shell, multivalve cirrumped, allied to barnacles. [Gk acorn, perh. w. orig. meaning 'fruit of the open country' (Gk acorn); confus. w. corn]

acolyd:x, n. Plant with no distinct seed pods. Hence acolydaceous, a. [mod. L acolydaceous f. Gk a- not + kotiledon cup-shaped hollow (kotiled cup]

acouch:x (-goth), n. Small rodent allied to guinea-pig. [L. Facouchi, perh. native name in Guiana]

acoustic (-ow), a. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. Hence acoustical, -acoustically, adv., acoustician, acoustic, n. [L. F acoustique f. Gk akoustikos (auko hear)]

accult:x, v.t. Make the person, oneself familiar with facts, that, how, &c.; make oneself familiar with circumstances &c.; (pass.) have personal knowledge of (person or thing). [L. OF acoignant f. L. LL cognitire cogni- p.p. st. of cognoescere come to know]

accult:ance, n. Knowledge of (with) person &c. more than mere recognition and less than intimacy; person(s) with whom one is acquainted (pl. now usu. -ances in this sense). Hence accult:ance (accoignant acoon:trant)

acquire, n. Thing acquired; (Law) property gained otherwise than by inheritance. [L. OF acquierz f. LL acquiscere acquisci (see ACQUIRE)

acquiesce (iz-es), v.i. Agree tacitly; a. in, accept (arrangements, conclusions). So acquiescence n., acquiescent a. [MF acquiescer L. ACQUIESCERE 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). [L. OF acquierre f. LL acquiscere (see ACQUISE)]

acquist:x, n. Act of acquiring; thing acquired. [L. LL acquistion, n. Acquisitiveness n. (L. LL acquisitio (as prec. see -ION)]

acquit, v.t. (23). Pay (a debt); declare (person) not guilty (of offence); discharge oneself of (duty, responsibility); a. oneself (perform one's part) well, ill, &c. [L. OF acquierer f. L. acquisire (guilare = qui tene sottile qui guises situs rest]

acquist:ial, n. Discharge from debt; delivery from a charge by verdict &c.; performance (of duty). [prec. + -AL (2)]

acquist:x, n. Payment of debt; release in debt. [L. LL acquissere (see -ANCE)]

acre (aker), n. Measure of land, 4,840 sq. yds; piece of tillled or enclosed land, field (only)
ACREAGE

in special uses, as broad a., God's a., Long A.]. Hence (-)a're coercion. [OE scer, acer (cf. OHG, achar L aeger Gk agros Skr ajaras) tilled or enclosed land (orig. open country); adopted in med. L as acra, in OF as acre, hence mod. spelling for the regular aker].

Acreage (a'ker-j), n. Amount of acres; acres collectively or in the abstract. [ACRE + -AGE].

Acris, a. Bitterly pungent, irritating, corrosive; of bitter temper or manner. Hence acri' n. [Irreg. f. L acris pungent + -n. perh. assimilated to acid].

Acri'c adj. Of bitter temper or manner. So acrimonious a., acrini'ously adv. [f. L acrimonia pungency (acer-cis sharp); see -MONY] perh. thyr. F acrimonie].

Acris, n. pl. (Zool.). Animals with no distinct nervous system. [mod. L f. Gk akrios indistinguishable (a- not + krikó distinguish)].

Acr' in comb. Highest, topmost, terminal; tipped with; at the point or extremity of. [f. Gk akrotos topmost, outermost].


Acr'ogen, n. (bot.). Cryptogamous plant having perennial stem with growing point at extremity, as ferns and mosses. Hence acro-gnou'tic. [ac- + Gk geno- born].

Acr' olyth, n. Statue with head and extremities of stone. [acro- + Gk lithos stone].

Acr'onychal, a. Happening at nightfall (esp. of rising or setting of stars). Hence acro' nychally adj. adv. [f. Gk akronukhos (acro- + kukos truck night) + -AL].

Acr' opo'lis, n. Citadel or elevated part of a Greek city, esp. of Athens. [Gk akropolis (acro- + polis city)].

Acron' are, adv. & prep. In the form of a cross, as with arms a.; forming a cross with, making angles with, (object expressed or understood), as a line drawn a. (the road); into contact with, as came a. a. tiger, an instance; from side to side of, as run a. (the road); on the other side of, as by this time he is a. (the chair) + + cross: Cassio has in cross f. Encoz].

Acr' o'stic, n. Poem or other composition in which the initial (single a.), the initial and final (double a.), or the initial, middle, and final (triple a.) letters of the lines spell a word or words: Hebrew poem of which the lines begin with the successive letters of the alphabet. Hence acrostic a., acrostically adv. [acro- + Gk stichos row, line of verse].

Act, a. n. Thing done, deed; process of doing operation, as in the very a. of, A. of God (operation of uncontrollable natural forces); doc., of T. (occupation of body of deed, division of a play; (in Universities) thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree &c. [F acte f. L actus is doing and f. L actum thing done; see foll].

Act, v.t. & i. Perform a play or part; person (actor in a play or in life), as a. Okthéll, a. the fool; perform actions, behave, as a. (behave) generously, a. (serve) as interpreter, a. upon (execute) a suggestion, a. up to (put into practice) a principle; perform special functions, as the policeman declined to a., the brake refused to a., alcohol acts on the brain. [L Lagere act-do].

Acting, a. In vbl senses, esp. doing duty temporarily, as A.-Captain; doing alone duties nominally shared with others, as A.-Manager, -Trustee. [ACT + -ING].

Actinia, n. (pl. -ae, -ae). Genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Actinidae; (pop.) a sea anemone. [mod. L f. Gk aktis ray].

Actinism, a. That property of the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography. So actini'c a. [as prec. + -ISM].

Action, n. Process of acting; exertion of energy or influence, as men of a., put in a., a. in action; thing done, act (in drama); series of events represented; mode of acting, management of body, &c., as A. of a player, horse, piano; mechanism of an instrument; legal process; engagement between troops. [F f. L actionem (as ACT), see -ION].

Actuonable, a. Affording ground for an action at law. Hence a'tionably adv. [ACTION + -ABLE].

Active, a. Given to outward action; working, effective, energetic, diligent; acting of one's own accord, acting upon others; (Gram.) active voice. So active adj. and active part of transitive verbs, and the forms of those verbs that attribute the verbal action to the person or thing on which it proceeds (the logical subject), as We punished him; not, like the forms of the passive voice, to the person or thing to whom it is directed (the logical object), as He was punished by us. Hence act'ivity n., Exertion of energy; quality of being active, diligence, nimbleness; (pl.) active parts or powers of action. [L activity f. med. L activitatem (as prec., see -TY)].

Acton, n. Jacket of quilted cotton worn under mail; mall-plated jacket of leather &c. (f. OF auqueton (mod. hoqueton) padding, padded jacket, f. Sp. alcoton (mod. alpodon) cotton f. Arab. al-qutum the cotton].

Actor, n. Dramatic performer, whence act'ress n.; (rarely) doer. [L = doer, actor (as ACT, see -OR)].

Actual, a. Existing in fact, real; present. current. [F actual f. L actualis (actus vb n. f. aperg act) act; see actual].

Actuality, n. Reality; realism; (pl.) existing conditions. [med. L actualitas (as prec., see -TY)].

Actualize, v.t. Realize in action; describe realistically. Hence actualiza'tion n. [ACTUAL + -IZE].

Actually, adv. In actual fact, really; for the time being; even (strange as it may seem). [LY].

Actuary, n. Expert authority on rates of mortality and other details of life, fire, or accident insurance; (formerly) registrar, notary. Hence actuar'ial a. [f. L actuarium, manu. book-keeper (actus; see ACTUAL and -ARY)].

Actuate, v.t. Communicate motion to (a machine &c.); serve as motive to (person). Hence actua'tion n. (f. med. L actuare (actus, as prec., see -ATE)].

Acidity, n. Sourness, acuteness (as of needle, acid, disease, wit). [f. F acuité f. med. L acuitatem (actus -is needle; see -TY)].

Aculeate, a. (Zool.) having a sting; (Bot.) prickly, pointed. Hence acule'ate n. (f. L acuatus (Aculeus, see -ATE]).

Aculeus, n. (pl. -i). (Zool.) stings; (Bot.) prickles. [L aculeus sting, dim. of acus needle].
admen, n. Keen discernment, penetration. [L. acumen -minis anything sharp (acuerre sharpen)]

admissible (at), a. (nat. hist.), Tapering to a point. [f. L. acumen (prec., see ATE) sharpen. point; giving pointy to. Hence ACUMINATION, n. [as prec., see ATE]

acute, a. Sharp, pointed; of (angles) less than a right angle; of diseases coming sharply to a crisis, opp. to chronic; of sensations, senses, keen; of separation; (of words) high, shrill; of letters) bearing the acute accent. Hence ACUTEly adv., ACUTENESS n. [f. L. acuerre -ut sharpen]

acute-in comb. Sharp, as foliate sharpened, lobate sharpened. [L. comb. form of acutus ACUTE]

acous, suf. forming nouns of state or quality from or modelled on L. -acis or -acia or Gk. -acia. (1) n. of quality f. L. -acis a. adj. in -acis -falling deer -falli -decellar -falli -fallaci -fallaci -fallacy. (2) n. of state or quality f. L. -acis a. n. -acis, being part of stem of connected word. L. -primat -primat-primacy; and by analogy supremacy. (3) n. of state f. med. L. -atia n. -atius in -atus: ad -vacutus ad -vacutia ad -vacuity; and by analogy -curacy. This formation was extended to adj. L. -atius to form accuracy, obstinacy, from obstinate; when state has nouns in -acis, hence other L. words in -acis appear in English with -acy where E has no corresponding adj. in -ate, as -consularity; similarly, E -acy for L. -atius (n. of 4th decl.), as magnific -atius magnificacy, gives rise to episcopacy as if E episcopate; and twinned is formed to match luminous on anal. of diplomacy diplomatic. (4) n. of state, through L. Gk. -atia f. n. -etes or -ves in -ateus -peatres -peatrus piracy.

ad-, pref. (f. L. add, to, with sense of motion or direction to, change into, addition, adhesion, increase, or more intensification. Before c f f g r n p q r t, and prob. before b, ad was in later L assimilated; before vowels and d h m v it was unchanged. In OF, L. add, whereby recognized as such, became a, even before vowels, as aenner f. ad adornare; but later the spelling was Latinized, sometimes with ad- in place of ad- in the mud F add still more in E, where the OF forms had been adopted. (The use of ad- in ad- in pairs like adoral, aboral, situated at and away from mouth, is unknown to L.) (2) The pedantic spelling ad- for a- was sometimes extended to a- coming not from L. ad- but f. L. ab- (ad-ance F. avancer ab-antare), F. OF. en- (addebrode OF endet), f. OF. es- f. L. ex- (affray of esfrayer), f. OE. a-(accurse ME a-cure, &c.; so adarial, f. Arab. amiral. New native compounds with E a were falsely spelled in the same way.

-ad, suf. of nouns. (1) f. Gk. -ad (nom. -as), in collective numerals (monad, dyad, triad, chitid, myriad); in fem. patronyms (Dryad, Naiad); in names of poems (Iliad, and by anal. Dunciad, Rocio); and in family names of plants (tiliad, asclepiad). (2) f. F. -ade; see the notes on -ual.

adage (ad). n. Traditional maxim, proverb. [F. f. L. adagium (add- or agi-, root of L. ago say)]

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

Adam, n. The first man; A. (unreg. a. add. by various writers) the last man; A. a. (of trees) (wine, A.'s apple (projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx). [Heb. a-dam man]

adament, n. A thing impenetrably hard; (formerly) loadstone; diamond. Hence adamantine, n. [F. OF adamanent, L. adamantem (nom. -emas) f. Gk. adamass -manos untamable (a- not + -manos I tame); used in Gk of the hardest metal, prob. steel; in med. L of loadstone (of Adam, hence Adam = having an attraction for; from 17th cent., often a synonym for DIAMOND)

Adamanite, n. Child of Adam, human being; unclothed man; (Eccles.) name of sects who imitated Adam in this respect; (pl.) a section of a humanist. A. to Adam's doctrine to Adam's doctrine to be alone derived from Adam. [ADAM+ -ITE]

adapt, v.t. Fit (a thing to another); make suitable (to or for a purpose). Hence or cogn. adaptability, adaptation, nn., adaptable, adpative, aa. [F. adapt, L. ad-aptare aptis fit]

adaptandum (vurigus), adv. & a. (Calculated) to take the fancy (of the rabble). [L] add, v.t. & i. Join (one thing to another), as a your entertainments to mine, a. insult to injury, this adds to (increases our difficulties, he added (stated further that). a. up or to (to perform the process of summation) correctly a. in (include). [L. Add(dere dit- dare put)]

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


addict, v.t. Devote, apply habitually, to a practice, as his tastes a. him, he adds himself or his mind, he is addicted to; (Rom. Law) deliver over by sentence of a judge. So ADDIC- tation n. [L. L. Add(icer dict- say) assign]

addition, n. Process of adding; thing added. [F. L. adde (as aD, see ion)]

additonal, a. Added, supplementary. Hence ADDITIONALLY adj. [prec. + -AL]

adde, a. A. egg, rotten one, one that produces no chicken; empty, vain, muddled, unsound, as a-brained, -head. -pated. [f. OE adda] (cf. MLA. adele G adel; now used only as adj.)

addise & t. Muddle, confuse; (of eggs) grow addle. [f. prec.]

addled, a. Made addled. [ADDLE a. assim. to p.p. form, apparently before ADDLE V. existed] ADDRES, v.t. Communicate with (by word or letter), as a. myself or my remembrance 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. LL. *Adricciare f. dircium directum DIRECT]

address, n. Readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness; superscription of letter, name of place to which person's letters are directed; act of dispatching a ship; manner, bearing, in conversation; (pl.) courteous approach, courtship. [f. prec. and f. F. adresse f. adresser]

adresser, n. Person to whom a letter is addressed. [ADDRESS + -ER]

adverse, a. Cite as proof or instance. Hence ADVERSELY, adduusable, adduuable, a. [L. adducere duct- lead]

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

advent, v.t. Draw to a common centre. [as ADVERSE]
admeasurement, n. Process of admeasuring; comparison; dimensions. [f. O Fr. admesure (as prep., see -MENTY)]

administration, n. Management (of business); 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). [perih. thr. F.] Administration (as prep., see -ATION)

admissible, a. Pertaining to management of affairs; executive. Hence administratively adv. [f. L administrabilis (as prep., see -IVE)]

administrator, n. Manager; one capable of organizing; one who performs official duties (of religion, justice, &c.); applier or giver (of); one in whose estate is vested the legal or equitable owner during minority, &c., or estates of one who dies without appointing competent executors. Hence administrationship, administratrix, nn. [L. as administrator, see OR]

admissible (mer.) a. Surprisingly good, excellent. Hence administrably adv. [F. f. L administrabilis (as admire, see -ABLE)]

admiral (mer.) a. Commander-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. of India, Rear-A., the four grades of A. of the fleet; privileged commander of fishing or merchant fleet; ship that carries the a., Flagship; Red A., White A., two European species of butterfly. Hence admiralty n. [F. f. L admiral (as its root)]

admiralty, n. Office of admiralty; 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. O Fr. admiralité; see ADMIRAL and -TY]

adhesion (mer.), n. Pleased contemplation; (formerly) wonder; the a. of, admired by; note of a. [F. f. L adhesio (as fol., see -ION)]

admiré, v.t. Regard with pleased surprise or approval; (formerly) wonder at, wonder. [f. F. admirer f. L admirari wonder at]

admirer, n. One that admires; lover. [ADMIRE + -ER]

admissible, a. (Of idea or plan) worthy to be entertained; (Law) allowable as judicial proof; capable of being admitted (to office or position). Hence admisibility n. [f. L. ll. admissibilis (as admit, see -BLE)]

admission, n. Admitting, being admitted, (to society of persons or class of things); acknowledgment (in Law, see -ION) that it is true. [f. L admission (as fol., see -ION)]

admissible, a. Tending to admit. [f. L admittissimus (as foll., see -IVE)]

admit, v.t. & i. Allow (person &c.) entry; acknowledge (thing to be, that it is); to this, I admit, was wrong; (of enclosed objects) have room for; allow, have room for (doubt, improvement). [f. F. admettre f. L. admittere miss- let go]

admissible, a. Capable of being admitted (usu. to a place). [prec. + -ABLE]

admittance, n. Admitting, being admitted, (to a place). [f. L. admittere, admittere, - -ANTE]

administrix, n. [AD + MIX; perhaps due to admixt, really f. L. admixt, p.p. of ADMIXTURAN (mixer mix- MIX), but taken for an E p.p.]

admix, v.t. & i. Add as an ingredient; mingle (with something). So admixture, n.

admonition, n. Admonishing; warning, reproof. So admonitory a. [f. OF amonition f. L admonitionem (as prec., see -ION)]

ad nauseam, adv. To a disgusting extent. [L.

adnominal, a. Belonging to an adnoun; attached to a noun. [f. L adnomen variant of agrimen in the sense (not L) 'attached to a noun' (ad to + nomen noun)]

adnun, n. Adjective, word added to a noun substantive; adjective used substantively. [f. L. ad + noun on analysis of adverbo]

ado-, suf. of nouns. (1) f. Sp. or Port. ado f. L. -atus p.p. of verb in -ate, as desperado L. desperatus (desperer), sometimes changed in E to -ade, as renegade, now renegade. (2) Ignorant frenching of nouns in -ade f. L. -ated Sp. -ada It. -ata, as crusado Sp. cruzada, Scalado Sp. escalaada.

adolescent (-ent), n. & a. (Person) growing up, unripe, between childhood and manhood (14 to 25) or womanhood (12 to 21). So adolescence, nency, nn. [f. F. L. ad (below) ult. -incept. of olere grow), see -ENT]

Adonis, n. Beautiful youth loved by Venus, bea, dandy; (Bot.) genus including Phoen.; Pheasant's-Eye; (Entom.) the butterfly Clifton Blue. [Gk. Adonis or Eros in the title of a divinity]

adonis, v. refl. & i. Adorn, dandyfify, (one-) self); play the Adonis. [ADONIS + -IZE]

adopt, v.t. Take (person) into a relationship not previously occupied; take (idea, &c.) from one; etc.; choose. Hence adoption, n. [f. F. adopter f. L. adoptare choose, frequent. of obs. opere opt- wish) adopt esp. child]

adoptive, a. Due to adoption, as a. son; father; apt to adopt. Hence adoptively adv. [f. F. adopt, -ive, L. adoptivus; see prec. and -IVE]

adore, v.t. Regard with the utmost respect and affection; (poet.) worship a deity; (in R. C. Church) reverence with representative honours the Host &c. So adoration, n. [f. F. Adorer f. L. adiuvare speak f. os oris mouth] salute worship; lover. [prec. + -ER]
adorn, v.t. Add beauty or lustre to; furnish with ornaments, etc. Be adorning n. [f. F adorns n. L AD(ornare) (furnish) deck out]
daown, adv. & prep. (archaic, poet.) = down n.
[f. OE of down on the mount (see down n.)]
ad rem, adv. & pred. a. To the point; to the purpose; to the purpose. [L]
adrift, adv. In a drifting condition, at the mercy of wind and tide or of circumstances.
[a. prep. & drift]
adroit, a. Having address, dexterous.
Hence adroitly adv., adroitness n. [F, orig. = rightly (a to-droit right) L OF droit L L directus L direct right; see di-
adyr, adv. & pred. a. Dry; thirsty. [a+
adv on anal. of aoid, athirst, the prep. a. In these being misunderstood]
Adesititious, a. Adopted from without; supplemental. [L L Adesitiscere scit- inventive of scire know] -itious
adscriptus glebeae, a. & n. (Sertl) attached to the soil. [L]
ardeum, v.i. I am here. [L]
adulate, v.t. Platter basely. So adula-
tion, adulator, n., adulator a. [L adulator fawn on, see -ate]
Adullama, M. N. Seceeding from Liberal Party in 1886. [Adullam (L Sam. xxii. 1, 2)+
tire]
adult, a. & n. (One who is) grown up; mature. [as ADOLESCENT]
adulterant, a. & n. (Thing) employed in adulterating. [as forall] and adulerate (a-at), a. Stained (in conduct or in birth) by adulter.y; (of things) spurious, counterfeit. [as forall, see -ate]
adulterate, v.t. L. Falsify by admixture of baser ingredients. So adulteration, adulator, n. [L adulator corrupt (a-
dulator adulterer, perh. L ad to alter other); replaces obs. vb adulter F OF]
adulterer, a. One guilty of adultery. So adulterousness, a. [f. adulter F. see prec. and -ous]; obs. adulter, avouter, are F. Of avouter (f. L adulter) adultery, a. Of, born of, adultery; adulterous, counterfeit; illegal, unlicensed. [f. L adulterinus born of adultery, spurious (adulterer, see -ine)]
adultery, n. Voluntary sexual intercourse of married person with one of opposite sex, married (double a.) or not (single a.) So adulterer, a. adulterously adv. [f. OF avouterie, aouterie (L adulter adulterer), see -y], reformed on F adultere L L adultereum]
adumbral, a. Overshadowing, shady. [f. AD u (L umbra shade L]ad
adumbrate, v.t. Represent in outline; faintly indicate; typify, foreshadow; overshadow. Hence or cogn. adumbpation n., adumbrative a. [L L adumbrare L umbra shade] see -ate]
adunquem (farcus), a. Highly finished. [L]
adust, a. Scorched, dried up, parched; sunburnt; attrabilious, gloomy. [f. L dad (were ust-
burn)]
ad valorem, adv. & a. (Of taxes) in proportion to estimated value of goods. [L]
adventure, v.t. & i. Move or put forward; present (a cause, suggestion); forward (events); pay (money) before it is due; lend; raise (price); (intr.) move forward; make progress; rise (in price); (p.p.) far on in progress, as advanced studies, ideas. So advancement n. [f. OF avancer L L]
abantea: (abante = ab away + ante before, whence F avant + see AD]
advance, v.t. Going forward; progress; personal approach, overture; rise in price; payment beforehand, loan; in a., before (of place or time). [f. prec. and F F avance n. (as prec.)]
advantage, a. Better position, precedence, superiority; favourable circumstance, whence advantageously adv., advantages (adv. & n.) (in Tennis) next point or game won after deuce points or games; have the a. of, gain an a. over, have, acquire, a better position than; take a. (avail oneself) of a circumstance, take advantage of; take a person at a. (by surprise) a. ground (usu. vantage), position that gives superiority. [f. F avantage (arant); see ADVANCE v. and-
-AGE]
advantage, v.t. Be beneficial to; be an advantage to; further, promote. [f. F avant-
tage (arantage); see prec.]
advent, n. Season before the Nativity; coming of Christ, Incarnation; second coming of Christ; any (important) arrival. [f. Of advent, awent f. L adventus arrival f. L (entire vent- come)]
adventitious, a. Coming from without; accidental, casual; (law, of property) coming from a stranger or by collateral, not direct, succession. Hence adventiously adv. [f. L adventicus (med. L-litus) coming to us from abroad (as prec., see -itus)]
adventure, n. (t-tener), n. Risk, danger, daring enterprise; unexpected incident; commercial speculation; hazardous activity. [f. Of aven-
ture f. L adventura (res thing) about to happen (as ADVENT)]
adventure, n., v.t. & i. Hazard, im-
peril, (oneself, thing); incur risk; dare to go or come (into, in, upon, a place); dare to enter on, upon, (undertaking). [f. OF aventur (as prec.)]
adventurer, n. One who seeks adventures; soldier of fortune; speculator; one who lives by his wits. [as ADVENTURE, see -ER]
adventuresome, a. Given to adventures. [ADVENTURE + some]
adventures, a. Female adventurer; woman on the look-out for a position. [f. AD-
VENTURE, see -ESE]
adventurous, a. Rash, venturesome; enterprising. Hence adventuously adv. [f. Of aven-
ture (as ADVENTURE, see -ous)]
adverb, n. Word that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, etc. (eg. gently, so, now, where, why). [f. L adverbia f. L (adverbium word) verb) trans. of Gk epiphthen addition to a predication]
adverbial, a. Pertaining to an adverb; of the nature of an adverb. Hence adverbially adv. [f. L adversial (adverbium; see prec. and -AL)]
adverbium, adv. & a. Word for word. [L]
adversary, n. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; the A., the Devil. [f. F O ferversier f. L adversarius opposed as ADVERSE, see -ARY]
adversative, a. (Of words, etc.) expressing opposition or antithesis. Hence adversatively adv. [f. L adversativus (adversari- oppose, see foll. and -ive)]
adverse, a. Contrary, hostile, (to); hurtful, injurious, (to); placed opposite. Hence ad-
versely adv. [f. Of averse f. L adv. adversus (vers- turn)}
adversity, n. Condition of adverse fortune; misfortune. [f. OF adversité L. adversitatem (as proc. see -TV)]

advert, v.t. Refer to (in speaking or writing). [f. L. advertire (as proc. see -TV)]

advertisement, n. Public announcement (usu. by placards or in journals). [f. L. adversitatem (as proc. see -MENT)]

advise, v.t. & i. Give counsel to; (commerc.) announce; take counsel with. [f. F. avertisse (as proc. see -ADVISE)]

advisable, adj. To be recommended; expedient. Hence, advisory, advisability, advisableness, adv. [f. fol. + -ABLE]

advise (-z), v.t. & i. Offer counsel to; (commerc.) announce; take counsel with. [f. F. avertisse (as proc. see -ADVISE)]

advocacy, n. Function of an advocate; pleading in support of. [F. advocatie, -tie, f. med. L. advocatio (as foll., see -ACTY)]

advocate (at), n. One who pleads for another; one who speaks in behalf of (propos. &c.); professional pleader in courts of justice; Faculty of A.a., Scotch bar; Lord A., principal law-officer of crown in Scotland. Hence, advocacy, n., advocacy, a. [f. advocat (as call, see -ADVOCATE)]

advocacy, n. Plead for, defend, recompense with dignity. [f. prec.]

advice, n. Right of presentation to a benefice. [f. Of allevare f. med. L. advocatio (as prec., see -ACTY)]

adynamia, n. Want of vital force; physical prostration. Hence adventic (a., -k), adventistic power, adventism, n. (pl. -ism), Adventists. [L. f. Gk. adventon, n. II. adventum] (adv.)

advent, n. (pl. -s) Innermost part of a temple; private chamber, sanctum. [L. f. Gk. adventon, n. II. adventum (as fol., see -ADVAT)]

adze, n. & v.t. Tool for cutting away surface of wood, like axe with arched blade at right angles to handle; (vb) cut with a. [OE. adese, etym. dub.]

ae, ae, pl. suf. of L nouns of 1st decl. in -a, and L form of Gk -ai pl. of nouns of 1st decl. in -e, -a, -as, -ae; kept in non-canonical words (lamiaceae, laricaceae); esp. in proper names (Heraclidae) and names of animal and plant orders (Fellidae, Reticidae); varying as in some wds. acc. to degree of familiarity (actinidae, -as) or of technicality (mathematical formule, theological formulas); familiar wds. take -ae (areas, hyenas, Julias).

aedile, n. Roman magistrate who superintended public buildings, shows, police, &c. Hence, aedileship n. [L. aedile (aedicus house, see -LIX)

agery (éjer), n. (in Eng. univ.) note certifying that student is ill. [L. = sick]

agis (éjis), n. Protection, impregnable defence. [Myth.] shield of Zeus or Athene. [L. f. Gk. aegis, etym. dub.]

agoréides, n. (in Eng. univ.) certificate that student is too ill to attend examination, &c. [L. = he is sick (agery)]

Aeolian, a. (1) Of Aeolus, district of Asia Minor colonized by ancient Greeks; (Muse.) A., the ninth of the Greek gods, son of Leto and god of winds; (2) A. harp, stringed instrument producing musical sounds on exposure to wind. [L. Aeolus (L. Aeolis Gk. Aiolis); 2. Aeolus Gk. Aiolos] + -AN

Aeolica, n. & n. Aeolian (dialect). [f. L. Aeolici (as prec., see -IC)]

aerolype, -pyle, n. Instrument for showing force of steam escaping through narrow aperture. [f. Gk. aerolypé f. L. Aeolipyle (L. Aeoloi pyleae f. Gk. Aiolou pulai gates of Aeolus, god of winds)]

aetrop psychologist, n. Change of physical qualities consequent on change of position. [L. Gk. aiotos changeful + -tropia turning]

aëron, étron, n. An age of the universe, immeasurable period; eternity; (Platonic philosophy) a power existing from eternity, emanation or phase of the supreme deity. [L. aeon f. Gk. aion age]

aerate, v.t. Expose to mechanical or chemical action of air; charge with carbonic acid gas (formerly called fixed air). Hence, aeration, n. [L. aer air + -ATE]

aerial, a. Of air, gaseous; thin as air, ethereal; immaterial; of, in, the atmosphere, atmospheric; existing, moving in the air. Hence, aerial, n., aerially, adv. [L. f. Gk. aerios (aer air) + -AL]

aerie, aery, eurie, eyry, ér, eri, éri, éry, é(r), (aer, air, n.) Nest of bird of prey, esp. eagle, or of raven or other bird that builds high up; human residence perched high on mountain; brood of bird of prey. [f. L. aeria, aeres, f. Gk. aërie, perh. f. L. areo level ground or L. atrium hall]

aeriform, a. Of the form of air, gaseous; unsubstantial, unreal. [L. aer air + -FORM]

aerial, n. & adj. In compass. Air, atmosphere, as -aëro, aviation course; -aërostatic, branch of pneumatic treatment of air in motion; -lile, -lith, meteorite; -naut, balloonist, whence -nautical, aa., -nautics, n.; -plane, flying-machine using plane(s) for support; -stat, aviator, (meteori.) -sphere, -aërostics (science of equilibrium and pressure of air); -station, air-navigation. [Gk. comb. form of aer air]

aerogenous (érogén), a. Of the nature or colour of verdigris, or copper-rust. [f. Fr. éroger, to rust] -aëropo, -aëropo, -aërospile, -aërospile, -aërospile (L. aeris brass, see -OUS)

Aesculapius, n. Roman god of medicine; physician. Hence, Aesculapium n. [L]
aeasthete (ät-e), n. Professed appreciator of the beautiful. [f. Gk aesthètè one who perceives (as foll.)]
aesthetic, a. Belonging to the appreciation of the beautiful; having such appreciation; in accordance with principles of good taste. Hence aesthetical a., aestheticism n. [f. Gk aesthètikos (aisthanomai perceive, see -tik-)]
aesthetics-physiology, n. Scientific study of the organs of sensation. [irreg. f. Gk aesthè- perceptive + physiologia]
aestivational, adj. [aestival, aestival, aestival]. Belonging to, appearing in, summer. [F. aestivale, L. aestivis, aestivus (aestus heat), see -ive, -al]
aestivate (ést-ät-iv), v.t. Spend the summer, esp. (Zool.) in state of torpor. [f. L aestivare, see -ate-3]
aestivation (ést-ä-ti-ve), n. (Zool.) aestivating: (Bot.) arrangement of petals in flower-bud before expansion. [f. prec., see -ation]
aestiology, n. Assignment of a cause; philosophy of causation; (Med.) science of the causes of disease. So astiological a., aetiological adv. [f. L. Gk aisthètikos (aisthanomai perceive, see -iology)]
aef-, pref. =ad- before f.
afar, adv. From a distance: at, to, a distance (in prose, usu. a off). [f. OE faro far adv., with prep. of, on]
aflage, a. Easy of address, courteous, complaisant. Hence a cogn. aflability n., aflably adv. [f. F. L affabilis f. AFFARI speak, see -ble]
aflair, n. Thing to be done; concern, business, matter, as that is my a. (pl.) ordinary pursuits of life; a. of honour, duel; (colloq., of material things) a gorgeous &c. a. [f. OF afeu (to do), cf. ADJ]
affect, 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. [f. F affecter f. L affectare aim at, seize or have, frequent. of AP(fere feci = facer de do]
affect, v.t. Attack (as disease); move, touch, (in mind), whence affectingly adv. produce (material effect) on; (pass., archaic) be assigned, allotted, to (particular service &c.). [f. L affectus (seal, sign, stamp) or aetare, aetatus, aetare; (loose) affectation n. Studied display of artifice; manner; pretence. [f. L affectatio (as affect, see -ATION)]
affect, a. Artificially assumed or displayed; pretended; (of persons) full of affectation, artificial, whence affectively adv., affectfulness n.; (with adv.) disposed, inclined, (towards or abs.); attacked (as by disease); moved in the feelings; acted upon physically. [AFFECTION, f. -ED]
affectation, n. Affecting; mental state, emotion, whence affectional a.; disposition (towards) good will, love, (towards) bodily state due to any influence; malady, disease; mode of being; property, quality, attribute. [f. L affectum (as affect, see -ION)]
affectuate (äf-ekt-youate), v.t. Loving; fond; (of things) showing love or tenderness. Hence affectation, affectiveness n. [Latinaized f. L affectatio]
affective, a. Pertaining to the affections, emotional. [f. OF aetfecter f. L affectus (as affect, see -IVE)]
affectionate, a. Conducting onwards or towards, as a. nerves, a. vessels. [f. L AFFECITER bring, see ENT]
humors; accession. [f. med. L affluxus -us, vb. n. as affluent]

afford, v.t. (With can) has the means, be rich enough, (to do), manage to spare; furnish, bestow; of things yield supply of. [OE geförthian (ge- pref. implying completeness s. forth: see f. forth forward: ge- was reduced to a-, which was corrupted to af- after L (see AD-)]

afforestation, v.t. Convert into forest or hunting-ground. So afforestation-ation n. [f. med. L. Afforestationis (foresta foresti)]

affray, n. Servitude or obligation. [f. F affranchies- lenst-in. of affranchir (a to + franchir free I. franche, see FRANK)]

affray, n. Breach of the peace, caused by fighting or riot in a public place. [f. OE efceric f. esecrare. vb. LL exfricdare (LL. fricds L. Teut. fricd, OE fricds, peace); cf. affraid]

affright, v.t. (archaic). Frighten. [late formation on Fright v., partly due to obs. affright p.p. of OE a-fyrhtan (a-intensive)]

affright, n. (archaic). Alarm. [f. prec.]

affront (1) -ant, v.t. Insult openly; put to the blush, offend the modesty or self-respect of; face, confront. [f. OE aflantr slap in the face, insult, f. LL Aflantra (frons -tis face)]

affront (2) -ant, n. Open insult, as put upon, offer an a. to, feel it an a. [f. prec.]

affusion, n. Pouring of water on the body in one kind of baptism; (Med.) pouring of water, usually 50° to 70° Fahr., upon fever patients. [f. L AFF (undere fusc-pour), see -ION]

afield, adv. On or in the field (esp. of labour or battle); to the field; away from home, at a distance, as far a. [a prep.]

aflame, adv. & prep. a. In flame, in a glow of light. [lit. & fig.]. [a prep.]

 aflame, adv. & prep. 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; (Comm.) in currency as negotiable document; unsettled, adrift. [OE on flote (on prep. + FLOAT n.)]

a fond (F), adj. Thoroughly, fully.

afore, adv. & prep. On one's own feet; as far as, on the move, in operation or employment. [a prep.]

afore, adv. & prep. (Naut.) in front, in front of, as a. the mast; (archaically) previously. [f. OE on foran (on prep. + foran, adv.), in front, at, before, which was used as aor or adv.]

a-fombre incomb. Before, previously, as cited, -going, -named, -said, -thought, premeditated, as malice a.; time, previously. [prec.]

aforte, adv. With stronger reason, more conclusively. [L]

afraid, adj. Alarmed, frightened, (abs. or of); a. (of the consequences, and therefore unwilling to do a thing, a. of a thing happening, a. lest it should happen, a. (that) it will happen. [p.p. of obs. vb. afrafray f. OE eserfay, see AFFRAY]

afraid, a. -rit, -rite, n. Evil demon in Mohammedan mythology. [Arab. Yri]

afresh, adv. Anew, with fresh beginning.

[A- (3) + FRESH]


after, adv. (naut.) In or near stern of ship; towards the stern; fore a. and a., from stem to stern, lengthwise (also as adj. f.-and-a.). [OE aefstan cogn. w. Goth. aiftna from behind, f. afta behind (af off + -ta superl.) suff.; after, ait, are orig. compar. and superl.]

afterbirth, n. Membrane enveloping the foetus in the womb, so called because its extrusion follows that of the infant. [after a.]

aftergloam, n. Glow in the West after sunset. [after a.]

aftergrass, n. Grass that grows after first crop has been mown for hay, or among stubble after harvest. [after a.]

aftermath, n. Grass. [after a. + math mowing, OE math f. OEmath root mawow]

aftermost, a. (naut.) Nearest the stern; most aft. [OE aftermost, a treble superlat. of af off with compar. suffix. inserted, af + tec (r) + ne + st]

afternoon, n. The time from noon to evening, as in, during the a., on Wednesday a., (at) the end of a. [after prep.]

afterpieces. Part of the smaller entertainment after a play. [after a.]

afterthought, n. Reflection after the act; later expedient or explanation. [after a. or adv.]

afterwards, adv. Later, subsequently. [OE afterward, a. (after AFT + WARD, corrupted in OE to AFTERward, + adv. genit. suff. -ESE]

ag- pref. = AD- before g.

aga (or agah), n. Commander, chief officer, in Ottoman empire. [Turk. agha master]

agam, a. & adv. Once more; a. and a., time and a., repeatedly; ever and a., now and a., occasionally; as much a., 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 a. and a.; in response, as response a. a. glasses rang a.; proportionately to specified act or condition, as the loaded table groaned a. [OE ongean, ongeagon (on in + geag opposite), cf. G entgejen; 12th-c. againes (see -ES) became against against by confusion. w. superlatives]

against, prep. In opposition to, as fight a., I am a. to your statement; 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. rock, (colloq.) ran a. (chanced to meet) a friend; opposite to, as a. the horsepond (usu. pl.); [see prec.]

agami, n. Tropical American bird, the Trumpeter. [native name in Guiana]

agamie, a. (zool.) Characterized by absence of sexual action. [as foll. + ic]

agamogenesis, n. Asexual reproduction. So agamogenic a., agamogenetically adv. [as foll. + gene = birth]
AGAMOUS, a. (biol.). Without (distinguishable) sexual organs. [f. L. Gk agamos (a-n*t + gamos marriage) + Gkous].

AGAPE', adv. & pred. a. On the gape; open-mouthed with wonder or expectation. [a prep.]

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

AGARIC, n. Mushroom; name of various fungi. [f. L f. Gk agarikon perh. f. a place Agaria]

AGARICUS, a. (zool.). Without distinct alimentary canal. [f. Gk not + gaster-tos belly]

AGATE, (-at), n. Name of several varieties of pretty common silicious gem (quartz); also of a popular metallic dye; [f. Sp. Agata, from G. Agata, from Arab, agatha = good, from Gk Agathos, a good thing]

AGATE, adj. f. L. Gk akhates agency.

AGAVE (a-gav), n. (bot.). Genus of plants including American Aloe. [f. L. Gk Aqaue, prop. name in myth.]

AGAZA', adv. On the gaza. [a prep.]

AGAZA', n. Length of life or of existence; Moon's age. [agaze]

AGAZA', f. & l. (cause to grow old.

AGE', n. Time, age (?); past, adj. of age; old, adj. of age.

AGE, adj. of age; of full age; ageable, able to be aged.

AGE, v.t. & l. (cause to grow old.

AGENCY, n. Active operation as a moral, free, a.; instrumentality, as by the a. of; action personified, as an invisible a.; (commercial) office of agent; establishment for business and sales; (l. med. l. Agentia, L Agere do, see -ENCE).

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

AGENT, n. One who exerts power or produces an effect; (of things) efficient cause; a natural force acting on matter, as chemical a.; one who does the actual work; a. provocateur (F.), a. enticing one suspected of sedition &c. to commit himself, (improp.) ringleader. [a. Agential (-sh) a. [as AGENTIAL].

AGGLOMERATE, v.t. & l. Collect into a mass. Hence AGGLOMERATION n., AGGLOMERATIVE a. [L. L Agglomerare (glomus -meris ball), see -ATE].

AGGLOMERATE (a-t), a. & n. (Collected into) a mass; (Geol.) mass of volcanic fragments united by a. blast, op. to conglomerate. [as prep., see -ATE].

AGGLUTINATE, v.t. & l. Glued together; consisting of simple words combined into compounds without change of form or loss of meaning. [L. L Agglutinare (gluten -tinsis glue) see -ATE].

AGGLOMATIZE, v.t. Increase the power, rank, wealth of (person, State); exasperate, embitter. Hence AGGLOMATIZATION n., AGGLOMATINATIVE a. [as prec., see -ATE].

AGGRANDIZE, v.t. Increase the power, rank, wealth, of (person, State); exasperate, embitter. Hence AGGRANDIZEMENT, n. [f. L. Aggrandizere make great (gravis), see -ATE]; replacing obs. AGGRANDIZE (a-t). Exaggerate, see -ATE].

AGGREGATE, n. (a-t). & l. Collected into one body; collective, total; (Law) composed of associated individuals, as corporation a.; sum total; assemblage; (Physics) mass of homogeneous particles; in the a., as a whole. [f. L. L Aggregare unite in a flock (prex prex)].

AGGRESS, v.t. & l. Collect together; (trans.) unite (individual to company). Hence AGGRESSION n., AGGRESSIVE a. [f. prec.]

AGGRESSIVE, adj. & n. Of attack; offensive; disposed to attack; assume the a., begin the quarrel. Hence AGGRESSIVELY adv., AGGRESSIVENESS n. [as prec., see -IVE].

AGGRAVATE, v.t. Or aggravate (aggrevate). [f. Lat. aggravare frequent. of aggrevare, anger, grieve, see -ATE].

AGGREGATION, n., AGGREGATIVE a. [f. prec.]

AGGRESSION, n., AGGRESSIVE a. & n. Of attack; offensive; disposed to attack; assume the a., begin the quarrel. Hence AGGRESSIVELY adv., AGGRESSIVENESS n. [as prec., see -IVE].

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AGHAST, (agah, agha), a. Terrified; struck with amazement. [p.p. of obs. vb agast (A.-l) + gaster, OE gester, alarm].

AGILE (ajil), a. Quick-moving, nimble, active. Hence or cogn. AGILITY n., AGILITY adv. [f. L. Agilitas (agere do)].

AGILE, n., AGILITY, adj. Percentage charged on exchange of paper-money into cash, or of one currency into another more valuable; excess value of one currency over another; exchange business. [l. = ease.

AGIO, n. Exchange business; speculation in stocks; stock-jobbing. [f. f. agiot (prec. + connecting -t); see -AGE].

AGIET, (-aj), v.t. Take in live stock to feed; charge (land or its owner) with a public burden. Hence AGIEMENT n. [f. Of agiet (a to + gier f. L faciare frequent. of facere ile)]

AGGIET, v.t. Excite, excite, (feelings, persons); revolve mentally, discuss, debate, plans &c. (abs.) keep up an agitation (for). [f. L. Agiere move to and fro, frequent. of agiere drive, see -ATE].

AGITATION, n. Moving, shaking, commotion, disturbance (mental or physical); debate, discussion; keeping of a matter constantly before the public; public excitement. [f. L. L. Agitationem (as prec., see -ATION)].

AGITATO (-tah), adv. (mus.). In an agitated manner. [l.]

AGITATOR, a. One who agitates, esp. politically; apparatus for shaking or mixing. [l. (see AGITATE and -OR)].

AGLET, aiglet, n. Metal tag of a lace; spangle or other metallic ornament of dress; tagged point hanging from shoulder upon breast of some uniforms (usu. aiguillete); (esp.) needle of hazel, balsam &c. [f. L. Aiguile dim. of aiguille needle f. L. Acucla = acicia dim. of acus needle].

AGLOW, adv. & pred. a. In a glow. [a prep.]

AGNAIL, n. Torn skin at root of finger-nail; (formerly) corn on toe or foot. [See ANGNEF a. ENG. (Gothic) agnes tight, painful.
ail (at). n. Small isle, esp. in a river. [perh. f. OE efgath, iggeoth; eyet, eyet, are artificial spellings on islet and F ilot]

ail-te-bone, n. (Cut of beef lying over) buttock or rump bone. [ME nage f. OF nache, LL. nata, 'nurse', fr. L. natus, 'born'; bone; for loss of n (a nage- becoming an age) cf. ADDER, pop. etym. gives H- ice, edge-, bone] ajar1, adv. (Of doors) slightly open. [a prep. + char (OE cypa a turn)]

ajar2, adv. In a jarring state. [a prep. + char (OE cypa a turn)]

akimbo, adv. (Of the arms) with hands on hips and elbows turned outwards. [etym. dub.] akin, adv. and pred. a. (Connected) in relationship; (allied) in character. [a prep.]

ail, subj. (I). Adj. f. L.alis (ail) subj. varying w. -arts -Art by dissim. f. prec. syllable, as regular but generally direct or through F -cil (since connected to -ail in E); now appended freely to L nouns (cordial), Gk nouns (colossal), L adj. (individual), and Gk adj. in-kos, -oides (comical, rhomboidal); -ical indicates vanguard connexion w. the origin: n. than-ic (comic paper, fictional story), cf. -cal; other suff. are some time appended without a vowel: (2) Nouns f. L.alis, -al, -ales, -ala, parts of above used as nouns (rival, animal, annals, Saturnia), with new imitations (cardinal, reginald). -alis became in F -aille, in E -ail, -ail (L sponsalia, F espousailles, E sponsailles now figurative), the last now freely imitated to form vb. n. (retrial, recital, besotful), partly on false anal. of BRIDAL, BURLIAL.

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

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

à l'an, a. Pertaining to wings: winglike, wing-shaped; (Bot. & Phsiol.) axillary. [L alaris (ala wing, see alar)]

alarm, n. Call to arms; warning sound giving notice of danger; warning, as give, take, the a.; excited anticipation of danger; (Fenc.) ramp on ground, a. post, a. lookout, a. post, place for troops to assemble in case of alarm; mechanism that sounds the alarm (usu. a'rum); alarm-clock, one with apparatus that rings at appointed hour. [f. OF alarme f. Ital. allarme (allarme to arms); f. armes]

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

alar receive, a. Arrouse to sense of danger; disturb; agitate, excite with fear. [f. prec.]

alarist, n. One who raises alarms on slight grounds; panic-monger. So alarism n. [alar m. -ist]

alarum, n. See ALARM n.

alaru, a. Pertaining to wings or winglike parts. [L alaria (ala wing, see alar)]

alas, v. To utter alas, a rhetorical exclamatory word used to express sorrow, regret, reproach, etc. [I. alas]

als, a. Aerial, lofty, breezy; immaterial; of thin texture; light in movement; sprightly; graceful, delicate; unsubstantial; superfluid, flippant. Hence aIRILY adv., AIRINESS n. [air -is, 1. + e -y]
alae, int. expressing grief, pity, concern. [F. OF alas (mod. F hélas) t. ha shi lassee to laments] with Latin dative

Ala'stor, n. Avenging deity, nemesis. [Gk (a- not-lst. t. lakth.-forget)]

alate(d), a. Having wings, like a dragonfly. [f. L alatus (aila wing, see -ATE)]

alb., n. White vestment reaching to feet, worn by bishops and by some consecrated kings. [f. LL alba (tunica) white (tunic)]

albarco, n. Large species of Tunny; other fish of same genus. [f. Port. albarco (F albicore, also used in E) t. Arab. at. the + bucker young camel, heifer]

Albino, n. White metal, German silver. [f. L albata whitened (albus white)]

albatross, n. Family of birds allied to Petrels, inhabiting Pacific and Southern Oceans; esp. great A., largest of sea-fowls. [17th-c. aigatux, phr. t. obs. alcatraz f. Port. alcatraz t. Arab. al- jadus the bucket, Arab. name of Pelican, from its supposed water-carrying habit; -b. under influence of L albux white]

albeit (awl,), conj. Though, as a. that he failed, a., he failed, he tried a. without success.

all (~ thou. let be that)

albino, n. (Also A. chain) kind of watch chain. [f. Prince Albert consort of Queen Victoria]

albescence, a. Growing white, shading into white. [f. L albescere (albus white), see -ENT]

albino (běn), 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 albinism, n. [Port., orig. of white negroes, f. L albux white]

albina, n. White or soda feldspar. [f. L albus white + -ITE]

album, n. Blank book for insertion of autographs, photographs, &c. [L. neut. sing. of albus white]

albume(n), n. White of egg; a constituent of albuminoids and fluids, of seeds, and of tuberous or fleshy roots, found nearly pure in white of egg; (Bot.) substance found between skin and embryo of many seeds, usu. the edible part. Hence albuminose, albuminous, aa. [L albumen -mine white of egg (albus white)]

albumen, n. & v.t. (phot.). Coat (paper) with an albuminous solution. [prec. + -IZE]

albuminoid, a. & n. Like albumen; (n. pl.) proteids, class of organic compounds forming chief part of organs and tissues of animals and plants. Hence albuminoidal, a. [f. ALBUMEN + -OID]

albuminum, a. Recently formed wood in exogenous trees, sapwood. Hence albuminous a. [L albuminum (albus white)]

alcohol. See ALKALIE.

Alcaline, a. & n. Pertaining to Alcali (Gk lyres poet, B.C. 600). or to the metre he invented: (p.tl.) Alcalo strophes. [L f. Gk Alkaikos (Alkaion)]

alchémie, a. Pertaining to alchemy. Hence alchemical, a. alchemically, adv. [Med. L alchimicus or F alchimique; see AL.

alchemist, n. One who studies or practices alchemy. Hence alchemistic(al), a. [f. Of alchemist; see ALCHIMY and -IST]

alchemize, v.t. Change as by alchemy; transmute. (back-formation on prec.)

alchemy (-k), n. Chemistry of the middle ages; esp. pursuit of the transmutation of baser metals into gold (also fig.). [f. OF alquimie t. Arab, al-khima; al-khima, apparently = kemia (Gk form of native name of Egypt, but confused with Gk khumeia pouring f. thu perf. st. of kheo' pour, whence the spelling alchemy)]

alcohol, n. Pure spirit of wine; any liquor containing this. (Chem.) large class of compounds of same type as spirits of wine. Hence alcoholate, a. (Also alcohol, a. (med. L. t. Arab. al. the + kohl powder for staining eyelids (kahala v. stain)

alcoholism, n. Action of alcohol on human system. [prec. + -ISM]

alcoholize, v. or Saturate with alcohol; subject to alcoholic influence. Hence alcoholic, n. [ALCOHOL + -IZE]

alcoholometer, n. Instrument for measuring alcoholic strength of spirits. Hence alcoholometry, n. [f. ALCOHOL + -OMETER]

alcohan (al'ko-hahn, alkoreh), n. Koran, sacred Mohammedan book. Hence Alcor-anic, a. (thr F) t. Arab. al-quran the reading (qur'a v. read)

alcooa, n. Vaulted recess in room-well, esp. (in Spain) recess for bed; recess in garden wall or hedge; summer house. [f. t. Sp. alcoba, t. Arab. al- qobba the vault (gobba v. vault)]

aldehyde, n. Colourless volatile fluid of suffocating smell, obtained by oxidation of alcohol; class of compounds of this type. Hence aldehydic, a. (abbr. of L alcohol dehydrogenatum (deprived of hydrogen)

alder, n. Tree related to Birch; other trees not related, as Black, White, Red, A. [OE alor, aker (cf. ON or, erir, OHG eitor, mod. Ger. eric, elier) w. phonetic d]

alderman, n. (al'or-man), n. Magistrate in English towns and boroughs, next in dignity to Mayor. Hence aldermanic, a. aldermanship, n. [f. OE aldor patriarch (ald old +-or noun suf.) + MAN]

aldermanry, n. Ward, district of a borough having its own alderman; rank of alderman. [prec. + -RY]

Aldine, awl, awl. Printed by Aldus Manutius, Venetian printer of 16th cent.; name of certain style of type. [f. AIDUS + -INE]

ale, n. Liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation, flavoured with hops &c.; merry-making at which ale was drunk; (freq. costmary, which is related; a. wife, woman who keeps an alehouse, American fish allied to herring. [OE au]

aléatory, a. Depending on the throw of a die or on chance. [f. L aleatorius (aleator dice-player f. alea die)]

ad, adv. & prep. a. On the lee or sheltered side of ship; to leeward. [ON a on + halshelter; see LEE]

alégar, n. Sour ale; malt vinegar. [f. AL+EGRE = F aigre sour, on anal of vine gear]

alembic, n. Apparatus formerly used in distilling; abbr. as f. of fantasy. (f. L albus f. Arab. al making still f. Gk ambix -kos cup; lembick, limbeck, were usu. in 15-17th ce)

alert, a. & n. Watchful, vigilant; lively, nimble; (n.) warning call, alarm; on the a, on the look-out. Hence alertly, adv. alertness, n. [f. F alert, alerter f. L alerta the look-out, watchtower, fem. p.p. of erger f. L erigere erect]}

aleurone, a. Albuminoid substance found in seeds of plants, &c. [Gk akeron flour]
Alexandrine, a. & n. A. (verse), iambic line of six feet or twelve syllables. [f. F alexandrin, of doubtful orig.]
alepharmacie, a. & n. (Having the quality of) an antidote. [earlier -ae n. F alexipharmique, f. Gk alepharmion, f. aleph (א), remedy for poison (alexo keep off+pharmakon poison)]
alfresco, adv. & a. In the open air; open air, a lunch. [f. It. al fresco in the fresh air]
aiga, n. (pl. sea-weed. Hence a'gial, al-goid, algological, aa., al-gier (3) (-j,-y), a-gier, algier]
algebra, n. Investigation of the properties of numbers by means of general symbols; quadruple a., swathions. Hence algebra-tec(a)l), a, algebraically, adv., algebraist, a, algebraist, n. [f. L. Arab. al-jabr reunion of broken parts (sarabara reunite)
aligd,-j-, a. Cold, esp. of cold stage ofague. Hence alig-d'ity n. [f. F algide f. L algidus (alger be cold, see -1d)]
algismus, n. Arabic (decimal) notation; cypher in a., mere dummy. [f. Of auguresme f. med. I. algorithmus f. Arab. Al-Khowaraomi the name of a mathematician; mod. misspelling -ithm by confusion, Gk arithmos number]
alguaquil, -gwa-, n. Spanish warrant officer or sergeant. (Sp. now -cil) f. Arab. al-wazir the vizier, minister (wazara carry on)
alzam, n. Tree mentioned in Bible (2 Chron. 1:7). x. It wrongly given as a palm, prob. a kind of sandal-wood. [heb.; a foreign word perf. = Skr. valguka sandal-wood tree]
alhambra, n. Palace of Moorish kings at Granada. Hence alhambreque a. f. Arab. al-hamsa' the red house
alibi, adv. & n. (The plea that when an alleged act took place one was elsewhere. [L. adv.; old locative of alius another]
alidad, -ade, n. Index of astrolabe, quadrant, &c., showing the degrees cut off on the arc. [F (-ade), f. med. L alidadedal. Arab. al-idadah the revolving radius (aqd upper arm)]
alien, a. & n. Not one's own; foreign, under foreign allegiance; differing in nature (from); repugnant (to); stranger; non-nationalized; foreigner; one excluded from; (law) a. from the land, non-native, from another country, friendly, hostile, country. Hence alienation(2) n. [of. L. L alienus belonging to another (alius)]
alien, a. v.t. (Poet.) estrange; (Law) transfer ownership of. Hence alienable a., alienability n. [of. Of aliener f. L alienare (as prp.)]
alienate, v.t. Estrange; transfer ownership of; turn away, divert (from). Hence alienating n. [L. as proc., see -ANTE]
alienation, n. Estrangement; transferece of ownership; diversion to different purpose; (law) alienation of property, alienation of property (of L. alienationem (as proc., see -ATION)]
alieness, n. One to whom transfer of property is made. [ALIEN8 & + -E]
aliform, a. Wing-shaped. [L. a- lata wing + -FORM]
alighting, v.t. Dismount (from horse), descend (from carriage), settle, come to earth, from the air. [OE allhtan (A.(-i)+htian light)]
allight, a. Kindled, on fire; lighted up. (p.p. of allight kindle; now only used predicatively, on anal. of -ahle and other adv. compds)
align, allinea, v.t. & i. Place, lay in a line; bring into line; esp. bring three or more points into a straight line, as a. the sights (of rifle) and bull's-eye; (intr.) form in line (as troope). Hence alignment n. [f. F aligmer (a to + ligmer f. L lineare (linea line)]
allic, a. adv. & adv. Similar, like; (adv.) alike (together with). [OE alec man, OE alecine, f. Alecia, a pelvis adv. (OHG gelith, mod. G gleich) f. ge- together and -ic like; also f. ON alirka a. alika adv. (cogn. w. OE alec a. alecice adv.) f. a prep. on, to, + iK like]
aliment, n. Food; (fig.) support, mental sustenance. Hence alimental a., alimentally adv. [f. L alimentum (alere nourish, see -MENT)]
alimentary, a. Nourishing; performing functions of nutrition, as a. canal; providing maintenance. [f. L alimentarius (as prec., see -ARY)]
alimentation, n. Nourishment; maintenance. [f. mod. L alimentatio (alimentare, as alimentare, see -ATION)]
alimony, n. Nourishment; maintenance; allowance due to wife from husband's estate, on separation from certain causes. [f. L alimonia nutrition (alere nourish, see -MONY)]
aliquot, a. & n. A. (part), part contained by the whole an integral number of times, integral factor. [f. F aliquote f. L aliquot some, so many]
aliquot, compd noun-suf. = -A Li + -TY. Quality, or instance of it. (generality, a. p.)
alive, adv. & adv. a. In life, living; fully vesselable a. and active, brisk, as (collog.) look a., be brisk, swimming with, as river a. with boats; any man a. (whatever); man a. (collog. expletive). [f. A. prop.+ME live, OR life dat. of liff life; = on life]
alizarin, n. Red colouring matter of madder. [f. D. -izari madder prob. f. Arab. al the + a-qarab extract (aqua v. press); see -IR]alke, a. & n. Chemist's supposed universal solvent (also fig.). [sham Arab., prob. invented by Paracelsus]
alke, a. & n. Incipiently or slightly alkaline (substance). Hence alkaleness, alkalenessyness, nn. [f. foll. see -ESCENT]
alke, n. (pl. -lises, -liscs). (Chem.) series of compounds called bases, including soda, potash, and ammonia, highly soluble in water, producing caustic or corrosive solutions that neutralize strong acids, and turn vegetable yellow into green (as we, purples to green; (Commerce) caustic soda, aquaregia, other alkaline products. Hence alkaline a., alkalinity v.t. [f. F alcali f. Arab. al-galiqy calcined ashes (galyat fly)]alkalmetry, n. Measurement of strength of alkalis. Hence alkalimetrica a. [al-KAL-I+METRY]
alkaline, a. Of alkali; of the nature of an alkali; a. metals, those whose hydroxides are alkalis. [f. ALKALI + -INE]
alkaloid, n. Nitrogenous basic substance; esp. vegeto-alkaloids, vegetable alkalis. Hence alkaloidism, a. f. ALKALI+OID]
alkanet, n. (Plant whose root yields) a red dye. [f. Sp. alcana (f. Arab. al-henna the henna shrub) + dim. suf. to dist. this shrub from henna]
all (awb), a., n., adv. (1) (adv. w. noun & expressed or understood). The whole, all, as a. all of England, his life, his this, take it a. whom I saw; the greatest possible, as a speed; (w. pl.) the entire number of, as a men, a the others; a. kind of, every kind of; any whatever, as renounce a. connexion. (2) (n.). All men, as a. are agreed; (w. of the whole, every one, a. of it, a. of you; everything, as that a. is, a. is lost; one's whole
property, as he lost his a.; a. but, everything short (adv.); a. but impossible, he enron, but drowned; a. is, of personal 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 and a., and some (archaic), a. and sundry, a. individually and collectively. (3) (adv.), Wholly, quite (adj.), (adj.), in white, a. covered with mud, a. right, a. the better, a. the same, a. at once, a. too soon. (4) Combs.: A.-father, Odin, God; A. Fool's Day, first of April; A. Saint's Day, general celebration of saints, November 1st; A. Soul's Day, day of supplication for all souls Nov. 2nd. All is prefixed to many adj., as a-bountiful, a.-righteous, a.-sufficient, and esp. to part., as a.-sufficing, a.-seeing, a.-knowing. [Com.-Teut. OAHG of ON Allir].

Allah, n. Name of God among Mohammedans. [Arab. Allah; contr. of at-Ilah (at the + Ilah god = Heb. Eloah)]

Allay, v.t. Put down, repress; alleviate (pain &c.); diminish (pleasure &c.). [A. - (i) + L LAY v.; confused with obs. allege alleviate and obs. alloy alloy]

All ejaculation, n. Alleging: assertion (esp. one not supported by sufficient proof). [F. F. L. Lallemand. F. L. L. Lallugatonem (allegar allege, see -ATION)]

Allie (adj.), v.t. Affirm; advance as argument or excuse. [F. F. L. L. Lallugation, L. L. L. Lallugationem; Norm. allegier, F. L. L. L. Lallugion, L. L. L. Lallugionem; L. L. L. Lallugionem (alleger allegre, see -ATION)]

Alligator, n. Genus of saurian reptiles of crocodile family, found in America; other kinds: A. americanus: a. apple, pernicious snake of W. Indian trees; a. tortoise, snapping turtle. [Crupt. of Sp. t. t. lagarto the lizard f. L lacerta]

Alliterate, v.i. (Use words that) begin with the same letter. Hence alliterative, a., alliteration, n. (adj.); f. L ad to + litera letter + -ATE, 2, on anal. of obliterare

Alliteration, n. Commencement of words in close connexion (esp. in early Teut. poetry, of accented syllables) with the same letter. [F. prec. + A-TION]

All object, assign, devote, (to person or object); locate. Hence allocation n. [F. med. L. Allocare (location; place), see -ATE]

Allodium, n. Estate held in absolute ownership, without acknowledgment to a superior (opp. to feudum). Hence allodial a., allodialistic a., allodialism, n. [F. L. L. L. L. L. Allod entire property (all-OLG estate); sometimes written alod, alodly]

Allogamy, n. (bot.) Cross-fertilization. [F. G. L. L. L. L. Allogamy + -AMY]

Allonge, f. f. Slip of paper gummed to end of gold of exchange to give room for further endorsements.

Allopathy, n. Curing of a diseased action by inducing another action of a different kind (op. to homoeopathy). Hence allopathic a., allopathically adv., allopathist n. [F. L. G. L. L. L. Allopathy other + -PATHY]

Allophylus, a. & n. (One whose native tongue is) neither Greek nor Semitic. [F. L. G. L. L. L. Allophylus (allus other + phyl. tribe) + -IAN]

Alloy, v.t. (-tt). Distribute by lot or with authority; assign (to). [F. F. L. L. L. L. Alloyer (to-a to + loter divide by lot f. lot, Teut. wd. OE hiot)]

Allotment, n. Apportioning; lot in share; allotted to one; small portion of land let out for cultivation. [F. L. L. L. L. L. Allotment (aloter, see prec. and -MENT)]

Allogrophy, n. Variation of physical properties without change of substance. Hence allotropic (al.); allotropicality a., adv., allotropism n. [F. G. L. L. L. L. Allogrophy other + tropos manner f. tropo (turn)]

Allottee, n. One to whom allotment is made. [F. F. L. L. L. Alloktor (lot + -EE)]

Allow, v.t. Admit (thing to be, that); (U. S.) form the opinion (that); permit (practice, person to do); (refr.) indulge oneself in (conduct); (intr.) admit of; give (limited periodical sum), sa a., him $200 a year; add, deduct, in consideration of something; a., take into consideration, make subject to, deduct, corresponding to. Hence allowable a., allowably adv. [F. L. L. L. L. Allower t. (1) f. L. L. L. L. L. Lavandure praise (1) f. L. L. L. L. L. L. Allocare place]

Allowance, n. Permission; tolerance (of); limited portion, esp. yearly income; deduction, discount; max. a. for allow fer. [F. L. F. L. L. L. Allowance (as prec. see -ANCOR)

Allot, n. Standard, quality, (of gold or silver); inferior metal mixed esp. with gold or silver (also fig.); mixture of metals; jargon f. Ay, top &c. at to law]

Alloy, v.t. Mix with base metal; mix
(metals); debase; moderate. [F. *fauxer t. OF. *fauser, see prec.]

alismus (awl), n. Name of various plants producing much seed.

alispice (awl), n. Jamaica pepper, Pimenta, supposed to combine flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; other aromatic shrubs, as Carinthia A., Japon A., Wad A.
alise (awl), v.i. Refer covertly, indirectly, to; (improp.) a. to. mean. [L. *aluderere (awl, play)].
alître, v.t. Tempt, entice, win over, (to). from. person, place, conduct); fascinate, charm. Hence allure-ment n. [OF. *alure-ment, trace].
alusion, n. Covert, implied, indirect, reference to. [L. *allusio (as allude, see ion)].
alusive, a. Containing an allusion (to); abounding in allusions; (Her.) a. (canting) orms. Hence allusively adv., allusive-ness n. [as prec., see inve].
aluvion (-00, -0), n. Wash of sea, river, against shore, banks; flood; matter deposited by flood; (Law) formation of new land by water's action. [F. L. aluvionem (nom. -00) L. iuvère (seen).]
aluvium, n. Deposit of earth, sand, &c., left by flood. Hence alluvial a. [L. neut. of adj. alluvius (lutre 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. *allier t. L. alligare bind].

ally, n. Person, state, &c., allied with another. [as prec.]
alily, n. Choice playing-marble of marble or alabaster. [perh. dim. of alabaster].

almain, n. Egyptian dancing-girl. [Arab. amlain know, (alma know)].
almagest (-j), n. Great astronomical treatise of Ptolemy; other books on astrology and alchemy. [f. L. Arab. al the + magi = Gk megesti = greatest].

alma Mater, n. Name used of Universities and schools. [L. = bounteous mother].
almanac, n. Annual calendar of months and days, with astronomical and other data. [med. L. etym. dub.]
almandine, n. A garnet of violet tint. [corrupt. of obs. alabandine t. L. alabandina (Attabanda, city in Caria)].

alma mater, p. A. All-powerful, esp. A. God, the A.; (slang) great. (adv.) exceedingly. Hence almightiness n. [OE ealmathig (all adv. + mighty)].

almond (ahm), n. Kernel of a stone-fruit borne by two trees (sweet, bitter, &c.); allied to plum and peach; anything a-shaped; &c. (A. amandis amandis f. L. f. Gk amygdale; -al. -almondly, adv. -almond like]w. Arab. at the]
almost (awl), adv. Very nearly (qualifying v., adv., adj.); also noun, as his a. impudence. [F. *almoost (all adv. + most adv.)]
alms (ahm), n. (usu. as sing.). Charitable relief for the poor; donation; a-folk, alma- menit, (superl. alma- most); a-house, one founded by charity for reception of poor. [OE ealmes (awl, f. L. Gk ekelesmenè compassionateness (ekelmen adj. f. ekel compassion)].
alum, See Alum.
altarwise, adv. In the manner of an altar.

altzimuth, n. Instrument for determining altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies. [alt- for altitude + azimuth]

a'ter (awl-), v.t. & i. Change in character, position, or condition. [Hence or fem. a'ter (f. L. ater), see -ATER.]

a'te (v.t. & i.), adj. & n. Tending to alter; (n.) medicine, treatment, that alters processes of nutrition. [prec. + -ATE]

a'te (v.t. & i.), adj. Dispute hotly, wrangle, (with). So alteration n. [f. L. alterare, see -ATE.]

a'ter (awl-), see -ATER.]

a'ter (awl-), 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) consist of alternate things; (of one class of things) appear alternately with another. So alteration n. [f. prec.]

a'ter (awl-), adv. & n. (Of two things) mutually exclusive; (strictly) permission to choose either of two possibilities; (sing.) either of two possible courses, as I had no (other) a.; one of more than two possibilities. Hence alternately adv. [f. med. L. alternatus (as prec., see -ATIVE.

a'ter (awl-), conj. Though. [f. all adv. + though]

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

a'to, m. (mus.). Highest male voice, counter- tenor; its musical part; female voice of similar range and character; song sung to a male voice; a, clarinet; viola, instruments similar to the clarinet, viola, but of higher pitch. [It. alto (canto) high (singing)

a'together (awl-), adv. & n. Totally; on the whole; (n. & a.), a whole. (ALL a.)

a'to-rilo-cho (-ril'cho), n. (sculp.). High relief. [It. alto-rilievo]

a'truism, n. Regard for others as a principle of action. Hence altruist n., altruistically adv. [f. F. altruisme (It. altruismo others') Lat. alterius huic to this other, altruistic]

a'tum, n. A double sulphate of aluminium and potassium; series of salts including this; family of compounds including these; (Mineral.) various native minerals, alums proper and pseudo-alums. (OF. L. alum)]

a'rumine, n. One of the earths, the only oxide of aluminium. [L. alumine alumin, on type of soda &c.]

a'rumine, 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. [L. alumina; formerly alumimum, aluminium]

a'rumine, a. Of the nature of alum or alumina. [f. F. aluminé L. alumineus (alumen alum, see -OUS)]

a'rumineus, n. (pl. -ni). Pupil of a school or university. [L. = foster-child]

a'volet (awl-), a. Honey-combed, pitted with small cavities. [f. L. alveolatus (f. follicu, socket)]

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

a'ways (awl-), adv. At all times; on all occasions. [f. ALL a. + WAY; nowarchaic alt. for alway; so emphatic 'all the way, continually', always (gen. case) having prob. the sense 'on every occasion']

a'word, a. amadou, n. German tinder, prepared from fungi, used as a match and styptic. [f. Fr. (Or. amador), L. amator amator, lover (see -ORS)]

a'malén, adv. (archaic, poet). Vehemently, in all haste. [a prep. + main, OE mægn force]

a'malgam, n. Mixture of a metal with mercury, as gold a.; plastic mixture of any substances (also fig.). [f. F. amalgame, med. L. amalgamus, amalgamum amalgam, an amalgam (malasso, st. malak, soften)

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

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

a'mallerensis, n. (pl. -nés). One who writes from dictation. [L. adj. used as n. f. (serue) a. (manu secretly -eis belonging to)]

a'manant(h), n. Imaginary unfading flower; genus, including Prince's Feather and Love- lies-bleeding; purple colour. Hence amaranthine a. [f. F. amaranthe f. L. Gk amaranthos everlasting, name of a flower (a. not + m. of m. of m. of mar. fade); a. by association with Gk anthes flower]

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

a'mass, v. t. Heap together; accumulate (esp. riches). [12th-c. f. Masser (a to + masser L. masse)]

a'mateur (-tér), n. One who is fond of; one who cultivates a thing as a pastime. Hence amateurish a. amateurishly adv. amateurishness, amateurism, nn. [f. L. amatorem (amare love, see -ORS.]

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

a'matory, a. Pertaining to a lover or to sexual love. Hence amatorial a. [f. L. amator Amare (see -ORS.]

a'mauréisis, n. Partial or total loss of sight from disease of optic nerve. Hence amauréitic a. [Gk. L. amauréus dark (amauro dark), see -OIS.

a'maze, v. t. Overwhelm with wonder. Hence amazedly a. amusingly a. amazement n. [a. (i) + maze v., etym. dub.]

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

a'mazon (awl-), n. Fabulous race of female warriors in Scythia; female warrior (lit. and fig.); masculine woman. Hence Amazonian a. [f. L. Gt. (prob. foreign word, but explained by Greeks as a. not + masos breast, from destruction of right breast to facilitate use of bow)]
AMBAGES (äm'gæs), n. pl. Roundabout ways. [L (amb- about + ag- f. agere drive; 18th-c. E had ambage, pl. ambages].

ambassador, n. Minister sent by one sovereign to another to transmit a mission to another (usu. A. extraordinary); minister permanently representing sovereign or State at foreign court (Ordinary, Resident, A.; formerly A. Leger); A. Plenipotentiary (with full power to sign treaties &c.; official messenger.) Hence AMBASSADORIAL, adj.

ambassador's, n. Female ambassador; ambassador's wife. [f. prec. -ess].

amber, n. Yellow translucent fossil resin, found chiefly on S. shore of Baltic; A. Fauna; Flora, animals, plants, of which remains are found in A. [f. F ambre f. Arab. ambergris, ambergris, to which the name orig. belonged].

ambiguity, n. Double meaning; expression capable of more than one meaning. [f. L. ambiguous (as foll., see -TV).]

ambiguous, a. Obscure; of double meaning; of doubtful classification; of uncertain issue. Hence ambiguously adv.

ambragher, n. [as prec. -ous].

amblent, a. Surrounding, circumfused. [f. L. ambire^e to part of ambire go about (amb- on both sides + ire go)].

ambiguity, n. Double meaning; expression capable of more than one meaning. [f. L. ambiguous (as foll., see -TV)].

ambrigous, a. Obscure; of double meaning; of doubtful classification; of uncertain issue. Hence ambiguously adv.

ambrigousness, n. [f. L. ambiguous doubtful f. ambrigere (amb- both ways + agere drive) + -ous].

ambit, n. Precincts; bounds; compass; extent. [f. L. ambitus a going round (ambire, see AMBRIGER)].

ambition, n. Ardent desire for distinction; aspiration (to be, to do); object of such desire. [f. L. ambitionem (ambire it, canvas for votes, see AMBRIGER) + -ON].

ambitious, a. Full of ambition; strongly desirous (of a thing, to do); showing ambition, as an attempt. Hence ambitiously adv.

ambitiousness, n. [f. L. ambitiousus (as prec., see -OUS)].

amble, v. i. (Of horses &c.) move by lifting two feet on one side together; ride an ambling horse. [f. F. ambler f. L. ambulare walk].

amble, v. n. Pace of an ambling horse; easy pace. [f. F. amble, see prec.]

ambig; a. Impaired vision. Hence ambig;ic a. [Gk. amboiopsis (ambius dupe, + ope eye)].

ambo, n. (pl. -bos, -boi); Pulpit in early Christian churches. [Ll. f. Gk ambôn].

amboy (wood), n. Finely marked wood of an Asiatic tree. [Ambon Island].

ambros; (zhe, zhe), n. (Myth.) food of the gods; flavored with sweetness or smell; bee-bread. [f. L f. Gk. ambros; of the immortals f. ambrositus (as not + (m)brotes mortal)].

ambrosial (zhe, zhe), a. Divinely fragrant. Hence AMBROSIALITY adv.

ambrosi; a. Gk. ambrosios, see prec. and -AL.

ambry, n. (archaic). Pantry; wall-press; dresser; closed recess in wall of church. [f. L. amburse tool-chest (arma tools, see -ARY), with i for y by dissim., and phonetic b-].

ambs-(ame), n. Both aces, lowest throw at dice; bad luck; worthlessness. [f. Of ambes as f. L. ambas as, see ACE; also written ame-].

ambulance, n. Moving hospital following army; waggon for conveying wounded off field of battle. [f. L. ambulare walk, see -ANCE].

ambulatory, a. & n. Pertaining to walking; adapted for walking; movable; not permanent. (N.) place for walking; arcade, cloister. [f. L. ambulatorius (as prec. see -ORY) + -ARY].

ambuscade, n. Ambush. [f. F. embuscade f. L. imboscate or Sp. emboscada (imboscare, see AMBUSH v. and -ADE)].

ambusance, n. A. infantry & l. Liee, conceal in ambush. [f. prec.]

ambush, v. & t. & l. Conceal (troops, only in p.p.); lie in wait for; (intr.) lie in wait. [f. Of ambushe (as foll.); am- perf. due to ambusages].

ambug, v. & t. & l. Conceal (troops, only in p.p.); lie in wait for; (intr.) lie in wait. [f. Of ambushe (as foll.).]

ambugous, a. Obscure; of double meaning; of doubtful classification; of uncertain issue. Hence ambiguously adv.

ambugousness, n. [f. L. ambigus doubtful f. ambugere (amb- both ways + agere drive) + -ous].

amenable, a. (Of persons) responsible (to law &c. or abs.); (of things) liable to; capable of being tested by (to); responsive, tractable. Hence amenablebly, amenableness, amenableousness.

amend, v. i. & t. Abandon evil ways; (archaic) improve in health; correct an error in (legal document), make professional improvements in (measure before Parliament); make better. Hence amendable, amendment. [f. Of amender f. L. emendare free from faults (menda fault)].

amend, v. i. & t. Reformation, restitution, compensation, as make a. [f. Of amenderes penalties, fine, pl. of amende repair; f. amender amendment; pl. now treated in E as sing.]

amenity, n. Pleasantry (of places, persons, &c.); (pl.) pleasant ways. [f. L. amoenitas (amenes conn. w. amare love, see -TY)].

American, a. & n. Belonging to continent of America or to United States. (N.) native of

American, a. & n. Belonging to continent of America or to United States. (N.) native of
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]

Ames-ace. See AMBS-ACE.

Amethyst. n. Precious stone, kind of quartz, purple, violet, or reddish. [Or. E. A. var. of Al. Amethyst. Hence AMETHYSTINE 1. a. [OF. OF améistre t. t. Fr. Gk améisthós and t. t. not drunk (a. not-v tbl adj. t. methuó to intoxicate t. methu wine), the stone being supposed to prevent intoxication]

Amiable, a. Feeling and inspiring friendship; lovable. Hence amiability, amiableness. nn., amiably adv. [OF. for. L amabiliis AMICABLE; confused with OF amable (mod. F. F. l. l. l. AMABLEIS lovable (amare love, see BLE)

Ammant(h)us. n. Mineral, variety of asbestos, spicular, in flexible fibres; fibrous crysolite. [L. Gk ammantós undefiled (a. not-v tbl adj. t. máinai i. e. purified from fire, being incombusible; for -h-cf. AMARANTH]

Amico, a. (chem.). Pertaining to ammonia.
[ f. AMMONIA +-IC]

Amicable, a. Friendly; done in a friendly spirit. Hence amiability, amicability, amicableness. nn., amiably adv. [OF. for. L amabilis AMICABLE; make friendly for. L. amicus see BLE]

Amico, n. Square of white linen worn by celebrant priests, formerly on head, now (in Church of Rome) on shoulders. [earlier amyt f. Gk amón; in dim. form, -ct or -t, perh. due to confusion, w. foll.]

Amico, n. Cap, hood, cape, of religious orders; badge worn by French canons on left arm. [OF. for. Ausruse, perh. fr. Arab. at the Go müizze cap; early confused w. prec.]

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

Amid, amidst, prep. In the middle of (lit. and fig.); in the course of. [OE on middan (dat. of mid) in the middle, followed by genitive; see also -ESS]

Amid, Amid, amid, a. In a state of solution. [for amid -com. Rom. form of L. amido starch + IN]

A midships. adv. In middle of ship. [f. AMID + SHIP + -ES]

Amir, n. See AMIR.

Amir, adv. & prec. a. Not up to the mark; out of order; wrongly; untoawardly, as come a.; take a.; offence at; not a.; appropriate. [a prep. + MISS n.]

Amity, n. Friendship, friendly relations. [f. Arabic amat, earlier amist, f. pop. Lamicitatem (amicus friend, see TV]

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

Ammonia, 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.]

Ammoniac, a. & n. Of the nature of ammonia; 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 ammoniacal. a. [f. L. f. L. f. L. f. Gk ammóniakon belonging to Ammon]

Ammoniated, a. Combined with ammonia. [f. prec. + -ATE 1 (S) + -ED]


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

Amnesia, n. Loss of memory. [Gk, = forgetfulness]

Amnesty, n. & v.t. Intentional overlooking; absolution, general pardon; (v.t.) give a. to. [f. L. Gk amnestía oblivion f. amnestes a. (a. not-tv mnemonic]

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

Amoeba (amé-a), n. Microscopic animalcula perpetually changing shape. Hence amoebiform, amoeboid, a. [f. Gk amoibé change]

Amoebae, n. Alternately answering. [f. L. Gk amoibaios interchanging (amoeboid change), see -AN]


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Amoeboid, a.shapeless; anomalous; [Min., Chem.] uncrystallized; unorganized. Hence amorphism, amorphousness, nn. [f. Gk amorphos shapeless (a. not + morphé form) + -ous]

Amortize, v.t. Allenate in mortmain; extinguish (debt, usu. by means of sinking fund), hence amortization. [f. F. amortir (st. -isse-) bring to death f. L. ast. adj. mortime (ad mortem to death)]

Amount, v. t. Come to (so much); be equivalent (in significance) to. [f. O. for. Amont more upward (a. mount upward f. L. L. ad montem)]

Amount, n. Total to which a thing amounts; full value, significance, &c.; quantity, as a considerable a. (of). [f. prec.]

Amour (moor), n. Love-affair; intrigue. [f. = love f. L. amorem, nom. or. f. amare]

Amour (moor), n. Petty love-affair. [f. dim. of amour]

Amour-propre (amour-pré-pré), n. Self-esteem. [F]

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

Ampersand, n. The sign & (and, L. et). [also ampus, ampussy, ampuss, corrupt. of and per se (= by itself) and]

Amphi- in comb. Both, of both kinds, on both sides, around. [Gk, prep.]

Amphibia, n. pl. Division of Vertebrata, intermediate between between terrestrial and aquatic, as frogs, newts, &c. Hence amphibian. n. & n. (f. L. Gk amphibía (zóa) (animals) living in both elements (AMPHI- + zos life))

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

Amphibious, a. Living both on land and in water; connected with both land and water;
AMPHIBIOLOGY

having two lives, connected with two classes, &c. Hence amphibiously adv. [t. Amphibio + -ous]

AMPHIBIOLOGY n. Qubile; ambiguous wording. Hence amphibiological a. [f. L. amphibio + -ous]
amphibolite n. l. Gk amphibolit (from amphibolos, a fellow wrestler)
amphibolite, n. pl. Deputies from ancient Greek states forming council. So Amphibolytic a. [f. Gk amphibolit (neighbours)] amphigam, n. (bot.) Plant with no distinct sexual organs. Hence amphigamous a. [f. L. amphibgae (AMPHI - Gk amphi, two) + gama, to dance]
amphigour (ooolt), amphigory, n. Nonsensical composition. [U]
amphious, n. The fish Lanceolat. [f. AMPHI - Gk oxos sharp]
amphipoda, n. pl. Order of Crustacea, with feet of two kinds. Hence amphipod n., amphipodan, amphipodous, aa. [AMPHI - Gk pous podos foot]
amphiprostyle, a. With portico at both ends. [f. L. L.f. Gk amphiprostylo (AMPHI - prostylos PROSTYLE)]
amphitheatre, n. Oval or circular building, with seats rising behind and above each other round a central open space; part of a theatre; (fig.) scene of a contest. Hence amphitheatrical a. [f. L. f. Gk amphitheatron (see AMPHI- and THEATRE)]
amphitrion, n. Host, entertainer. [Mo:\ttre, Amphitrion, iti. 5]
amphua, n. Greek or Roman two-handed weapon. [f. L. Gk amphoeuros (AMPHOEUROS t. phero bear)
amphible, a. (med.) Like the sound produced by blowing into a large vessel with small mouth. [f. prec. -ic]
amпле, a. (-er, -est). Spectacular; extensive; abundant; copious; quite enough. Hence amplly adv., ampleness n. [f. L. amplius]
ampliative, a. (logic). Extending a simple concept. [f. L. ampliare widen (amplius, see -ATIVE)] amplification, n. Extension, enlargement; making the most of a thing. [f. L. amplificatio (as foll. see -ATION)]
amplify, v.t. & i. Enhance; enlarge (story, statement); expatiate. [f. L. amplifis L. amplificare (as AMPLE, see -IFY)]
amplitude, n. Breadth; abundance; wide range; dignity; (Astr.) space by which celestial body rises, sets, wide of due east, west. [f. L. L. amplitudo (as AMPLE, see -ITUDE)]
amphulla, n. Roman two-handled flask; vessel for sacred uses; (Biol.) dilated end of warm canal, used, in an animal. Hence pullaceous a. [f]
ammutable, v.t. Cut off (part of animal body &c. or abs.). Hence amputa, amputator, amputee. [n. L. amplutare (am- about + putare prune), see -ATE]
amputut, adv. Run a., run about in frenzied thirst for blood (also fig.). [f. Malay amog rushing in frenzy]
amulet, n. Thing worn as charm against evil (lit. and fig.). [f. L. amuletum, etym. dub.]
amuse (2), v.t. & i. Divert from serious business (or any interference); tickle the fancy of; be amused with. [p. o. etc. So amusable, amuser, a. [of AMUSE (3) to cause MUSE (causal to + auser stare)]
amusement, n. Pleasant diversion; ex- citement of risible faculty; pastime. [f. L. amuser (amuser, see prec. and -MENT)]
amygdale, a. Of almonds, as a. acid. [f. L. amygdala ALMOND + IC]
amygdaloid, a. & n. Lignite rock containing mineral nodules of almond shape. [f. L. amygdalæ ALMOND + OID]
amyliaceous, a. Of starch, starchy. [f. L. amylium starch + -ACEOUS]
amyloid, a. & n. Starchy (food). [as prec. + -OID]
an, a. See A. adj.
ana, pref. (1) n. an = on, as in anon, anent. (2) f. L. ad before n., see AD. (3) L. an = ambi, as in ancipitws. (4) f. Gk ANA, (5) f. Gk an = a- not (before vowel), as in anarchy.
-an, suff. of adj. (often used as nn.), f. L. an -us direct or through F -ain (the early F form, retained in certain, capitan, chaplain) or -en, or Ft., Sp., Port., ano, and freely used in new words; added esp. to names of place, system, zool. order, or founder (Chilien, Anglic, repitian, Lutheran); often as E termination to L adj., in -ian, giving -ian as a mere tendentious or humble variant of (Christian, Moham- medan). See also -ANE
ana, n. (With pl. anas) collection of person’s memorable sayings; (collect. pl.) anecdotes, literary gossip, about a person. [= -ANA]
ana-, pref. = Gk ana up, back, again, anew; before a vowel, ana-
an, suff. Neut. pl. of L. adj. in -anas (see prec.) appended in 16th-c. F to names = the sayings of; in E from 18th c., now including anecdotes about, publications bearing on, places or persons, as Tinium, Shakespeare.
anabaptist, n. Re-baptism; doctrine of anabaptists. [f. L. Gk anabaptismos (AN A + BAPTISMO BAPTISM)]
anabaptist, n. One who baptizes over again; (opprobriously) BAPTIST. Hence ana-baptistical a. [as prec. see -IST]
anabas, n. Genus of fishes that leave water and ascend trees. [Gk part. of anabaino walk up]
anabasis, n. Military advance, esp. that of Cyrus the younger into Asia, narrated by Xenophon. (Gk. = ascent f. ANA(baino go)]
anachronic, a. Involving anachronism; out of date. [f. AN - Gk kato time + IC]
anachronism, n. Error in computing time; thing out of harmony with the present. So ana-chronistic a. [f. L. Gk anachronismos (L. anachronizo = out of time) as prec.]
anachronic, a. Pertaining to refraction; springing back with cracking sound, as a. glasses. [f. Gk anaklastos refraeted f. ANA(klano bend)]
anacoluthon, n. (pl. -a). Sentence, words, lacking grammatical sequence. [f. Gk ana- coluthon (AN-i-coloutheos following f. a- copul + kelotheos road)
anacord, n. Large snake of Ceylon; large S. American Boa; any large snake that crushes its prey. [f]
anacoretic, a. & n. (Poem) in the manner of Anacreon’s lyrics; convivial and amorous. [L. ANacreonicus (Gk Anakreon, name of poet)]
anacorius, n. (prosody). Unstressed syllable at beginning of verse. [f. Gk anakrousis (ANAKROUDE strike up)]
anadromous, a. (Of fishes) ascending rivers to spawn. [L. Gk ANA(dromos running) + -OUS]
anemia, n. (mod.) Lack of blood, un-
ANAESTHESIA

healthy paleness. Hence anaemic a. [f. Gk anæmía (an- haima blood)]

anaesthésia, n. Insensibility (lit.). [f. Gk anæsthesia (an- esthésia sensation f. sthésis, to perceive)]

anaesthetise, a. & n. (Agent) that produces insensibility. Hence anaesthetically adv. [f. Gk anæsthesías insensible (as prec.) + -ic]

anaesthetize, v.t. Render insensible (lit. and fig.). Hence anaesthetization n. [as prec.]

anaglyph, n. Embossed ornament in low relief. Hence anaglyphic a. [f. Gk anaglyphé (glýphé carve)]

anagnorisis, n. Dénouement in a drama. [f. L f. Gk anagnórisis recognize]

anagnórisis, n. Recognition, or allegorical interpretation. So anagnórisis (al) aa., anagnostically (adv.) [f. L f. Gk anagnópeth l. anagó lead up (AN - 4)]

anagram, n. Transposition of letters of word or phrase, to form new word or phrase. Hence anagrammatical (adv.), anagrammatically (adv.) [f. F anagramme f. Gk anagramphó write, see -m]

anagrammatize, v.t. Form into an anagram. Hence anagrammatism, anagrammatist, n. [f. Gk anagrammatizo (as prec., see -ist)]

anapha, n. Pertaining to, situated near, the anus. [ANUS + -AL]

analect, analecta, n. pl. Literary gleanings. [f. L f. Gk anakaleta things gathered (análego pick up)]

anáptisis, a. & n. Restorative (medicine). [Gk anáptískos l. anomalán take) restore, see -ic]

análógico, a. Of analogy. [f. L f. Gk analógikos (as ANALOGY, see -ic)]

análogical, a. According to analogy; expressing an analogy. Hence analógically (adv.) [f. prec. + -ly]

análogico, a. One occupied with Analogies; philosopher who saw in words images of the things they expressed. [as foll., see -ist]

análógize, v.t. & i. Represent by analogy; show to be analogous; employ analogy; be in accordance with analogy. Hence analógously (adv.), analógous n. [f. L f. Gk análógos similar, parallel, (to). Hence analógously (adv.), analógous n. [f. L f. Gk análógos ana up to + logos proportion) + -us]

análógous (og), n. Analogous, parallel, word or thing. [f. F f. Gk analógóan neut. adj., see prec.]

análógia, n. (Math.) proportion; agreement, similarity, (to, with, between); analogue; (Logic) process of reasoning from parallel cases; (Lang.) imitation of inflexion or construction of existing words in forming inflexions or constructions. Hence analógically (adv.), analógous n. [f. L f. Gk análógia proportion (as ANALOGY)]

anályse, v.t. Examine minutely the constitution of; (Chem., Physics) ascertain the elements of a compound; find, show, the essence of (treatise &c.); (Gram.) resolve sentence into its grammatical elements. Hence analýsable a. [f. F analysier (analyse, as foll.), also -yez in F by assim. to vbs in -ize]

análítica, n. (pl. -ytas). Resolution into simple elements (in all senses of the vb); bowling a., register of the result of each ball. [f. L f. Gk anális f. analúo loose]

análisis, n. One skilled in (usu. chemical)

análisis, n. On anal. of nouns in -iste -ist f. vb in -ier -ier]

analytic, a. Pertaining to analysis. Hence analytics n. [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 (adv.) [f. prec. + -ly]

anamnèsis, n. Recollection (esp. of a previous existence). [Gk (anamnèmno rémni)]

anamorphosis, n. Distorted drawing appearing regular from one point; (Bot.) abnormal transformation. [Gk anamorphosis (anamorphó transform f. morphé form, see -osis)]

ananas (aná, anah-), n. Pine-apple. [prob. f. Peruv. Nanas; also anana, -s being taken for plural]

anandous, a. (bot.). Without stamina. [f. Gk anandros husbandless (an- -s) + anér male + -ous]

anaphora, n. Repetition of word or phrase in successive clauses. [f. L f. Gk anaphoré = carrying back f. anaphó (an-) + arché (arch-), n. (arch.) Leader of revolt. [f. Gk anarkhos without ruler (an- -s) + arkhos]]

anarchical, -ical, aa. Lawless. Hence anarchically (adv.) [f. prec. + -ly, -ical]

anarchist, a. & n. Advocate of anarchy. So anarchism n. [as prec. + -ism]

anarchy, n. Absence of government; disorder; confusion. [f. Gk anarkhia (as prec.)]

anarthrous, a. (Greek Gram.) used without the article; (Physiol.) jointless. [L AN - 5 + Gk arthron joint, article, + -ous]

anasarca, n. A dropical affection. Hence anasarous a. [f. Gk ana up-t-sarka (nom. sarx) flesh]

anastatic, a. In relief; a. printing (from reliefs on zinc plates). [f. Gk anastatos set up (anasti- stand up) + -ic]

anastomose, -s, v.t. Communicate by anastomosis. [f. F castramover (anastomose, as foll.)]

anastomosis, n. Cross connexion of arteries, branches, rivers, &c. [Gk. f. anastomoi furnish with mouth (stoma), see -osis]

anathema, n. Accursed thing; curse of God; curse of the church, excommunicating a person or denouncing a doctrine; imprisonment. Hence, l. = excommunicated person, excommunication, f. Gk anathema thing devoted, (later) accursed thing (anathétemi set up)

anathematize, v.t. & i. Curse. [f. F anathématiser t. L f. Gk anathematizó (as PREC., see -ize)]

anatomical, a. Belonging to anatomy; structural. Hence anatomically (adv. [f. L f. Gk anatomikos (as ANATOMY, see -ic)]

anatomist, n. Dissector of bodies; (fig.) analyser. [f. F anatomiate, see foll. and -ist]

anatomize, v.t. Dissect; (fig.) analyze. [f. med. L anatomizare f. anatomia ANATOMY, as if f. a Gk anatózó]

anatomy, n. Dissection; science of bodily structure; anatomical structure; analysis; (pop.) skeleton, mummy, emaciated creature. [f. Gk anatómos f. L f. Gk anatomia abstr. n. = anatomí (as) t. emai cut]

anatina, n. Orange-red dye, used for colouring cheese. [f]

an'bury, amb., n. Soft tumour on horses and oxen; disease of turnips and allied plants.
a'ncillary, a. Subservient, subordinate, (to). [t. L. ancillarius (ancilla handmaid, see -ARY)]
a'coon, n. (Physiol.) elbow; (Arch.) quoin of door or rafter, console, or bracket, extended support to cornices; A. skunk. race with long, white and short, legs, the fore-legs crooked. [L. f. Gk ak'gón bend, elbow]
ancy, suf. Mod. E. different. f. -ANCE (see -Y), usu. denoting only quality or state, as opposed to -ance, which has besides this meaning, the sense of action or process. and, conj. connecting words, clauses, and sentences, as cakes a. buns, black a. brown bread, buy a. sell. Special uses: four a. twenty (but twenty-four); two hundred a. forty, two thousand a. forty (but two thousand four hundred); two a. ten pence, two pounds a. ten pence (but two pound ten); miles a. (= innumerable) miles; nice a. (= nicely) thin; try a. (to) come, mind a. (to) bring; there are books a. (different kinds of, and bad) books; two a. two, by twos; (= if you stir) you are a dead man. [OE prep. = against, end coni, L. Opposit. andra, andi]
anda'té, adv. & n. (muse.). (Movement) in moderately slow time. [It.]
anda'tn'o (-ô-), adv. & n. (Movement) much quicker (orig. slower) than andante.
andin. (-in-), n. Firdog, for supporting burning wood on hearth. [f. OE andier (mod. F. anciérd), etym. dub.]
andros'elium (-el-), n. (bot.). The stamens taken collectively. [f. Gk andro-male-+ oktwn house]
andrógy'num (-g), a. Hermaphrodite, whence andrógy'ny 1n. (bot.) with stamens and pistils in same flower or on same plant. [f. L f. Gk androgýnus (anér andros male+gyné woman) + -ous]
-an, suf. (1) Variant of -AN, usu. w. differentiation (germane, urbane, humane), but sometimes alone (mundane). (2) (Chem.) formed to give a series with Gk -EN, -INE, -ONE, for naming hydrocarbon types.
anec'date, n. Anecdotes; (facet.) garrulous old age. [-Gk anek'dote, Narrative of detached incident; (pl.) unpublished details of history. Hence ane'cdo'tist n., ane'cdo'tal, ane'cdo'tic (al), as. (f. med. L f. Gk anék'dota things unpublished (AN- (-5) + ekdotos L. ekdídami give out)]
anéle, v.t. (archaic). Anoint; give extremeunction. Jorig. anéien (AN- (-1) + elien oil. OK ele. n. f. Lat. oleum]
ané'mograph, n. Instrument for recording on paper the direction and force of wind. Hence ané'mographica. [f. Gk anémos wind + -GRAPH]
ané'mométric n.; apparatus for showing wind-pressure in organ. [as prec. + -METER]
ané'mone (-nil), n. Genus of plants, esp. A. nemorosa (also called Wind-flower); Sea A., near name of various actinoid zeophytes. [f. L f. Gk anémónè daughter of the wind (as prec. + -né) patronymic suffix)]
ané'moph'lious, a. Wind-fertilized. [f. Gk ané'mos wind, see -PHIL]
ané'mous, prep. (archaic. Sc.). Concerning.
ané'mous, suf. L. add. to anéus (-an- + eo- + -ous)
anéroid, a. & n. A. (barometer), one that
ANEURYSM

measures air-pressure by its action on elastic lid of box exhausted of air, not by height of fluid column. [L F anéride (Gk a- not + nérōs red, see -oid)]

ANEURYSMAL, -SMAL, a. [L Gk aneurysma (aneuryno widen out f. eurys wide)]

ANEW, adv. Again; in a different way. [A- (S) + NEW]

ANHARMONY, n. Circuitousness, inharmoniousness, circuitous quality or figure; (usu. pl.) winding passage. [L F anfractuosité t. L anfractus f. anfractus a bending (ambi- about + frangere break- fracture), see OF and -TV]

ANGEL, n. Divine messenger; lovely or innocent being; minister or heavenly office; Old English gold coin (in full a-), from 6. 8d. to 10s. showing Michael piercing dragon; good, evil, a, attendant spirit; a, (messenger) of death; a, fish, kind of shark. [L angelus f. Gk angelos messenger, used to transl. Heb. mal'ak messenger (of Jehovah)]

ANGELIC, adj. Relating to, or like, angels; like an angel; of superhuman qualities; A, Doctor, Thomas Aquinas. Hence ANGELICALLY, adv. [L f angelique f. L Gk aggelikos (as prec., see -ic)]

ANGELICA, n. Aromatic plant, used in cooking and medicine, candied, Chinese angelica, root. [L angelica (angel herb)]

ANGELICALLY, adv. [L angelic (as prec., see -ly)]

ANGELDOM, n. Angelic nature. [L angel (as prec., see -dom)]

ANGER, n. Adj. Exercising commemoration and justification. In ancient, said by Roman Catholics at morning, noon, and sunset, at sound of bell (a-bell or a.), [f. opening words Angelus domini]

ANGER, v.t. Make angry, outrage. [f. ON ongra vex (as prec.)]

ANGINA (M.), n. Quinsy; a, pectoris, spasm of chest resulting from over-exertion when heart is diseased. [L angina (formerly thought to be angina, whence usu. E pronoun, of): a, a piece of iron to strengthen frame work; a, -wise, angularly. Hence (-)ANGLED 2 a. [f. L angulus dim. of angus, cf. Gk apokos bend]]

ANGLED, v.t. Fish with hook and bait (for or abs.), lit. and fig. [f. obs. n. angle hook (OE angul), OHG angul mod. G angel, cf. L angulus and angulus, see prec.)

ANGEL, n. (Pl.) Low-German tribe settled in Northumbria, Mercia, and E. Anglia. [L. L. Angelus f. O.Teut. angil- (OE engel) f. Angil a district of Holstein (as prec.)]

ANGELIC, adj. (Adherent of the reformed church of England, esp. of High Church principles. Hence ANGELICANISM) n. [f. med. L angelicus (Anglicus f. Angli English)]

ANGELICALLY, adv. In English. [L]

ANGELICISM, n. English idiom; English political principles. [f. foll, see -ism]

ANGELICIZE, v.t. Make English in form or character. [f. L angelicus English + -IZE]

ANGLO- in comb. English, as A.-Catholic;

ANGLO-SAXON, n. & a. English Saxon (as distinct from Old Saxons on the continent); Old English (people, language) before the Norman Conquest (in this dictionary called OE); of English descent (wherever found), whence ANGLO-SAXONISM n. [f. L Anglo-Saxones (pl.)]

ANGLO-SAXONISM, n. Belief in claims of the Anglo-Saxon race. [prec. + -ISM]

ANGOLA, n. Fabric made from wool of Angora goat; A. cat (long-haired variety). [f. Angora (L Angyra, Gk Agkura), town in Asia Minor, corrupted to angola]

ANGOSTURA, n. & a. Bark used for flavoring drinks and tonics, as A. bitters. Angostura, town on the Orinoco, now Ciudad Bolivar]

ANGRY, adj. Enraged, wrathful, resentful, (at, about, thing, at, with, person); irritable, passionate. Hence ANGRILY, adv. [f. ANGER n. + -Y]

ANGRE- (gw.), adj. Snake-like. [f. L anguis snake, see INEL]

ANGUSH, n. Severe bodily or mental pain. [f. OP anguisshe, angoishe choking (Ita. angoscia) F Langoustia tightnesses (angustus, cf. ANGINA)]

ANGULAR, adj. Having angles, sharp-cornered; placed in, at, an angle; measured by angle, as a, divergence; wanting plumpness; wanting suavity. Hence ANGULARITY n., ANGULARILY, adv. [f. L angularis (angulus angle, see -ARD)]

ANGULATE, v.t. Formed with corners. Hence ANGULATELY, v.t. ANGULATION n. [f. L anguarius, see -ATE]


ANGYMIC, a. (chem.). Without water of crystallization. [L Gk anhydros (an- dry + hudor water) + -ous]

ANGY, adv. & prep. Near. [mod. sham archaisms, after a/far]


ANITA, a. Old-womanish; imbécile. [f. L anitis (anus old woman, see -ILE)]

ANILINE, n. A chemical base, the source of many dyes, obtained originally from indigo, now chiefly from coal-tar. [ANIL + -INE]

ANILITY, n. Doteage. [f. L anilis (as prec., see -ITY)]

ANIMADVERSION, n. Criticism; censure. [f. L animadversio (animadvertere -verse, see foll and -ION)]

ANIMADVERT, v.t. Pass criticism or censure on (conduct, fault, etc.). [f. L animadvertere f. animus mind + ADvertere verturn]

ANIMAL, n. & a. Organized being endowed (more or less perceptibly) with life, sensation, and voluntary motion; other a, than man; quadruped; man no better than a brute; pertaining to the functions of animals, as a, spirits (natural buoyancy), a, magnetism (mesmerism); pertaining to animals as opp. to vegetables; carnal. Hence ANIMALITY, adv. [L, for anima]
blooded worms. Hence annelid n., annelida n. [mod. L. f. annelles ringed (OF annel ring f. L annulus dim. of annulus ring) + ida, cf. ida]}

annex, v.t. Add as subordinate part; append (to book &c.); take possession of (territory &c.); attach as an attribute, addition, or consequence. Hence annexable a., annexation n. [f. L annexer & annex thing joined f. L annex (neceteri nexus bindi)]

annex(e), n. Addition to a document; supplementary building. [f. -x(e), see prec.]

annihilate, v.t. Blot out of existence. Hence annihilated, annihilator n. [L L annihilare (nil希尔 nothing), see -ate]

annihilation, n. Utter destruction; (Theol.) destruction of soul as well as body, whence annihilationism, annihilationalist,.nn. [f. annihilater f. L as prec., see -ATION]

anniversary, n. Yearly return of a date; celebration of this. [f. L anniversarius (annus year + versus turned, see -ARY)]

*anno actatis suae, phr. In the — year of his or her age. [L]

Anno Domini, phr. In the year of our Lord, of the Christian era, (usu. A.D.). [L]

annote, v.t. & i. Furnish with notes (book, author); (intr.) make notes (on). So annotation, annotator n. [f. L annotare (nota mark), see -ATE]

announce, v.t. Proclaim; intimate the approach of; make known (without words) to senses or mind. Hence announcement n. [f. Of annoncer f. L annuntiare bear a message (muntius messenger)]


annoyance, n. Molestation; vexation; disgust. [f. Of annoyance, anoiation (anuier, see prec. and -ANCE)]

annual, a. & n. Reckoned by the year; recurring yearly; lasting for one year; (plant) that lives only for a year; (book &c.) published in yearly numbers. Hence annually, adv. [f. Of annuel f. L annuelis -class. L annuelis (annus year, see -ANN)]

annuitant, n. One who holds an annuity. annuity, n. Yearly grant; investment of money entitling investor to series of equal annual sums; life, terminable, perpetual, a. (ceasing at death of investor, after specified term, on repayment of principal); immediate, certain, and reversionary, a. (commencing at end of first interval of payment after investment, after specified interval or event). [f. F annuité f. med. L annuitatem (annus yearly, see -TV)]

annual, n. v.t. (nul.). Annihilate; abolish, cancel; declare invalid. Hence annulment n. [f. Of annuler (mod. F annuler) L LL annulare (nulius none)]

annular, a. Ring-like; a. space (between inner and outer surface of cylinder); a. ligament (girdling wrist and ankle); a. eclipse of sun (when moon, projected on sun's disk, blocks ring of light around sun). Hence annularly, adv. [f. L annularis (annulus ring, see -AR)]

annulate(d), a. Furnished, marked, with rings; formed of rings. Hence annulation n. [f. L annulatus (as foll., see -ATE)]

annulet, n. Small ring; (Arch.) small fillet encircling column. [f. L annulus ring + -ET]
ANTICIPATE

(esp. relative) pronoun or adverb refers; (Math.) first term of a ratio; (pl.) past history (esp. of persons). Hence anteecedently adv. [f. L antece[ntur] l. ante[ce]s, cedere go], see -ENT.

antechamber, n. Room leading to chief apartment. [f. F antichambre (anti- for ANTE- + anticambre)]

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

antedate, n. Date before the true time (esp. of writing). [ANTE- + DATE n.]

antedate, v.t. Affix, assign, an earlier than true date to (document, event); precede; anticipate. [L. prec.

antediluvian, a. & n. Belonging, referring, appropriate, to the time before the flood; (n.) old-fashioned person, (also) very old person. [f. L. ANTE- + L diluvium DELUGE + -AN]

antediluvian, n. Deer-like ruminant genus of animals. [f. O. ANTE, L. antilope L. antilopus l. Gk antilopos, tym. dub.]

anté mériđem, phr. (abbr. a. m.). Between midnight and noon, as 7-30 a.m. [L.

antemundane, a. Existing, occurring, before creation of world. [L. ANTE- + L mundus world + -ANE]

antenatal, a. Previous to birth. [ANTE- + NATAL]

antenna, n. (pl. -ae). Sensory organ found in pairs on heads of insects and crustaceas, feeler; (Bot.) irrigable processes in male flower of some orchids. Hence antennary, antennary 1 antenniferous, antenniform, a. [L. = sail-yard, perh. f. Gk antaenine stretch out] antennipendium, n. Veil for front of altar. [L. antependium (pendère hang)]]

antependium, a. & n. Last but two (orig. and usu. of syllables). [Abbr. of L. (syllaba) antependium, see foll.]

antependium, a. & n. -proc. [f. L. antependium, (pacaenem almost + ultimum last) + -ATE]

antenial, a. Before-dinner. [f. ANTE- + L diem + -AL]

antenior, a. More to the front; prior (to). Hence anteriority n., anterioplyy adv. [L. = fore, former, L. ante before]

anteroom, n. Room leading to another. [ANTR. + ROOM]

antedate, v.t. -ANTI- before aspirate.

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

antelimum, a. & n. (Medicine) of use against intestinal worms. [f. ANTH- + G helminth worm + -IC]

antem, n. Composition sung antiphonally; prose composition (usu. from Scriptures or Liturgy) set to sacred music; song of praise or gladness. [OE antem f. Rom. antem a. L. antemona f. Gk antiphona, see ANTEPHON, K development, being antefone, antemone, antem, antem, antem (bot.). Part of stamen containing pollen: a. dust, pollen; a. valve, opening by which pollen is shed. Hence antheral, antheriferous, antheroid, a. [f. F. anterne f. L. anteres, medicine extracted from floury L. & Gk anthera flowery, fem. adj. f. anthera]

anthology, n. Collection of short choice poems, esp. epigrams, (orig. Greek); literary collection. Hence anthropologist n. [f. L. Gk anthologia (anthos flower + logosia collection f. legò gather)]

Anthony (-to), n. St. A., patron of swineherds; A., smallest plg. of litter; (St.) A.'s fire, erysipelas.

anthracite, n. Non-bituminous variety of coal. Hence anthracitic, anthrasicous, anthraskan. [f. L. Gk anthrakith coal-like (anthrax -akos coal)]

anthrax, n. Malignant boll; spleen fever of sheep and cattle; malignant pustule caused in man by infection from animals so affected. [L. Gk. -arkun, -arkous]

anthropo-, n. Originating in man; -geny, study of origin of man; -graphy, science of geographical distribution of mankind; -ite, -ith, fossil man; -metry, measurement of human body; -phagy, -phagy, man-eating.

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

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

anthropomorphize, v.t. Attribute human form or personality to (God &c. or abs.). Hence anthropomorphism, anthropomorphist, n. [as foll. + -IC]

anthropomorphize, v.t. Attribute human form or personality to (God &c. or abs.). Hence anthropomorphism, anthropomorphist, n. [as foll. + -IC]

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

anti-, pref. = Gk anti (before unaesp. vowel ant-), before aspirate ant- opposite, against, in exchange, instead, rivalling: in words f. Gk. and as living pref. in E (1) combining with nouns to form nouns, anti- having adj. force =rival -(p. -pe, -king), opposing, counter, (-chorus, -league), reverse of (-climax); (2) forming adj. on nouns governed by anti- (slavey society, -cessation league) or on adj. implying a reversion governed by anti- (antichristian), sense 'opposed to'; many of these are also nouns, esp. names of medicines (dyseretic), (3) forming derivative nouns and adj. by addition of a suf., esp. -ist, (-alcoholic, -tobacconist, -sabbatarian) with sense 'one opposed to', also corresponding abstract noun in -ism (Darwinism)

antiar, n. Upas tree of Java; poison hence obtained. [Jav. antjar]

antibilious, a. Of use against biliousness. [ANTI- (3)]

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

antichrist, n. Enemy of Christ; great personal opponent of Christ expected by early church to appear before end of world: the Pope. [f. Of antichristus l. Gk antikhrístos (ANTI- (1) + khrístos CHRIST)]]

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

antipate, v.t. Use in advance: forestall (person or thing); accelerate, as a. one's min, discuss, consider, realize, beforehand; look forward to, expect, (event, that it will happen). Hence antipalpant a. & n., antipalative

For other compounds of ant&mdash; see ANTE.

For other compounds of anti&mdash; see ANTI.
anticipation, n. Action of anticipating (in senses of the vb); (Med.) occurrence of phenomena before usual time; (Mus.) introduction before the chord to which a chord about to follow.

[fr. L Anticipatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

anti'cop'atory, a. [L. Anticipatio, see -cop'ary] opposite to a particular that weakens the effect; desolate contrasting with previous rise.

[ANTI-(1)]

anties'cinal, 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.

[fr. L. Anti- + Gk klinō lean + -AL]

antelope, 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 antidOTAL, a. [fr. L. Gk antidoton neot of Antitodes given against]

antigróper, n. pl. Waterproof leggings.

[perh. for anthygrópeis (ANTI-2) + Gk hygrois wet + -EOS mudi]

anti-Jac'obin, a. & n. (One opposed to the Jacobins (revolutionary party in France, 1789) or the French revolution. [ANTI-(2)]

antilog'arithm, n. Number to which a logarithm belongs, as 100 is the a. of 2.

[ANTI-(1)]

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

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

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

antimonarch'ical, a. Opposed to monarchy. [ANTI-(2)]

antimony, n. Brittle metallic substance, bluish-white, of flaky crystalline texture. [fr. Med. antimonium, prob. of Ass. orig.]

antinóm'mian, a. & n. Opposed to the obligatoriness of moral law; pertaining to Antinomians; one who maintains that the moral law is not binding on Christians. [fr. L Antinomi, name of sect in Germany (1553) alleged to hold above opinion (ANTI-+ Gk nomos law) + -AN]

antinomy, n. Contradiction in a law, or between two laws; conflict of authority; paradox. [fr. L. Gk antinómia (nomos law)]

antipathé'tic, a. Opposed in nature or disposition (to). Hence antipathéc'tical, a. [fr. Gk antípathê'tikos (as antipathy), see -ETIC]

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

antipathie, n. Constitutional or settled antipathy (to, between persons). [fr. L. Gk antípathê'ta f. antípathê'tos opposed in feeling (paíōs -cos)]

antiphlogistic, a. & n. (Medicine, paste, &c.) reducing inflammation. So antiphlogisté'ne, n. [ANTI-(3)]

antiphon, n. Versicle, sentence, sung by one choir in response to another; prose or verse composition consisting of such passages; anthem. [fr. F Antiphoné f. med. L antiphona, fem. sing. f. Gk antíphôna (neut. pl. of antíphônos things sounding in response (phône vocal sound)]

antiphon'al, a. & n. Sung alternately; responsive: collection of antiphons. Hence antiphon'alistically, adv. [OF (antiphone, see prec. and -ALLY)]

antiphon'ary, n. Book of antiphons. [fr. med. L antiphonarium (as Antiphone, see -ARY)]

antiphon'ally, adv. See Antiphonary.

antiphony, n. Antiphon; antiphonal singing; response, echo. [fr. Gk antíphônos, see Antiphony and -Y]

antipodes, n. pl. Place(s) diametrically opposite (to each other), esp. region opposite to our own; (sing. antipode, pron. -bd) exact opposite (of, to). Hence antipodal, antipod'ean, a. [fr. L. 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. [fr. F antipape f. med. L antipapa; assim. to pope]

antiquar'ian, a. & n. Connected with study of antiquities; large size of drawing paper; antiquary, whence antiquarianism n., antiquarianize v.t. & i. (as foll. + -AN]

antiquarian, n. Student, collector, of antiquities. [fr. L antiquarius (antiquus ancient, see -ARY)]

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

antique (-ik), 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 antiquarness n. [fr. L antiquus, anticus, former, ancient (ante before; cf. posticus), whence also antic]

antiquity, n. Antiqueness; old times, esp. time before middle ages; the ancients; (pl.) customs, events, precedents, of ancient times; (usu. pl.) ancient relics. [fr. F antiquité f. L antiquitatem (antiquitas, see pre- and -TY)]

antirrhinum, n. Genus of plants, Snapdragon. [fr. L. Gk antírrhinon (antique counterfeiter + rhis rhinos nose)]

antisabbat'arian, a. & n. (Person) opposed to observance of Sabbath. [ANTI-(3)]

antisabbat'ery, n. (Medicine) against scurvy. [ANTI-(2)]

antiscrup'ulous, a. Opposed to Scripture. [ANTI-(2)]

antiseptic, a. & n. (Agent) counteracting putrefactive (lit. and fig.). Hence antiseptic'ally, adv. [L. ANTI- (3) + Gk sóptikos putrefying sōptos adj. sōptos rott., see -OLOG]}

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

antistrophe, n. (Lines recited during) returning movement from left to right in Greek choruses; inverse relation. [fr. Gk. -antistrephein (antistrepho, see -STROPH)]

antistrophe, a. Pertainning to antistropha. [fr. Gk antistrophikos (as prec., see -OLOG)]

antithé'sis, n. One opposed to belief in existence of a God. Hence antithé'stically a., antithè'sis n. [ANTI-(3)]

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

For other compounds of anti- see ANTI-.
words; opposition, contrast, (of, between, two things) direct opposite (of, to). [L f. Gk (vbl n. f. Gk) antitheta; see -ANT]-
antithetic, a. Of the nature of antithesis; contrasted; consisting of two opposites. Hence antithetically a. (antithetical) adv. [f. L Gk antithetikos (as prec., see -ICO)]

antitheta, a. & n. (a. wind), one that blows in the opposite direction to trade wind. [ANTH- (3)]

antitrinitarian, a. & n. (One) opposed to doctrine of the Trinity. Hence antitrinitarianism n. [ANTH- (3)]

antitype, n. That which a type or symbol represents. Hence antitypical a. [f. L Gk antitypos responding as an impersonation to the die (tupos stamp f. st. tup- strike)]

antler, n. Branched horn, branch of a horn, of stag or other deer. Hence antlered a. [f. OF antoiler f. L LL antilocareum (ramamus) (branch) in front of the eyes (ANTL- + oculus eye); orig. = lowest branch]

antonomasia, n. Substitution of epithet &c. for proper name (e.g. the Iron Duke); use of proper name to express general idea (e.g. a Solomon). [f. L Gk antonome a name instead (onomas name)]

antophagy, n. Feeding or opening of alimentary canal in animals [L]

anvil, n. Block (usu. iron) on which smith works metal; (Physiol.) a bone of the ear. [OE onolfi, etym. dub.]

anxiety (angst), n. Uneasiness, concern; solicitous desire (for a thing, to do). [f. L anxietas (as full, see -TV)]

anxious (-kahwus), a. Troubled, uneasy (about); earnestly desires (for a thing, to do); causing anxiety, as an a. business. Hence anxiously adv. [f. L ansius (angere choke) + -OUS]

any (s), a. & pron. (With interrog. one, some, no matter which), as have you a. of them? have you a. of them? (after negative exp. or implied) cannot see a difference, to prevent a. loss, cannot find a. of them; (in affirmative sent.) whichever (of all) is chosen, every, as a. chemist (out of you, at a. chemist). Hence individual is chosen; a. one (pron.), any person, anybody. [OK ōnj (cogn. w. OHG einig, mod. G einig, Du. eenig) f. on one + -ig adj. ending (see -Y), here perh. dim.]

anybody, n. or pron. Any person; if you wish to be a. (of any importance); two or three anybodies (ordinary people).

anyhow, adv. & conj. In any way whatever; in any case, at any rate; at haphazard, as does his work a., things are all a.

anything, pron. & n. Whatever thing; a thing, no matter which; a thing of any kind.

anyway, adv. & conj. = ANYHOW.

anywhere, adv. In any place.

anywise, adv. In any wise.

à- or å- (à- or å-) indef. implying no limitation; (Gk Gk) a. (tense), one denoting the nominative case as indicative, past occurrence), without limitations as to continuance &c. So aorist a. [f. L Gk aoristos unlimited (a- + aorist limited f. aoros)]

àort, a. & n. (Gram.) indefinite, implying no limitation; (Gk Gram.) a. (tense), one denoting the nominative case as indicative, past occurrence), without limitations as to continuance &c. So aorist a. [f. L Gk aoristos unlimited (a- + aorist limited f. aoros)]

àorta, n. Great artery or trunk of the arterial system, issuing from left ventricle of heart & returning to heart. [L f. Gk aôôrû that which is hung (aôôrô lifi)]

à outrance (F), phr. To the death.

ap-a, adv. Swiftly, quickly. [a prep. + -AP]

à-amount, app.- n. Provision for maintenance of younger children of kings, &c. (orig. province or lucrative office); perquisites; (of territory) dependency; natural accompaniments or attribute. [F, f. apaner endow with means of subsistence f. med. L àppanare (panis bread), see -AV]

àpart, adv. Aside, separately, independently (from); set a., devote, reserve, (for); jesting a. (laid aside). [f. F a part (à to, part-side)]

àpartment, n. Single room of a house; (pl. of rooms) [f. F appartement f. med. L apporteàmentum (àpartire apportion, see -MENT)]

àpathetic, a. Insensible to emotion; indifferent. Hence àpathetically adv. [f. foll. after PATHETIC]

àpathy, n. Insensitivity to suffering; passionless existence; indolence of mind. [f. F àpathie t. L f. Gk apathiea apathies without feeling (a- + pathos -suffering)

àpe, n. Tailless monkey (gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outan, gibbons); imitator, mimic; play the a., mimic; Sea A., fish (Sea Fox). [OE ap, masc. apec fem. (Du. aap, OHS affo, MHG afe)]

àpè, v.t. Imitate, mimic. [f. prec.]

àpear, adv. & pred. a. (naut.), Vertical, as oars a. [f. F à pic (à to, at, pic, summit, see -PEAK)]

àpepsy, n. Lack of digestive power. [f. Gk apektëis (a- + peptë digest)]

àpas, n. Summary exposition, conclusion. [F, p.p. of apercevoir perceive]

àparment, a. & n. Laxative (medicine). [f. L aperire open, see -ENT]

àperture (-tscher), n. Opening, gap; space through which light passes in optical instruments. [f. L aportura (as prec., see -URE)]

àperny, n. Mimicry; apish performance. [ARN- (+-RV)]

àpetalous, a. Without petals. [f. Gk àpetalos leafless (a- + petalon leaf) + -OUS]

àpex, n. (pl. -èces, -íces). Tip, top peak; vertex (of triangle, cone). [L = small rod at top of flamen's cap, peak, tip, perf. f. ap- fit to. of vertex f. vertère]

àpeth, n. Loss of speech, as result of cerebral affection. Hence àphëtic (-z), a. & n. [Gk, f. aphiass speechless (a- + ophais speak)]

àphëllion, n. Point farthest from sun (of planet's or comet's orbit). [Graciled f. mod. L aërellium f. Gk aphyllion (from the sun)]

àphëllotrópy, n. (1) Turning from the sun. Hence aëhëllotropically adv. aëhëllotropism n. [f. Gk aëhel trope turning (eptôp)]

àphësis, n. Gradual loss of unaccented vowel at beginning of word, as in (e)quire. [Gk, f. epeileqi (apo away + hilei a speak)]

àphëtic, a. Pertaining to aphasis. Hence aëphëtize v.t. [f. Gk aëphetos vbl adj. (as prec.) + -IC]

àphie, n. (pl. daphidës). Plant-like, minute insects, the food of ladybirds, and tended by apes for the honey-dew they yield. Hence àphidian a. [f.]

àphënia, n. Total loss of voice. [Gk, f. aphiass voiceless (a- + ophais voice)]

For other compounds of anti- see ANTI-.
APHORISM, n. Short pithy maxim; definition. Hence or cogn. aphoristic [-istik], a., aphoristically adv. [f. Gk apherizó (apo- + horizein t. horos boundary), see -ism]

aphrodisiac (-isak), a. & n. Venereal; (f. Gk apheriðisas f. apherisis (Aphrodisios Venus), see -AC

aphyllous, a. (bot.). Naturally leafless. [f. Gk aphasis (a. -not + phyllon leaf) + -ous]

aphthia, n. Pertaining to bee-keeping. [f. L apitha]

apilary, n. Place where bees are kept. Hence aapisist n. [f. L apium (apis bee, see -ARY)]

apical, a. Belonging to an apex; placed at the tip. Hence apiculate § adv. [f. L apez- + -al]

apiculture, n. Bee-keeping. [f. L apis bee + -ulture]

apocyn, adv. Severally, each, as a st. pound

apian, a. Of the nature, appearance, of an ape; ape-like in manner, style. Hence apianism, n. [f. L apez- + -ian]

aploé, n. Perpendicularity; self-possessed. [f. = à plome accorded to plummet]

apnoea (-éa), n. Suspension of breathing. [mod. L, L Gk aponoia f. apnoe breathless (a- not + pnoé breath)]

ap- or ap- (before unvocalized vowel ap-), before aspirate aphi-, Gk aphi prep. off, from, away, un-, quite; in compds f. Gk, and in mod. scientif. words (not on Gk anal.) with sense 'detached, separate'. Hence apophthetical, a. [a. ap- + proto- (first)]

apology, n. Oratory, esp. that made to St John in Ireland of Patmos; book recording this. So apolyptic (a. L) aa., apolyptically § adv. [f. L Gk apolupiýsis (Apekalyp realistic uncover)]

apophase, n. Cutting off of last letter or syllable of word. [Gk (apokopto cut off)]

apoplexy, 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, L Gk apophasia (scripta) hidden writings f. Gk apokruptos (apokrupto hide away); treated in E as sing., with pl. -ls]

apopyralphal, a. Of the apophysis; of doubtful authenticity; sham, false. [as prec. + -AL]

apody, n. Bird, reptile, fish, without (or with undeveloped) feet or ventral fins. Hence apodal, a. [f. Gk apous footless (a. not + podos foot)]

apodictic, -dictic (-istik), a. Or clear demonstration; clearly established. Hence apodictically adv. [f. L Gk apodeiktikos (APODEIKNIMI show, see -1C)]

apodosis, n. Concluding clause of sentence (consequent clause of conditional sentence, wherever placed. [L f. Gk apodidomi give back]

apogee (-i), n. Point (in orbit of moon or any planet) farthest from earth; greatest distance of sun from earth when latter is in aphelion; (fig.) most distant spot, highest position. Hence apogean, a. [f. L Gk apogon (neut. adj.) away from earth (gaia, pt. earth)]

apolastic, a. Self-indulgent. [f. Gk apolastikos (APOLADÉN enjoy, see -1C)]

apollon, n. The Devil. [f. Gk apollon (a. -ból- ungodly)]

apoplectic, a. & n. Regrettfully acknowledging, excusing, fault or failure; vindicatory (n. usu. pl.) argumentative defence, esp. of Christianity. Hence apoplectic a., apoplegically § adv. [f. Fr apopolétique f. L Gk apolupítiko (apologemai speak in defence, see APOLOGY and -1C]

apologist, n. One who defends (esp. Christianity) by argument. [f. F apostoliste Gk apologistia, see APOLOGY and -IST]

apologize, v.i. Make an apology (for). [f. APOLOGY + -ZIE]

apologue (-g), n. Moral fable. [f. F, L Gk apologos (a. apo off + logos speech)]

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

apophthegm (-ém), n. Terse saying; pithy maxim. Hence apophthegmatic (a.-g), apophthegmatically § adv. [f. Gk apopthetaege metos (APOPHTHEGGMEN speak out)]

apoplectic, a. Pertaining to, causing, apoplexy; suffering from, tending to, apoplexy. Hence apoplectically, adv. [f. L Gk apoluptikos (APOPHTÉPST strike completely, see -1C]

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

apoplectic (-en), a. One guilty of apoplexy. [f. O L Gk apoluptikos (APOLUPHTIKOS)]

apostate (-at), n. & a. (One) guilty of apostasy. So apostazy, n. Abandonment of religious faith, vows, principles, or party. [f. L Gk apostasia (APOSTASE withdraw)]

apostatic (-at), a. Apostasy. Hence apostatically, adv. [f. L Gk apostasia (APOSTASE)]

apostate, v.i. Become an apostate (from one to another). [f. L apostatasia as APOTHESE, see -IZE]

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

apostate, n. Apostate; leadership in a propaganda. [f. L apostatia (as prec., see -ATE1)]

apostate, n. Pertaining to the Apostles; of the character of an apostle; of the Pope, papal, as A. See, succession. Hence apostolic, a., apostatically § adv. [f. L apostolicak (as APOTHESE, see -IZE)

apostrophe (-f), n. Exclamatory address, in course of public speech or in poem, to particular person (often dead or absent). Hence apostrophise n. (a. apostrophize) v.t. & i. [f. L Gk apostrophe (a. apostrophei (a. apostropho (a. apostrophos (PROBIA (the accent) of a. apostrophes (-f), n. Sign of omission of letter, or of possessive case, (e.g. can't, boy's). Hence apostrophically a. [confused w. prec., but prop. three syllables (-strof); F, L Gk (ak) apostrophos (PROBIA (the accent) of a. apostrophes (-f), n. A. See,本公司, Company.}

apothesis, n. (archaic). Drugist, pharmaceutical chemist, as Apothecaries Company.
append, v.t. Hang on, annex; add in writing. [f. L. appender.] 
appellate, a. & n.Thing attached; addition; 
accompaniment. [prec. + AGE] 
appendent, a. & n. (Possession, thing, person) attached in subordinate capacity (to another). [F. part of appendre f. L. appendere (for-ere) hang to (int).] 
appendix, n. (pl. -ices, -ixes). Subsidiary 
addition (to book or document); small process 
developed from surface of any organ, esp. 
vermiform a. (of the intestine), whence 
appendicitis n. [L. appendix -ices (appendere 
hang to, trans.)] 
appertains, n. i. Belong as possession or right to; be appropriate to; relate to. [f. Of 
apartemir f. LL. apertinire pertinere] 
appetence, -cy, n. Longing after, desire, 
(of, for, after); affability (for). [F. F. appétence 
t. L. appetitina (appetere seek after, see -ENCE, 
-ENCY)] 
appetent, a. Eagerly desirous (after, of). 
[f. L. appetere, see prec. and -ENT] 
appetite, n. Desire, inclination, (for); de- 
sire; satisfy (natural, esp. hunger); relish. 
So appetitive a. f. Of apetit L. L 
appetitus (as prec., see -ITE) 
appetizing, v.t. (Of things) give appetite 
(only in part. -zing). Hence appetizier n. 
[f. *appetizaniv part. as if f. L. appetitiana (as 
prec.), assim, to see in -IZE] 
applaud, v.t. & i. (Int.) express approval 
mostly by clapping hands; (trans.) express 
approval of, praise. [f. L. applaudere -plaus-
cip hands] 
appraise (-z), n. Approbation loudly 
expressed; marked approval. Hence apprais-
ive (-z) a. 
appraisingly adv. [f. L. apprais-
us -as (as prec.)] 
appraise, n. Round firm fleshy fruit of a roa-
ceous tree; (Bot.) any inferior fleshy many-celled 
fruit; A. of discord, golden a. contended for by 
Juno, Minerva, and Venus; A. of Sodom, Dead 
fruit, distasteful; a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. 
fruit distasteful. [f. L. apply (to) to press on 
the pupil, any cherished object; a.ardy, 
spirit distilled from cider; a. -butter, sauce of 
apples stewed in cider; a. cheese, compressed 
a. pomice a pomace, pulpmaking after juice 
is expressed a. -jack, Amer. name fora. -brandy; 
a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. 
kind of sauce to keep two years, use to 
to be best when withered; a. -pie bed, one with 
sheets so folded that one's legs cannot get 
down; a. -pie order, perfect order. [com. Teut. 
OE aple, OHG aphi, mod. G aple] 
appearance, n. Applying; thing applied 
as means to an end. [f. L. applic + Ant] 
applicable, a. Capable of being applied; 
having reference, appropriate, (to). Hence 
applicability n. [f. L. as APPLY, see -ABLE] 
applicant, n. One who applies (for). [as 
prec., see -ANT] 
application, n. Putting of one thing to 
another; employment of means (application of 
plaster, liniment, &c.; bringing (of a general 
rule &c.) to bear upon particular case; relev-
ance; diligence; making of a request; re-
quest made. [f. L. Applicationem (as foll., see 
-ATION)] 
apply, v.t. & l. Put close (to); administer 
(remedy &c. to; ill. and fig.); devote (to); 
make use of; use as relative or suitable (to); 
set oneself closely (to task, to do); have refer-
ence (to); attend closely (to); address oneself 
(for help &c. to). [f. Of aplter f. L. applicare 
fold, fasten to]
approcciatura (appa-tō′tō), 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, to be governor, a, him protect (to point to the point).

appointment, n. Appointment; engagement; assignment; decree, ordinance; office assigned; (usu. pl.) outfit; keep, break, an a., appear to fail to appear, at fixed place and time. [f. OF apointement (a point to the point)]

apportion, v.t. V. Assign as due share (to); portion out. Hence apportionment n. [f. OF apportionner (a to + portionner a. portion)]

apprise (z), v.t. Well put; appropriate (to). Hence apprise (z) adv., appraisement n. [f. L appropinque posit, -puti]

appraisement, 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 appraisemental a. [f. L appraisatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

appraise (z), v.t. [Esp. of official value] Fix (price for estate, etc.). Hence appraisement, n., appraisable a. [f. Fr. appraser v. (formerly used in the same sense, perh. on anal. of APPRAISZ)

appraisable (a-prə-zəl), a. Capable of being estimated; perceptible, sensible. Hence appraisable adv. [f. Fr. voir, see-BLE]

appraise (z), v.t. & l. Estimate worth, quality, amount of; estimate aright; be sensitive to; esteem highly; raise in value; rise in value. Hence apprasiative, apprasiatory (a-prə-zə-tīv), a., apprisately adv. [f. Fr. apprērer appraisé (prettim price), see -ATE]

appraisal (a-prə-zəl), n. Estimation; judgment; perception; adequate recognition; rise in value; critique. [f. Fr. appréciation f. apprēcer (as prec., see -ATION)]

apprehend, v.t. Seize, arrest; perceive (by senses or intellect); understand; feel (thing, that). [f. F appréhender f. L APPRĒDERES (hens- lay hold off), whence also F apprendre learn]

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

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

apprehensive, a. Pertaining to sensuous or moral faculty; perceptive (of); intelligent; uneasy, fearful (of); thing, that it may happen, for person, for his safety. Hence apprehensively adv., apprehensiveness n. [L. med. L APPRĒHENSIVUS (as prec., see-IVE)]

apprentice 1, n. Learner of a craft, bound to serve, and entitled to instruction from his employer for specified term; tiro. Hence apprenticeship n. [f. OF apprentis f. apprendre (see APPREHEND), suggested by words in -ts, -tif, f. L LIVVS (see -IVE)]

apprentice 2, v.t. Bind as apprentice. [f. prec.]

apprise (z), v.t. Inform; (pass.) be aware of. [f. F appriser p.p. of apprendre learn, teach (see APPREHEND)]

apprise, v.t. (archaic). Apprise; acquaint. [f. OF appriser (a to + priser PRAISS)]

approximate, v.t. In character &c. to; come near to; approximate to; (Mil.) make approaches to; hence approachability n., approachable a. [f. OF approchier f. LL ADPRiffe draw near (propius compar. of propere near)]

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

approbation, v.t. (U.S.). Approve formally, sanction. [f. L APprobare propius test, probus good see -ATE]

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

appropriate (ə-prə-plot), a. Belonging, peculiar, (to); suitable, proper, (to, for). Hence appropriately adv., appropriateness n. [f. L appropriare (proprius own), see -ATE]

appropriate, v.t. Take possession of; take to oneself; devote to special purposes. Hence or cogn. appropriation, appropriator, n., appropriate a. [f. prec., see -ATE]

approval (ə-prə-vol), n. Approval; sanction. [f. foll. + -AL (2); rare before 1800, -ANCE being used instead]

approve (ə-prə-vu), v.t. & l. Give evidence of (quality); (refl.) show oneself to be, confirm, sanction, commend; a. of, pronounce, consider, good. [f. OF approver l. LAS APPROBASE]

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

approximate (ə-prə-mət), a. Very near; closely resembling; fairly correct. Hence approximately adv. [f. L approximate (propinicus very near), see -ATE]

approximation, n., approximate a. [f. appro, approximate (ADPRIFUS)

approach (ə-prə-ch), v.t. & l. Bring, come, near (to thing, esp. in quality, number, &c.). Hence approximation n., approximatively adv. [f. prec., see -ATE]

appul (ə-wəl), n. (Mill) defensive support; point of a. (F point d'a.), fixed object on which troops commence formation into line. [F, f. appuyer f. LL APPOCIDERE (podium support f. Gk. podion base f. pous podos foot)]

appurtenance, n. Belonging; appendage; accessory. [f. APPURTENANCE (OF aper- apar) l. LL APPURTENIUS (as APPERTAIN, see -ANCE)]

appurtenant, a. & n. (Thing) belonging, pertaining, pertinent, (to). [L. OF APARTANT part, as APPERTAIN]


April (a-ril), n. Fourth month of year; A., fool, one sportively imposed upon A. fool-day (April 1). [f. OF a AVRIL f. L APRILIS]

apricot, n. (Reasoning) from cause to effect; deductively; loosely, presumptively, as if one knew. Hence &-PRORITY n. [L. from what is before]

apron, n. Garment worn in front of body to protect clothes; official dress, as bishop's, dean's, freeman's, a.; leather covering for legs in open carriage; skin covering stuffing of hose or durance; hence apron mother, &c.), unduly controlled by. Hence apron'd, a, apronful n. [f. OF naperon dim, of nappe table-cloth f. L MAPPAS napkin; for loss of -e, (an apron -a napron) cf. adder]

aproned, a. To provide; to effect; to respect (of appropriateness). [f. d to + -PROP PURPOSE]

apse, n. Semi-circular or polygonal recess,

Arabesque, a. & n. Arabian; fantastic; decoration in colour or low relief, with fanciful intertwining of leaves, scroll-work, &c. [F. = Arabian, see -ESE, -ESE, -ESE; Arabians, see -ESE, -ESE, -ESE; Arabesque.]

Arabian, a. & n. Of Arabia; A. nights, collection of fabulous stories; A. bird, phoenix. [L. Arabia + -AN]

Arabic, a. & n. Arabian; gums a. (exuded by some kinds of acacia); A. numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c. (n.) language of the Arabs. F. OP. Arabic f. L Arabsicus (Arabes, Arabes, see -ESE). [F. L Arabice (arabic plough, see -BLE)]

Arabist, n. Student of Arabic. [ARAB + -IST]

Arable, a. & n. (Laud) fit for tillage. [L. Arabilis (arable plough, see -BLE)]

Arahchoid, a. & n. (Bot.) covered with long cobweb-like hairs; (n.) serous membrane lining the dura mater, and enveloping brain and spinal cord. [Gk Arabhcanoides (arakanthe cobweb, see -OID)]

Aramese, a. & n. (Language of Aram, or Syria; northern branch of Semitic family of languages, including Syriac and Chaldean. [L. L Gk Aramaisos of Aram + -IC]

Araneid, a. & n. (Member of the Araneida or spiders. [L. L aranea spider, see -ISE]

Araucaria, n. Genus of trees including monkey-puzzle. [Aracao, name of province]

Arbalist, n. Soldier of fortune; one appointed by two parties to settle dispute, umpire; one who has entire control (of). [L. L. L. arbulator as ARBITRATOR, see -ICE]

Arbitrage, -ment, -ment, n. Traffic in bills of exchange or stocks to take advantage of different prices in other markets. [F. L Arbitor as ARBITRATOR, see -ICE]

Arbitral, a. Pertaining to arbitration. [L. L Arbitalis, see ARBITER and -AL]

Arbitrement, -ement, n. Deciding of dispute by arbiter; authoritative decision. [L. Arbiter (arbiter, see ARBITRAGE and -AL)]

Arbitrary, a. Derived from mere opinion; capricious; unrestrained; despotic; (Law) discretionary. Hence arbitrarierly adv., arbitrariness n. [F. L Arbiterarius, see ARBITER and -ARY]

Arbitrate, v.t. & i. Decide by arbitration. [L. Arbiter (arbiter, see ARBITER and -ATE]

Arbitration, n. Settlement of a dispute by an arbiter; a. of exchange, determination of rate of indirect exchange between two currenices. [OF. L Arbiter (arbiter, see ARBITER and -ATE)]

Arbitrator, n. (Now the legal term for arbiter. Hence Arbitratorship n. [OF. F Arbiter by-form of Arbiter f. Arbiter- (as ARBITRATOR, see -ORE)]

Arbitress, n. Female arbiter; mediator; absolute mistress. [OF. F Arbiteresse fem. of arbiter f. Arbiter, see -ESS]

Arbor, n. Main support of machine; axle or spindle on which wheel revolves. [F. F Arbre tree, axis, F. L Arbor; rebus. on L]

Arborescent, a. Tree-like; wooded. [F. F Arbor tree, see -ORE]

Arboresous, a. Of, living in, connected with trees. [F. L Arbores (as prec., see -AL)]
arboreous, a. Wooded; arboreal; arbor-
ment. [as prec., see -ous]

arboreous, a. Tree-like in growth or
general appearance; (Arch.) branchng out.
Hence arbore'scence n., arbore'scently adv. [f. L arboreocere grow into a tree (arbor),
see -ENT]

arboriculture, n. Cultivation of trees
and shrubs. Hence arboricultura l, arbor-
lourist n. [L. L arbor -oris tree + CULTURE]

arboration, n. Tree-like appearance
(Min., Chem.) in aggregation of crystals, (Anat.)
dirown, nocturnal, a., part of
circle that a heavy body appears to pass
above, below, horizon; belt contained
between parallel curves. [OF, L arcus bow,
curve]

arcs, n. Passage arched over; any
covered walk, esp. with walks along one or
both sides; (Arch.) series of arches on same
plane. Hence arc's- drom a. [F, It. arco
arch f. med. L arcata (L arcus bow). see -ADE]

arcs, ad, & n. Ideally rustic. [f. L
arcadia (Gk Arkadia mountain district in
Peloponnesus) -+-AN]

arcanum, n. (Usu. in pl. -a) mystery,
secret. [L. n. of arcus (arca chest, see
-AN)]

arch, l. Curved structure, bearing weight
or ornamental; curve; vault; archway, vaulted
and enclosed. Hence archi-
wise adv. [L. arch (f. L arca chest, but
confused with arc f. L arcos bow)]

arct, v. & l. Furnish with an arch; form
into an arch; overarch, span; (inr.) form an
arch. [f. L arch (as prec.)

arch, l. , a. & adj. Preminent, as
a. rogue, knave, impostor, (but now usu. a.-)
cunning, clever, innocently rogguish, whence
archly adv., archness n. [= foll.]

arch, - (sh, exc. in archangel, pref. = Gk
archi-, arch-), arch-, arch., comb. form of archon
chief cogn. w. arché begin f. OCS, archa., OF
arch, later archer; when OCS.-.info.g.a.; in
mod. literary wds f. Gk archi- is used, as arch-
dean but archiachial. Meaning: (1) in
titles of office &c. chief, superior, as
arch-bishop, -duke, esp. in titles of Holy Roman or
German empire as -butter, -chamberlain; (2) 
pre-eminent, leading; as antiquary, builder;
-bishop, -poet, -wag, esp. extreme, worst, as -buf-
foon, knave, liar; (3) merely = first, original,
as founder, messenger; (4) of things, chief,
as -diocese.

archaen (k), a. Of the earliest geological
derivative of archiaios (arché begin-
ing) + -AN

archaeology, n. Study of antiquities, esp.
of the prehistoric period. So archaeolog-
ic(al) a., archaeologically adv., archae-
ologist n. [L. Gk archaiologia (as prec.,
see -LOGY)

archaic (k), a. Primitive, antiquated; (of
language) no longer in common use, though re-
tained for special purposes. Hence archaic-al-
ly adv. [f. Gk arkaiais (as prec., see -iC)]]

archaeism, n. Retention, imitation, of
what is old or obsolete (esp. in language and
art); archaical word or expression. Hence
archaist n., archaistic a. [f. Gk arkha-
arch (arkhaio mas)]]

archaize, v. & l. Imitate, affect the
archaic; (trans.) render archaistic. [f. Gk
arkhaiso copy the ancients (arkhaios ancient,
see -IZE)]

archangel (k), n. Angel of highest rank;
kind of dead-nettle; kind of pigeon. Hence
archangelic a. [OF. L. Gk arkhagelios (see
ARCH- and ANGEL)]

archbishop, n. Chief bishop; metropolitan.
Hence arch-bishopric. [f. L. archiepiscopu-
(sehARCH- and BISHOP)]

archdeacon, n. Ecclesiastical dignitary
next below bishop, superintendent, rural dean
and holding lowest ecclesiastical court, with
power of spiritual censure. Hence arch-
deaonship n. [OE. arce-diacon f. L f. Gk
arkhidiakonos (see ARCH- and DEACON)]

archdeaconry, n. Jurisdiction, rank,
diocese, of archdeacon. [prec. + lY]

archdiocese, n. See of an archbishop.
[ARCH- (4)]

archduchess, n. Wife of an archduke;
daughter of Emperor of Austria. [f. F archi-
duchesse (see ARCH- and DUCHESS)]

archduke, n. Son of Emperor of Austria.
So archducal v. [L of archduke (see ARCH- and DUKED]

arch-enemy, n. Chief enemy; Satan.
[ARCH- (2)]

archer, n. One that shoots with bow and
arrows; Sagittarius, ninth Zodiacal
constellation. So archery v. [f. L. archer (as
f. L. arrarius (archus bow, see -ARY)]

archetypal, a., archetypally adv. [f. L f. Gk arkhetupon (arch-
ARCH- + topos stamp)]

archetypal (k), a. Pertaining to an
archetypal. [f. L as ARCHETYPAL + -AL]

archiarcual (k), a. Pertaining to an
archiarcual. [f. L as ARChiARCUAL + -AL]

archi-scopeal (k), a. Pertaining to an
archi-scopeal. [f. L as ARCHI-SCOPEAL + -AL]

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ic(al) a., archaeologically adv., archae-
ologist n. [L. Gk archaiologia (as prec.,
see -LOGY)

archaic (k), a. Primitive, antiquated; (of
ARCHITECTURE (a-ther), n. Science of building; thing built, structure; style of building; construction. Hence architectural, a., architectural, a. [architectus ARCHITECT, see -URE] architrave (a-k), n. Epistyle, main beam resting immediately on the abacus on capital of column; the various parts surrounding doorway or window; moulding round exterior of arch. [f. archi- ARCH + Lat. trabes -abatis beam]

archive (a-kiv), n. (usu. pl.). Place in which public records are kept; records so kept. [F (-if, -ice), L LLarchivio(u)m f. Gk arĥekhion public office (arkhē government)]

archivist (a-kri-vist), n. Keeper of archives. [f. prec. + -IST]

archivolt (a-kiv-olt), n. Under curve of arch from impost to impost; mouldings decorating this. [f. It. archivolto, arcvolta (arco f. L arcus arch + volta VAULT, volto arched)]

archon (-a-kon), n. One of nine chief magistrates at Athens; ruler, presiding. Hence archonship n. [Gk., ruler (part. of arkhē)]

arctic, a. Of the north pole, northern; A. circle (of earth), parallel of 66° 32′ N. [f. OF OF a. f. L Gk arktos (arktos bear, Ursa Major, see -IC)]

arch A. n. Brightest star in constellation Boötes. [f. L Gk arkton (arktos bear + ouros guardian)]

arcuate(d), a. Bent like a bow; arched. [f. L arcuatus (arcare u. arcus bow, see -ATE)]

arc, a. suf., forming nouns, usu. of consuegra (drunkard, drunkard), but cf. standard (orig. stanger), placard; also spelt art (braggart). [ME & OF, L G hart -hart, hard, hardy, in proper names]

ardent, a. Burning, red-hot; parching; a. spirits (prop. = inflammable, but now understood of their taste), alcoholic spirits; eager, zealous: fervent (of persons and feelings). Hence arde ncy n., ardently adv. [f. Of ardant f. L ardentem (ardēre burn), see -ANT]

ardour (o-r), n. Fierce heat; warm emotion; fervour, zeal, (for). [OF, F L ardorem (ardēre burn, see -O)]

ardently adv., arduousness n. [f. L ardous steep, difficult + -OUS]

armed, a. (ar), n. French metric unit of square measure, square whose side is 10 metres (1196 sq. yds). [f. L area]

area n. See BE

area, n. Vacant ground; level space; sunk court rolled off from pavement and giving access to basement of house, as a.-bell; superfluous extent; region, tract; scope, range. [L, = open piece of ground in town]

áréa, n. Genus of palms; a. nut, astringent seed of a species of a. [Port., f. Tamil adai kay (adai close-clustering + kay nut)]

áréna, n. (pl. -ae). Central part of amphitheatre, in which combat take place; (fig.) scene of conflict, sphere of action. [L (h)arena (h)arens place of ambush]

áréna, a. Sand-like; sandy. So aréne-se, a. [f. L arenaceous (as prec., see -ACEOUS)]

áréola, n. (pl. -ae). Very small area, as that between veins of a leaf; interspace in the area of the skin placing the human nipple; (Biol.) cell-nucleus of plant. Hence aréolar, aréolate, a., aréolation n. [L, dim. of AREA]

Aréopagite (a-rō-pa-git), n. Member of the court of Arca, n. (a. -ar, n. (musa). Air. [It.]

Arian (a-rē-an), a. & n. (Helder) of the doctrine of

-arian, adj. prefix. adj. chiefly denoting (member) of a sect & c. (e.g., trinitarian, Unitarian, pantheist). Hence Arianism, Arianship. [L Arianus (are be dry)]

Aristotle, n. Person of gazielle in Western Asia and Africa. [f. Arab. arîs, var. of arîyl stag]

Aristes (árités), n. The Ram, first zodiacal constell. [L. = rams]

aright, adj. Rightly. [A prep. + RIGHT n.]

aril, a, n. See also aril. [L. = aries] (LY) + OUR]

aristarch, a, v. To rise up; (poet.) to rise from the dead; (archaic) to be heard of (sounds); originate; be born; come into notice; result from; present itself. [C-L] + RISE V.]

arista, n. An, beard, of grain and grasses. [L.]

aristate, a. Awned, bearded. [f. L aristatus (ARISTA, see -ATE2)]

aristocracy, n. Government by the best citizens; supremacy of privileged order, oligarchy; state so governed; ruling body of nobles; class from which ruling body is drawn; nobles: the best representatives of (intellect &c.). [f. L f. Gk aristokratia (aristos best + -kratia rule)]

aristocrat, n. One of a ruling oligarchy; one of the class of nobles. Hence aristocratic adj. (as foll.): 1. F. Aristocrate (as so alike) 2. adj. (as ARISTOCRACY, see IC)

aristocratic, a. Pertaining to, attached to, aristocracy; grand, stylish. Hence aristocratically adv. (f. Faristocratique f. Gk aristokratikos (as ARISTOCRACY, see IC)

arithmetic, n. Science of numbers; arithmetical knowledge, computation; treatise on computation. Hence arithmetician n. [f. OF arisme, see -ATE2 (L. arismetica for L. arithmetica f. Gk arithmetike (tekhne) (art) of counting, f. arithmeo count (arithmos number), see IC; corrupted in ME to arimetrice, as if f. L arithmeticus, art of measure).]

arithmetical, a. Of arithmetic; a. progression, (series of numbers showing) increase, decrease, by a constant quantity (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4 &c., 9, 7, 5, 3, &c.). Hence arithmetically adv. (as prec. + AT]

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

-arium, noun suffix. f. L neot. of adj. In -arius [(ARY)], chiefly in antiquarian words as sacra- rium, occass. popularized, as aquarium.

-arches, n. Chest box; A. of Constant. A. of Testimony, wooden coffer 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 arc f. OE trap prob. f. L arca chest]

 Armen, a. Upper limb of human body from shoulder to hand; fore- a. (from elbow to hand); fore limb of an animal; sleeve; thing resembling a, a. as 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 ship of war, composed of a. plates, a. clad, furnished with this; diver's suit; protective covering of animals or

with open a., cordially; keep at a. 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 arm-] join]

arm, n. (nau., pl.) Weapons; fire-a. (requiring gunpowder); small-a. (not requiring carriages); stand of a., set for one soldier; (sing.) particular kind of weapon; take up a., arm oneself (often fig.); bear a., serve as soldier; lay down a., cease hostilities; in a., armed; vs. a., actively engaged in rebellion (also fig.); under a., in battle array; military profession; (sing. & pl.) each kind of troops, infantry, cavalry, &c.; heraldic devices, as coat of a.; King of a., Chief Herald. Hence armless [-LESS a. [f. L armes f. L arma arms, fittings, f. root arm-]

arm, v. & i. To furnish with arms; armed neutrality (of nations prepared for war); furnish with tools or other requisites; plate (with anything); furnish (magnet) with an armature; (infr.) arm oneself, take up arms. [f. L armans f. L armare (armes ARM v., see ADE)]

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 (armare ARM v., see ADE)]

armadillo, n. Burrowing animal of S. America, with body encased in bony armour, and habit of rolling itself into ball when encum- brous; genus of small terrestrial Crustacées with same habit, allied to wood-louse. [Sp., dim. of armado one armed L armes ARM 2, see ADO]

armament, n. Force (usu. naval) equipped for war; military equipments, esp. great guns; man-of-war; process of equipping for war. [L armamentum (as pres. of armans, see -ENT)]]

armature, n. Arms, armouir; 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)]

armes blanches, n. Cavalry sword or lance.

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

armiger (j-s), n. Esquire, one entitled to bear heraldic arms. [L. = bearing arms (arma arms + gerere bear)]

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

Armimian, a. & n. (Adherent) of the doctrine of Arminian, Dutch protestant theologian, who opposed the views of Calvin, esp. on pre-destination. Hence Arminianism n. [f. L Arminius, Constant. A. of Arminios. 1. armistice (-is), n. Cessation from arms (lit. & fig.); short truce. [L. arma arms + stitium (sistero -stil- stop)]

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

armorial, a. & n. Book pertaining to heraldic arms. [f. L armilla bracelet, see -ARY]


armour [-arrass], n. Defensive covering worn in fighting; a. bearer, one who carries another's metal suit and last ship of war, composed of a. plates, a. clad, furnished with this; diver's suit; protective covering of animals or
ARMOUR

plants; heraldic insignia. [f. OF armure f. L armatura ARMATURE]

armour, v.t. Furnish with protective covering; armoured CRUISER. [f. prec.]

armourer, n. Manufacturer of arms; official in charge of ship's regiment, arms. [f. AF armurer, OF -urier, L armare, see peregrine 11]

armoury, n. Place where arms are kept, arsenal; (U.S.) armourer's workshop. [perh. as ARMOURY, but treated as f. ARMOUR -Y]

army, n. Organized body of men armed for war; standing a., one of professional soldiers, officers, &c., in armed forces; acts of the armed forces or service; military service; vast host; organized body of men, as Salvation A., Blue Ribbon A.; a-broker, -contractor, (carrying on business in connexion with the a.); a-corps, main division in a. in the field; a-list, official list of commissioned officers' a-mmor, larva of cotton-moth. [f. F armée (cf. -ADE) f. L armata fem. p.p. of armare arm]

armic, n. Genus of plants including mout
	
tain tobacco; medicine, esp. tincture, prepared from this. [f.]

aromaten, v.t. or int. (archaic). A. thee,

aroma, n. (pl. -as). Fragrance, sweet smell;

subtle persuasive quality. [earlier (and OF) aromat f. L aromata (pl) f. Gk arôma-matos]

aromatic, adj. Fragrant; spicy. [f. F aromatique f. L f. Gk arômatikos (AROMA, see rc-3)]

arrow. See ARISE.

around, adv. & prep. On every side, in every direction; (U.S.) about, here and there, at random, as fool a.; on, along the circuit of, about, encompassing. [L. a- (2) -ROUND]

arbor, n. (U.S.) tree; in arboretum, up into activity. [A-RUSE, on anal. of rise, arise]

arropeño (-eño), n. (muss.). Striking of notes of chord in rapid (usu. upward) succession; chord so struck. [IL]

arcuebus. See MARQUEBUST.

arfrack, n. Eastern name for any native spirituous liquor, esp. that distilled from the coco-palm, or from rice and sugar. [f. Arab. 'arjaaq juice]

arrach, int. an Anglo-Irish expletive.

arraign, v.t. Indict before a tribunal; accuse; find fault with, call in question, act against. [O.E. arraige] So arraigned a., v.t. AF arraison f. OF arraiser f. L abstrahere reason, talk reasonably (ratio -onis reason, discourse)

arrange, v.t. & i. Put into order, adjust; draw up (army); (Mus.) adapt (composition) for new circumstances; set (dispute, &c.) settle beforehand the order, manner, of; (infr.) come to agreement (with person, about thing, to do, that, or abs). So arrangement n. [f. OF arranger (à to + rangier f. rang RANK)]

arrang, n. Notorious, downright, thorough;

as a matter, alas, hypocrite, nonsence. Hence arrantly adv. [variant of ERRANT, orig. in phr. like a. (= outlawed, roving thief)]

arris, n. Rich tapestry; hanging screen of this formerly hung round walls of rooms (often not too closely to admit person). Hence arras a. [Arras, town in Arras famous for the fabric]

array, v.t. Marshal, dispose, (forces); (Law) impanel a jury; dress, esp. with display; (fig.) dress oneself up; adorn; (fig.) clothe in qualities &c.). [f. AF arrayer=OF arryer (Prov. aryer, early Rom. arrerare) f. ad to + redo (OF ret, rat) order, preparation, t. LG rée, Goth. reda, ready]

array2 n. Order, as battle a.; (Hist.) arming of militia, as Commission of A.; military force; imposing series (of persons or things); order of impanelling jury; (poet.) outfit, dress. [f. AF arrai=OF arri f. aryer, see prec.]

arrear, n. (Arch.) hinder part, esp. of procession; (pl.) outstanding debts; in a.a. or behind, in a.o. or behind. [orig. adv. f. OF arrer; (mod. F arrère) f. LL ad retro (ad to + retro backwards); first used in phr. in arrear]

arrearage, n. Backwardness; unpaid balance; thing in reserve; (pl.) debts. [f. OF arrearage f. a.rear (a. of) a.round]

arrest, a. (Of the ears) pricked up; (fig.) on the alert. [f. L arrestus p.p. of arrígere raise up (regere straighten)]

arrest1, v.t. Stop person, cannon-ball, de-

cey; (Law) a. judgment, stay proceedings after verdict, on ground of error; seize (per-

son), esp. by legal authority; catch (attention); catch attention of. Hence arrestive a.

arrestment n. [f. L arrestum (Prov. arrestar) f. LL ADREARTE remain, stop (intr.)]

arrest2 n. Stoppage, check; a. of judg-

ment (see prec.); seizure; legal apprehension; imprisonment; under legal restraint. [f. OF arrest f. aрестar, see prec.]

arride, v.t. (archaic). Please, gratify. [f. L ARRIERE smile upon, be pleasing to]

arriere-ban (àrier-), n. Summoning of vassals to military service by Frankish king; body thus summoned or liable to be summoned; noblesee; (improp.) summoning of inferior (arriére-) vassals. [F. f. OF arriere-ban f. hari-ban f. OHG hari army + ban edict, altered in form and sense by pop. etym., whence ban e arrriere-ban summoning of superior and inferior vassals]

arriere-ponse (F), n. Ulterior motive; mental reservation.

arris, n. Sharp edge formed by angular contact of two plane or curved surfaces, as a.gutter (V-shaped), a.-wise, ridge-wise. [F. arisse (mod. aride) f. L arriata ear of corn]

arrival, n. Act of coming to end of journey or destination (lit. & fig.); appearance upon scene; person, thing, that has arrived; (collq.) new-born child; cargo to be delivered when ship arrives. [f. AF arrivaille (arriver, see foll. and ALL.1) 9]

arrived. Come to destination (lit. & fig.) or end of journey (at Bath, in Paris, upon scene, at conclusion); (of things) be brought; (of time) come; (of events) come about. [f. OF arriver f. LL arriare f. L ADRIARE come to shore (ripa)]

arrogant, a. Overbearing; presumptuous; haughty. Hence or cogn. arrogation, -ANCY, -NN., arrogance adv. [f. AS, see -ANT]

arrogate, v.t. Claim unduly (thing. to one-

self a thing); claim unduly that one possesses a quality; claim unduly for (to) someone else. [f. L ARROGAIRE ask, see -ATE]

arrogation, n. Unjust claim (of or abs); unwarrantable assumption. [f. L arrogatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

arrondissement (F), n. Administrative subdivision of French department.

arrondissement, n. Frontalis plate shot from bow; index, pin, ornament, of similar shape; a. or broad a.-head, mark used by British Board of Ordinance; a.-stitch, triangular set of stitches securing whalebone in stays; a.-headed characters, cuneiform; arrorocroo, plant from which a nutritiou starch is prepared. Hence arrow's a. [OE earh, arue, f. OE ou, Goth. arowauna
arsenic, n. Of, belonging to, arsenic; esp. (Chem.) applied to compounds in which arsenic combines with some metallic element. [f. prec. -ic being identified with -ic (1)]

arsenious, a. Containing arsenic; esp. applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a triad. [f. Arsenic + -ious; see also -ous]

arsenic, n. Accented syllable in English; of English name. [L f. Gk. arsenikon yellow orpiment, identified with arsenic male, from belief that metals were of different sexes, but in fact f. Arab. az-zernik the orpiment f. Pers. zernâ] (zar gold)

arsenic, a. Of, belonging to, arsenic; esp. (Chem.) applied to compounds in which arsenic combines with some metallic element. [f. prec. -ic being identified with -ic (1)]

arsenically, adv. Containing arsenic; esp. applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a triad. [f. Arsenic + -ically; see also -ically]

arsenal, n. Public establishment for storage or manufacture of weapons and ammunition (also fig.). [t. It. arsenale, earlier arzena f. Arab. dar assânia'ah (dar house + al the + c'âna'ah art. gans'a fabricate; a dropped perh. by confus. w. de prep.; -al added in It.)

arson, n. wilful burning of human property or person or oneself;

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

arthrochoke, n. -choke (of which bottom of fluted base of its scapes are edible) alluded to thistles. native of Barbary; Jerusalem ( corrupt. of girasole, sunflower). A species of sunflower with edible tuberous roots. [f. It. articocco corrupt. of *alcarcofo (mod. It. cariccio, Osp. alcarchofa) f. Arab. alkhârâj]

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

articulation, n. Act. mode of joining; joint; articulate utterance, speech, consonant. [f. L articulatum (articulare joint as [ARTICLE, see -ATION)]]

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

articulate, a. Pert. to the joints. [f. L articulus (as ARTICLE, see -ARY)]

articulate, v.t. Connect by joints, mark with apparent joints (usu. pass.) divide into words, pronounce distinctly; (intr.) speak distinctly. Hence articulatory a. [f. prec. -ARLY]

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articulate, a. Made by art; not natural; not real, as a. flowers; real, but produced by art, as a. ice. Hence articulatio (shl), a. The number of people employed in the company of craftsmen; fine a., those in which mind and imagination are chiefly concerned; knack; cunning; stratagem; a. and (or) part, design and (or) execution, as a. and part in (accessory in both respects). [OF, f. L artem, nom. art, prob. artus]

arternal, a. Belonging to, of the nature of an artery; a. drainage (ramifying like artery). [f. Arteria, see -ARY]

arte, v.t. Convert venous into arterial (blood) by exposure to oxygen in lungs; furnish with arterial system. Hence artemial, a. [prec. + -AIRY]

artemial, a. [prec. + -AIRY]

artemialis, n. Opening of artery for blood-lettng; dissection of arteries. [f. L Gk. arternia (as foll., see -OMY)]

artery, n. Tube forming part of system by which blood is conveyed from heart (cf. vein) to all parts of body (also fig.). Hence artenitis n. [f. L f. Gk. artëa prob. f. aët raise]

Artersian (zheh), a. A well, perpendicularly bored into strata, producing constant supply of water rising spontaneously to surface. [f. F Artisian (Artos, old French province)]

arthron, n. Unskilful, uncultured; clumsy: natural; guileless, ingenuous. Hence artless 1. adv., artestlessness n. [ART + LESS]

arthropod, n. Genus of endogenous plants, including: Wake-Raven; a. lily, cultivated white lily. [f. L arthus, see -ARY]

arthritic, a. Infammation of joint; gout. So arthritic a. [L f. Gk. arthrôn, joint, see -ITIS]

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

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words taken thr. OF have sometimes -er instead, as primer.

-ary, a. & n. Sometimes in adj. f. L. -aris instead of regular -ar, owing to passage thr. From various sources, as Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, with their modern representatives, by other s. With the A. family, the Asiatice position of these, member of A. family. [f. Sk. arya noble (in earlier use a national name comprising worshippers of the gods of the Brahmans); earlier Arian is f. L. Arrianus of Arlia (f. Gk Arreia eastern Persia, prob. f. OPers. aruia, a national name.)

ascen- (as, as.), adv., conj., rel. pron., i. adv. (in main sentence, foll. by as in subord. clause expressed or understood) in the same degree, as I came as soon as I could. I know that as well as you, you might as well help me, as far as. 2 rel. adv. or conj. in subord. clause, with or without other, as, so, expressing manner, degree, &c., of the principal sentence; (degree) you are as good as he, it is not so (or as) easy as you think, quick as thought he jumped out, fair as (= though) she is; (manner) do as you like, according as we decide, he looks as if he has grown, as familiar as a face, as if it were (= as if it were) as if it were actually so, compromised, they rose as one man, late as usual, he smiled, as who should say (= as a man would smile who); (time) it struck me as I was speaking; (reason) as you are not ready, we must go on; (result) he so arranged matters as to suit everyone as to be so just as to conceal. 3 rel. pron. That, who, which, as, I had the same trouble as you, such countries as Spain; (with antecedent inferred from main sentence) he was a foreigner, as (which fact) they perceived from his accent. 4 special prr.: as regards, so far as it concerns; as yet, up to this time; I thought as much, I thought so; as well (as), in addition to; as good as dead, practically dead. [OF alsoe (later alsoa, ale) adv. = wholly so, quite so]

ascend, v.t. & l. Go, come up; (of things) rise, be raised; slope upwards, lie along ascending slope; rise in thought, rank, degree of quality; (of sounds) rise in pitch; go back in point of time; (trans.) go up, climb; a. a river, go long it towards its source; mount upon, up; a. the throne. [L. ascendor, ADASCENDERE; ASCENDENS = scandere climb]

ascendancy, -ency, n. Dominant control, sway, (over). [L. f. see -ANCY]

ascendant, -ant, a. & n. Rising; (Astr.) rising towards zonith; (Astrol.) just above eastern horizon, or above meridian. A. of ecliptic or degree of zodiac that (esp. at birth of child) is just rising above eastern horizon; house of the a. (from 6 degrees of zodiac above this point to 25 below it); lord of the a., any planet within this; in the a., supreme, dominating, (improp.) rising; supremacy; ancestor. [f. OF -aiss, f. L. as prec. see -ANT]

ascension, a. n. Act of ascending; ascension of Christ on fortieth day after resurrection; A.-day, Holy Thursday, on which this is commemorated; rising of a celestial body, as right a. (celestial longitude). Hence ascensional a. [f. L. ascensio (as ASCEND, see -ION)]

ascentive, a. & n. Rising, progressive; (Gram.) intensive. [as prec., see -IVE]

ascend, a. n. Act of ascending; upward movement, rise, (lit. & fig.); way by which one may ascend, slope, flight of steps. [F. ASCEND on anal. of descend]

ascertain, v.t. Find out. Hence a.-tainable, a. a.-tainment n. [OF acertener, st. acertayne- (d to + certain)]

aseptic, a. & n. Severely abstinent, austere; (n.) one who practises severe self-discipline, esp. (Eccl. Hist.) one who retired into solitude for this purpose. Hence a.-tical, a. -tically adv. A.-idalism n. [f. Gk aseptikos t. asketês monk (asked exercise), see -ETIC and -ICAL]

ascolium, n. Genus of molluses with leathery enveloping tunic, regarded as link in development of Vertebrata. [f. Gk askolion]

asclepiad, n. (Gk and Lat. Prosody) verse consisting of a spondee, two or three choriamb, and an iambus. Hence A.-pleadian n. [f. L. Gk Asklepiadios (Asklepiades, Greek poet, the inventor of verse consisting of a spondee, two or three choriamb, and an iambus)]

ascribe, v.t. Attribute, impute, (to); consider as belonging (to person or thing). Hence or cogn. a.-scribable a., a.-scription n. [earlier a.-scrive f. OF a.-scriver f. a.-scrire f. L. ADSCRIBERE: SCRIBERE: write]

ascriptive, a. & n. Free from putrefaction or blood-poisoning; (n.) non-pus-producing substance. [f. Gk a- + septikos putrefying (sepko rot, see -ICAL)]

asexual, a. (Biol.) without sex. Hence a.-sexual, a. n. [f. Gk a- not + sexual]

ash, n. Forest-tree with silver-grey bark, pine-like foliage, and close-grained wood; wood of, a. f., a. f.; wood f. & c., a. f. (fossil, found on sand and used by anglers); a.-key, winged seed of the a.; a.-leaf, an early potato; mountain a., rowan-tree. [com.-Teut.: OE esc, G esche]

ash, a. (usu. pl.) Powdered residue left after combustion of any substance (pl. remains of human body after cremation (lit. & fig.); lay in aa., burn to the ground; sacrocloth and aa. (symbol of repentance); a.-fire, low fire used in chemical operations; a.-furnace (used in glass-making); A.-Wednesday, first day of Lent (from Rom. Cath. custom of sprinkling aa. on penitents' heads). [com.-Teut.: OE esc, a.-]

ashamed, a. & n. Abashed, disconcerted, by consciousness of guilt; a. of (conduct); a. for (on account of) you; a. to do (implying reluctance, but not always abetment). [p.p. of obs. vb ashame (a-).] (1) + OE scadan SHAME

ashen, a. Pertaining to an ash-tree; made of ash. [ASH + -EN]

ashen, a. Of ashes; ash-coloured, pale. [ASH + -EN]

ashlar, n. Square hewn stone(s); masonry constructed of this; similar masonry as facing of building, or built up on the principle of the masonry of elliptical or degree of zodiac that (esp. at birth of child) is just rising above eastern horizon; house of the a. (from 6 degrees of zodiac above
garrets, cutting off acute angle formed by rafters; ashlar masonry. [proc. + -ING]  
ashore*, adj. To, on, to, on, shore. [A prep.]  
arsi'de, adv. & n. To, on, one, side, a side; set a., quash (verdict); speak a. (apart, in privacy). [a word spoken aside, esp. spoken by an actor & supposed not to be heard by other performers; indirect effort. [orig. on side, see a prep.]  
arsinine, a. Pertaining to assses; stupid. Hence arsenity-n. [L. Arsinus arsenas, see -IN]  
arsis-tic (ar'-shl), a. & n. (Native of Asia.  
[1. L. F. Gk Allocatok (Allocatok t. Asia, see -IC)  
ask, v.t. & i. Call for an answer to, as. (him) a question, a. (him) this, a. (him) who it is, a. him the time, a. question of a person, a. a favour of him, a. (him) a favour, a. (him) for to ask, 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; (publs) the bane; (pop.) be asked in church, have other words spoken. [1. F. Teut.; O.OE. ascan, ME ox ax ex ask ask ash ass, &c. ax was usu. literary form to 1800]  
askance, -ant, adv. Sideways, asquint; with indirect meaning; look a. at, view suspiciously. [f.]  
asks, adj. & pred. a. Obliquely; look a. (not straight in the face); (adj.) oblique. [etym. dub., cf. SKEW]  
asiant, adv. & pred. a. Obliquely; (prop.) slantingly across, athwart. [A prep. + SLANT]  
asleep, adv. & pred. a. In, into, a state of sleep (lit. & fig.); (of limbs) benumbed. [A prep. + SLEEP]  
asleep, adv. & pred. a. Slipping, crosswise.  
[prob. OF OE aslen p.p. of aslun slip away]  
asp, n. Small venomous hooded serpent of Egypt and Libya; (poet.) any venomous serpent. [1. L. F. Gk aspis]  
asparagus, n. Plant, whose vernal shoots are a table delicacy. [L. F. Gk asparagus, etym. dub.; earlier sparage, sparagus, sparrow]  
aspect, n. Way of looking; a looking, fronting, in a given direction; side so fronting; phase; look, expression; appearance (esp. to the mind). [1. F. L. aspectus -ets (Adesperecere -spect look at)]  
aspen, a. & n. Of, like the asp (tree); quivering; = asp.  
[ASP. + -EN; wrongly taken as noun used attrib. in aspen leaf &c.]  
aspergil'ium, n. Brush for sprinkling holy water. [1. F. aspergere (ad to + spargere sprinkle) + -iliun dim. suf.]  
asperity, n. Roughness; rough excess; severity of weather; harshness, sharpness, (of temper). [f. OF asperete I. Laspersilatem (asper rough, see -TY)]  
asperse, v.t. Besprinkle (with); bespatter (person, character, with damaging reports); calumniate. [A preposition n. I. L asperse (see ASPERGILLUM)  
aspersorium, n. Vessel for holy water. [med. Lat. (as proc. sec. -ORY)]  
asphalt, n. A smooth hard bituminous substance; mixture of bitumen, pitch, and sand, for pavements &c.; similar mixture of coal tar with sand &c. Hence asphaltic, a. [f. Gk asphaltos, of foreign origin]  
asphalt', v.t. Lay (road) with asphalt. [f. proc. aspere]  
asphodel, n. Genus of liliaceous plants; (poet.) immortal flower in Elysium. [f. L. Gk asphodelos, etym. dub.; earlier afoedil, whence Daffodil]  
asphyxial, -xial, n. Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen in blood, suffocation. Hence asphyxicial, a. asphyxialize, v.t. [f. Gk asphuxia (a - not + sphuxis pulse)]  
asphyxial, n. (poet.) = ASP.  
asphym, n. (F. L. Aspisdem, nom. -is, w. unexpl. -i]  
asphum, v.t. Sauvory meat jelly. [f. etym. dub.]  
aspirant (or aspir''), a. & n. (One) who aspires (to, after, for). [F. Asp. foll., see -ANT]  
aspirate, v.t. (at), a. & n. (Consonant) pronounced with a breathing, blended with sound of h; the sound of h. [F. L. aspirare, see ASPIRE and -ATE]  
aspirate, v.t. Pronounce with a breathing; draw out (gas) from vessel. [as proc. see -ATE]  
aspiration, n. Drawing of breath; desire (for, after) action of aspiring. [f. L. aspiratio (as proc. see -ATION)]  
aspiration apparatus for drawing air, gas, through tube; instrument for drawing pus from abscesses; winnowing-machine. [f. L. aspirare, see foll. and -OR]  
aspirer, v.t. Desire earnestly (to, after, at, to do, or abs); mount up (usu. fig.). [f. L. AD- (aspire) breathe]  
asquirent, adv. & pred. a. (With look or sim. vb) obliquely, out at the corner of the eyes (esp. through defect in the eyes). [prob. f. o. corr. to Du. schuine slant + a prep.]  
asse, n. Quadraped of horse family with long ears and tuft at end of tail used esp. as a type of ignorance, stupidity, &c.; make an o. of, stultify (oneself, or another); Asse's bridge (Pons Asinorum), Euclid I, 5. [O. E. has isolated form asa, asa, asal, asel for com. Teut. essl f. L. asinus]  
assegal, -segal (glat), n. Slender spear of hard wood, esp. a missile of S. African tribes. [f. F. assagaye f. Arab. asassaghayat (at the + Barber word zagahyat)  
asser, -eren (ah-er), adv. (mua). Very. [It.]  
assembler, v.t. Make hostile attack upon (lit. & fig.); approach resolutely (task); overwhelm (task); answer questions & hence assemble-a.  
assemble, v.t. Make hostile attack upon (lit. & fig.); answer questions & hence assemble-a. [f. O. F. assailler, asilir, f. LL. Adsaillir -sail-leap at]  
assem, 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, as.Bot. assassinus (asassinus), see prec. and -ATE]  
assem, n. Hostile attack (lit. & fig.); a. of, at, arms, attack in fencing, display of military exercises; rush against walls of fortress &c.; as carry by a.; (Law) unlawful personal attack (including menacing words, as. a. and battery. [f. O. F. assaut f. LL. adaultus (as assault)  
assem, v.t. Make violent attack upon (lit. & fig.); assail; attack (fortress) by sudden rush. Hence assassemble-a. [f. Of assaut f. Rom. assaltare spring at, for L. Ad(saltare = saille frequent. of sailre sail-leap)  
asseyen, n. Trial of metals, esp. of fineness
of coin or bullion; metal to be so tried; (archaic) attempt. [OF. L exagium weighing (exigere, -ager, weigh, try)]

assey	extsuperscript{2}, v. & l. Try the purity of (precious metals, also fig.); attempt (anything difficult, to do). Hence asseyable a. [f. OF assayer, see prec.] assemblage. n. Bringing, coming, together; concourse of persons; collection. [F. assembler, see foll. and -AG]}

assemble, v. & l. Gather together, collect. [F. Of assembler f. L asseminare in the (assembe the), bringing together] assemblage. n. Gathering together, concourse, esp. deliberative body, legislative council; military call by drum or bugle; a.-room, room in which balls &c. are given. [L. assemblée, fem. p.p. of assembler, see prec.]

assem	extsuperscript{1}, v. Agree (to proposal), defer (to a desire); express agreement (to statement, opinion, or abs.). Hence assem	extsuperscript{2} n. [F. Of ascentie f. L asserare, -ari, irreg. frequent. of asserire agree (to sentire think)]

asser	extsuperscript{2} n. [Official] concurrence, sanction, asser	extsuperscript{1} (of a proposal to bill passed by Parliament); mental acceptance. [F. Of as senter (as secne), see prec.]

assertion. n. Obeseous concurrence. [F. F. L assertionem (as assert, see -ATION)]

assertive	extsuperscript{-sh} a., & n. (Person) that asserts. [F. Of asseur, see prec.]

assert	extsuperscript{1}, v. Vindicate a claim to (rights); a. oneself, insist upon one’s rights; declare. Hence assertable, asserting, aa., assertivel	extsuperscript{y} adv., assertiveness n. [L. Asserere sert-join put one’s hand on slave’s head to free him (when one has sense free in asse) assert oneself claim, affirm]

assertion, n. Insistence upon a right; self- a., insistence on recognition of one’s claims; affirmation, positive statement. [L. Assertio (as prec., see -ION)]

assertor. n. One who asserts; champion, advocate, (of). [L. (as prec., see -OR)]

assert	extsuperscript{2}, v. 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. Hence asseoir, asseoir	extsuperscript{2} adv., asseoir	extsuperscript{3} n. [F. Of asseoir (as seoir) assessor frequent of asseoir ass = asserere situ]

assessor, n. One who sits as assistant, adviser, to judge or magistrate; one who asesses taxes or estimates value of property for taxation. [F. Of asseoirer f. L assessor	extsuperscript{3} assistant-judge (as prec., see -OR)]

assem, n. pl. (sing. -s). (Law) enough goods to make it easy 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 gold in balance account; and (f. AF sesl f. OF assez enough f. LL ad satis to sufficiency)

asse	extsuperscript{2}or	extsuperscript{3}, v. t. Solemnly declare. So asseveration. n. [F. L asseverare (asseverus serious), see -ATE]

assever	extsuperscript{2}, v. t. Give a hissing sound. Hence assemination n. [F. L assemination hiss, see -ATE]

as	extsuperscript{2}verity. n. Close attention; (pl. constant attentions. [F. L assevitas (assevus, see foll. and -TY)]

as	extsuperscript{2}duco	extsuperscript{a}, a. Persevering, diligent. Hence as	extsuperscript{2}ducessus	extsuperscript{2} adv., as	extsuperscript{2}ducessus	extsuperscript{2} n. [F. L as	extsuperscript{2}duus (as ASSESS, -ASSE) + -OUS]

as	extsuperscript{2}gni	extsuperscript{1}, v. t. Allot as a share (to); make over (esp. personal property, to); appoint (place &c. to); fix, specify; ascribe, refer, (event to date); ascribe (reason to, for, thing). Hence as	extsuperscript{2}gn	extsuperscript{1}nable a., as	extsuperscript{2}gnor	extsuperscript{3} (-in), n. [F. Of as	extsuperscript{2}gnier f. L as	extsuperscript{2}gnare mark out to (signum sign)]

as	extsuperscript{2}gn	extsuperscript{1}a	extsuperscript{2}, n. One to whom property, right, is legally transferred. [ME assigné (three syllables) f. F assigné p.p. of assigner (see prec.) gives both assign and assigne]

as	extsuperscript{2}gn	extsuperscript{1}at (-ig-) n. Paper money issued by revolutionary government of France. [F. Of assimulatum, from assigner]

assignation (-ig-) n. Apportionment; formal transference; appointment (of time and place); attribution of origin. [F. Of assignacion f. L assignac	extsuperscript{1}onem (as assign, see -ATION)]

assignees (-iné) n. One appointed to act for another; assignee; aa. in bankruptcy, persons charged with management of bankrupt’s estate. [F. Of assigné, see assign n.]

assignment, n. Allotment; legal transference; document effecting this; attribution; alienation of reasons. [F. Of assignement f. L assignation, from assigner]

assign	extsuperscript{1}mulate, v. & l. Make like (to, with); compare (to, with); absorb into the system (lit. & fig.); (intr.) be so absorbed. Hence or cogn. assign	extsuperscript{1}mili	extsuperscript{4}bility, assign	extsuperscript{1}miliation, assign	extsuperscript{1}millator	extsuperscript{2} un., assign	extsuperscript{1}mimillable, assign	extsuperscript{1}mili	extsuperscript{2}bility, aa. [L. Assignilare (similis like), see -ATE]

assign	extsuperscript{1}st, v. & l. Help (person, process, person in doing), whence assign	extsuperscript{1}st a., & n., assign	extsuperscript{1}st ance, n.; (intr.) take part (in); be present (at). [F. Of assigner f. L assistere take one’s stand by]

assignee, n. Statutory price (of bread and ale); trial in which sworn assessors decide questions of fact, esp. periodical sessions in each county of England for administration of civil and criminal justice; great a., last judgment. [F. Of asserc, fem. sing. p.p. (as n.) of assessor sit at f. L asseider, of. Assessor]

as	extsuperscript{1}scible (-sha) a. That can be connected in thought (with). Hence as	extsuperscript{1}scibility a. [F. F. L associare (as fall, see -ABLE)]

as	extsuperscript{1}scile	extsuperscript{1} adv., as	extsuperscript{1}scile	extsuperscript{2} adv., as	extsuperscript{1}scile	extsuperscript{2}ment -s n. [F. Of as	extsuperscript{1}scire (as sk-o) ass	extsuperscript{1}cere, see prec.]

as	extsuperscript{1}sociate	extsuperscript{1}, a. Join in companionship, function, or dignity; allied; partner; companion; member of an association; thing connected with another. Hence as	extsuperscript{1}sociation ship n. [F. L assoc	extsuperscript{1}are (socius sharing, allied), see -ATE]

as	extsuperscript{1}scile	extsuperscript{2} adv., v. & l. Join (persons, things, or one with another); connect in idea; make oneself a partner in (a matter) (intr.) combine for common purpose; have intercourse (with). Hence as	extsuperscript{1}soci	extsuperscript{1}ative, as	extsuperscript{1}soci	extsuperscript{1}atory, aa., as	extsuperscript{1}soci	extsuperscript{1}ator	extsuperscript{2} n. [as prec., see -ATE]

as	extsuperscript{1}sociation (-sh), n. Act of associating (in all senses); organized body of persons; deed of a., document giving particulars of limited power, authority, extent; fellowship, intimacy; a. of ideas, mental connexion between an object and ideas related to it. [F. L associatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

as	extsuperscript{1}sol. v. (archaic). Absolve from sin, pardon; acquit; release; alone for (f. Of as- soler, precise of assodrer f. L abolserere loose); Sc. has as	extsuperscript{1}soilo (pron. -yi) still used in sense ‘acquit’]

as	extsuperscript{1}sonance, n. Ressemblance of sound between two syllables; rhythm of one word with another in the accented vowel and those that follow, but not in the inaccents (as connel, porridge); partial correspondence. So as	extsuperscript{1}son	extsuperscript{1}ant a. [F. F. L assonare respond to (sonus sound), see -ANCE]
ASSORT

assert, v. & t. 1. Classify, arrange in sorts; group with others; furnish (store, shop) with an assortment; (intr.) associate with; fall into a class; suit well or ill with. [f. OF asserer (OF asserer, ester, waxer sweet)]

assortment, n. Assortment; assorted set of goods of one or several classes. [M.E.]

asseulge (AS), v.t. Calm, soothe, (person, feelings, pain); appease ( appetite, desire). Hence assurancement n. [f. OF assouvyger f. L. 'assequirare (assequir, take)]

assume, 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, that). Hence assumable a. assumably adv. [f. L. 'assumere (assumere, 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 assumption (as assume, see -ION)]

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

assurance, n. Assurance (as about, see-ANCE)

assure, v.t. Make safe; a life (as presc.); make certain, ensure, (of future events &c.); make (person sure) of fact; tell (person) confidently (of a thing, of its being so, that). Hence assuredly adv. assuredness n. [f. OF assureur f. LL assurance (assure, see foll. & -ANCE)]

assurgent, a. Rising; (Bot.) rising obliquely; aggressive. [f. L assurgere, rise, see -ENT]

Asyriology, n. Study of language, history, antiquities, of Assyria. Hence Asyriologist n. [f. L. Gk Asurria + -LOGY]

astate, a. Not tending to keep one position; a needle (unaffected by earth's magnetism). [f. Gk astatos unstable (a- + sta- stand) + -ET]

aster, n. Genus of plants with showy radiated flowers; China a., flower allied to this. [f. L. Gk. =star]

-aster, adj. expressing contempt, added to L and Rom. nn., as oleander, poetaster, meaning petty, sham, would-be. [L as in philosophaster]

asterisk, n. & v.t. Star (*) used to mark words for reference or distinction; (v.t.) mark with a. [f. L. Gk asteriskos dim. as ASTRER]

asterism, n. Cluster of stars; three asterisks (* * *), calling attention. [l. Gk asterismos (aster + ismos)]

astern, adv. (naut.) In, at the stern; away behind; back wards. [a prep. + STERN]

asteroid, a. & n. Star-shaped; (n.) name of small planets revolving round sun between orbits of Mars and Jupiter; kind of firework. Hence asteroidal a. [f. Gk asteroeida (ASTER, see -OID)]

asthma, n. A disease of respiration, characterized by difficult breathing, cough, &c. [Gk asthma -matos (as breathe hard, see -MI)]

asthmatic, a. & n. Pertaining to, suffering from, good against, asthma; (n.) person suffering from asthma. Hence asthmatically adv. [f. Gk asthmatic (as presc., see -IC)]

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

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

astonish, v.t. Amaze. [n. + -ISH]

astonishment, n. [altered f. obs. antony unexpl. form of obs. antone apparently f. Of estoner, estoner (mod. étornier), stupefy, shock, f. L 'estonare (cf. L alstonare strike with thunderbolt, stun); relation to STUN and & G astonishes is uncertain]

astound, v.t. Shock with alarm or surprise; amaze. [f. obs. astound a. = astoned p.p. of obs. antone, see prec.]

astraddle, adv. & pred. a. In a straddling position. [a prep. + STRADDLE n.]

astragalus, n. (arch.) Small moulding round top or bottom of columns; (Gunn.) ring round cannon near mouth. [f. foll.]

astragalus, n. Ball of ankle-joint; genus of leguminous plants including milk-vetch. [f. Gk astragalos huckle-bone, moulding, plant]

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

astral, a. Connected with, consisting of, stars; a spiritus (supposed to live in stars); a body, spiritual appearance of the human form; invisible. [f. L astralis (astrum star, see -AL)]

astray, adv. or pred. a. Out of the right way (lit. & fig.). [perh. orig. f. Of estraire p.p. of estraire f. L extraneare wander out of bounds; but confused w. forms like a-float, a-sleep; no easy noun strap.]

astriot, v.t. (rare) Bind tightly; make ossive; bind morally, legally; restrict (to). So astriction n. [f. L astrin gere -ic - (ad to + stringere bind)]

astriptive, a. Tending to contract organic tissue; astrignant, styrptic. [as presc., see -VE]

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

astringe, v.t. Bind together; compress; constipate. [as ASTRINGENT, a. & n. Binding, styrptic; severe; austere; astrigent medicine. Hence astrigently adv. ASTRIGENCY n. [as presc. see -ENT]

astro-, in comb. = Greek astron star; in wds f. Gk. ast, as astronomy, and mod. formations as -pony, stellar cosmogony; -ology, study of meteoric stones.

astrite, n. Gem known to the ancients; kind of madrepore. [f. L astrotia (see prec. and -ITE)]

astralabes, n. Instrument formerly used for taking altitudes &c. [f. Of astralabes L a-stralabium f. Gk astralo-o (to take)]

astronomy, n. (Formerly) practical astronomy (also called natural a.); art of judging of reputed occult influence of stars upon human affairs; (judicial a.). So astrologer n., astrologific(al) adj., astrologically adv. [f. L. Gk. a-stralo-o (Astronomy, see -LOGY)]


astute, a. Shrewd; sagacious; crafty. Hence astutely adv. astuteness n. [f. L a-stutus length, form of astus crafty]

asunder, adv. (Of two or more things) apart (in motion or position); tear a., tear to
piece. [OE on sundram, see a prep. and sun-
derm.]

asyłum, n. Sanctuary, place of refuge, esp.
for criminals or debtors; shelter, refuge; in-
stitution for shelter and support of afflicted or
destitute persons, esp. lunatics. [l. f. Gk
asylē, inasylē; in Greekasion= inviolable (a- not +
suit right of seizure)]

asymmetry, n. Want of symmetry. [a-
(t) + symmetry]

asymptote (-ōt), n. Line that approaches
nearer and nearer to given curve but does not
meet it; (a- = without; + sympēs not falling
together (a- not + sum-
teger + pēs falling f. pētō)]

asynodeon, n. A rhetorical figure that
omits the conjunction. [Gk asynodeon un-
connected (a- not + sunodos L. sunodos bind-
together)]]

as, prep. expressing exact, approximate, or
vague, position, lit. & fig., as meet a. a point,
wait a. the corner, a. the top, a. Bath (or
town except London and that in which the
speaker is), a. school, a. sea, a. a distance, a.
arm's length, out a. elbows, a. work, a. dinner,
part a. a day, a. a regular. a. a diagram,
un a. a disadvantage, a. his mercy, a. low
price, a. a midday, a. first, a. least, a. all
events, annoyed a. finding, impatient a. delay;
expr. motion towards, lit. & fig., as arrive a.
a place, get, rush, shoot, laugh, grumble, hint,
But, last but not in G and Du.: OE æt, governing daL, rarely acc.]

at-, pref. = ad- before f.

ataraxia, -xy, n. Stoolcal indifference.
[Gk ataraxia (a- not + tarases disturb)]

atavism, n. Resemblance to remote an-
cestors rather than to parents; recurrence of
disorders of body which have accompanied
their ancestors and have been inherited. Hence
L atavus great-grandfather's grandfather,
see -1344]

ataxie, a. Characterized by ataxy; a. fever,
malignant typhus fever. [f. fol.] +10]

ataxie, n. Irregularity of animal functions;
locomotor a., constitutional unsteadiness in
use of legs, arms, &c. [f. Gk ataxia (a- not + taxis
order f. tassō arrange)]

ate, see eat.

-ate, suf. forming nn. organic. f. L. -atus (gen.
-atis), -ates of nouns from L. stems + -area,
or L. -atus (stem -atum), in OF became -é (é), but
in later words, and later in many re-formed words, -at, as prétal,
primat, magistrat. E having adopted -at
afterwards added -é to mark quantity of a,
and later words took -ate at once. E also formed
was either directly on L as curate or by anal.
as aldermanate. Most nn. in -ate are (1) nn.
of office, as marquise, syndicate, (2) participial
nn. as legate one deputed, precipitare what is
thrown down, (3) chem. terms denoting salts
formed by action of an acid on a base, as nitrate,
phosphate.

-alt-, suf. forming adjf. (1) chiefly (thr. F)
f. L p.p. in -atus (1st conjug.), which (cf. prec.)
became successively -at, -ate, as desolate.
Many such adjf. formed causative vbS (see fol.)
and served as p.p. to them, till later the
name passed to vb. as altus, which (1) appears with
without intervention of vb, as annulslide, and
is the alternative form to -ate; (2) L participial adjf.
were also formed on nn., as caudalised, and
on adjf. as candidatus white-robed; these
were largely adopted in E, and others formed
on an inane L stems -ate (also -area). In cardate, grate, &c., the sense is shaped like
-ate, suf. forming vbS to correspond to adjf.
in -ate, and subsequently to repr. the corr.
Lvb in -are (p.p. -atus), as separate, aggravate.
As these vbS usu. have F equivalents in -er,
-ate was further used to form vbS on model of
F vbS in -er, as isolate (F isolerer). -ate also was
used to form vbS that L might have formed,
but did not, on nouns, as felicitate (L felicitia-
atis), and even vbs on nouns not of L orig., as
camphorate.

atelier (atl-yā), n. Workshop, studio. [F]

atelie in comb. = Gk aiteles imperfect (a- not +
teis end), as -glossia, -mathia, -stemia, im-
perfect development of tongue, jaws, mouth.

Athenæian, Of Athenæum, anBishop of Alexandria in reign of Constantine,
as A. creed (that beginning whoever will).
[f. Athenæum + -AN]

athéism, n. Disbelief in the existence of
a God; godlessness. So atheism, n., atheistic-
ically adv. [f. F athéisme f. Gk atheos without God (a- not + theos God), see -ism]

athénaeum, n. Literary or scientific club;
reading-room, library. [L, f. Gk Athénæon
temple of Athéné, goddess of wisdom]

athletic, adj. & n. Pertaining to athletes;
physically powerful; (n. pl.) practice of physical
exercises. Hence athletically adv., ath-
eticism n. [f. L. f. Gk athletikos (as prec.)]
at-home, n. Reception of visitors within
certain hours during which host or hostess or
domestic is on show. E have announced that they will be at home.

athwart, (awt), adv. & prop. Across from
to side to side (usu. obliquely); crosswise, per-
versely; in opposition to; (of ship) athwart-
house, across stem of another ship at anchor.
[a prep. + THWART]

atlé, adj. suf. [= F -atique] f. L. -aticus
(order -at- of p.p. stems + -ic, but extended to
nouns as fanaticus f. fanum), which gives also
-age in many modern formations, as lunate,
lymphatic, but in many ancient ex. (drama-
tic, piratic) the suff. is -ic, and -at- part of the stem.

attle, adj. suf. like -ATIC in orig. and use =
-at- + -ic, as volatile, flammable.

at-til, adv. Tilted; run, ride, a. (in en-
counter on horseback with thrust of lance,
usu. fig.). [a prep. + TILT]

at-ition, suf. [= -at- of L 1st conj. p.p. stems+
ion] forming abstract nouns on L 1st conj.
verbs as agitation, Gk vb in -izō (L -izare-
ize) as organization, F vb in -er dé filtration,
and rarely E vb as starvation, the last on false
anal. excitation., formed on L vexeare, not on E.
Re the great preponderance of -ation vs. -ition
&c. is due to F adoption of the -at- (= L 1st
conj.) as the type for all new vbs. Wds taken from F.of have often -ism, -son, (orion, reason) instead of -ation. Most vbs have vb
in -ate corr. (creation), many a shortened vb
f. L 1st conj. (plantation, plant, not plantate;
venture, not venture) also appears with out
intervention of vb, as annihilated, and is the
alternative form to -ate; (2) L participial adjf.
were also formed on nn., as caudalised, and
on adjf. as candidatus white-robed; these
were largely adopted in E, and others formed
on an inane L stems -ate (also -area). In cardate, grate, &c., the sense is shaped like
-ate, suf. forming vbS to correspond to adjf.
atlantic, a. & n. Pertaining to mount Atlas in Libya; hence applied to sea near western shore of Africa, and to later to whole ocean between Europe and Africa on east and America on west; (n.) Atlantic ocean. [f. L. Gr. atlas, a pillar on which heaven rested]

atlas, n. Volume of maps; large size of drawing paper; (Physiol.) uppermost cervicular vertebra, supporting skull. [Atlas -atos (I) Greek god of the elder family, who held up pillars of universe; (2) the mountain in Libya, regarded as upholding the heavens]

atmosphere, n. Spheroidal gaseous envelope surrounding heavenly 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 atmospheric adv. [f. ATMO - + Gk sphaira ball] (atm.) n. Ring-shaped coral reef enclosing lagoon. [Madive atoll, atoll. prob. = Malayalam adal closing]

atom, n. Body too small to be divided; physical a., supposed ultimate particle of matter; chemical a., smallest particles in chemical combination; group of indivisible particles; minute portion; small thing. [F. F. atome. L. f. Gk atomo indivisible (a-not-tomos cut t. temno)]

atomic, a. Of, pertaining to, atoms; a. philosophy, doctrine of formation of all things from indivisibles of matter; (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 atomic adv. [atomic adv.]

atomicity, n. Combining capacity of an element, number of atoms of hydrogen with which one of its atoms normally combines. [f. atomic adj.]

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 atomic a. [ATOM + -ize]

atomizer, n. (med.). Instrument for reducing liquids to fine spray. [prem. + -izer]

atomy, n. Skeleton; emaciated body. [f. Anatomy, a. being taken as article]

atomy, n. Atom, tiny being. [f. atomi. pl. of atom]

atone, v.t. & L. Make recompense, satisfaction, (for offender, for offence); (archaic) expiate (offence); (f. & L.) harmonize. Hence atonement a. [AT + one, -est, one, unite]

atonic, a. & n. Unaccustomed, unstrung; (Path.) wantling tone; (n.) unaccustomed word or tone; (f. & L.) harmonize. Hence atoneness a. [AT + one, -est, one, unite]

atonal, a. (a-tot plus tonos TONE) TONE]

aton, adv. On the top (of). [a prep.]

atrabilious, a. Affected by black bile; melancholy; acrimonious. Hence atrabiliousness, a.

atripe, adv. (Of anchor) just lifted from ground in weighing. [a prep. + trip]

atrium, n. (pl. -a, -um). Central court of Roman house; covered portico, esp. before church door. [L]

attraction, n. Heavily wicked; very bad, as a. pun. Hence attractedly a., attraction a.

atrotic, a. Heavily wickedness; atrotic dead; bad blunder. [f. L. atroto (as prec., see -try)]

atrophic, n. Wasting away through imperfect nourishment; emaciation. (lit. & fig.) Hence atrophy v.t. & L. [f. F. atrophie F. L. Gk atrophia L. atrophos ill-fed (a-not-trophé food)]

atropeine, n. Poisonous alkaloid found in deadly nightshade. [f. atropa deadly nightshade f. Gk Atropos inflexible, name of one of the Fates, see -ene]

attractive, v.t. & L. Fasten (thing to another); join oneself (to person, company, expedition); affix (immaterial things, name, liability, &c., to); give importance (importance &c., to) (Law) seize (person, property) by legal authority; adhere, be incident, as no blame attaches to. Hence attraction a. & n. Force of attraction (mod. a. (attractor, a. attracaru, d. root found in Genevse tache, Sp. and Port. tacha, nail, tack)

attachment, n. One attached to ambassador's suite. [f. p.p. of attached (as prec.)]

attach, v.t. & L. Act of attaching; thing attached; means of attaching; affection; legal seizure, esp. foreign a. (of foreigner's goods, to satisfy his creditors). [f. F. attachement (attachment attach, see -ment]

attack, v.t. Fall upon, assault, (lit. & fig.) (of physical agents or diseases) act destructively upon. Hence attack a. & n. [f. F. attaquer F. L. attacar, see ATTACK]

attack, v.t. Act of attacking (lit. & fig.) offensive operation. [f. prec.]

attack, v.t. & L. Arrive at, reach, gain, accomplish; (intr.) a. to, arrive at. Hence attackability, attackable, a. [f. attack a., at. L. attacar, see ATTACK]

attend, v.t. Consequences of sentence of death or outlawry (forfeiture of estate, corruption of blood, extinction of civil rights). [OF attendre ATTEND used as a. meaning in connection with w. OF attendre]

attainment, n. Act of attaining; thing attained, esp. personal accomplishment. [ATTAIN + -ment]

attend, v.t. Subject to attender; (of diseases &c.) strike, affect; infect; sully. [L. ob. attinere a. of atto to, touch, touch]

attend, a. Fragrant essential oil of rosepetals. [f. Pers. 'attar-atal' essence of roes f. Arab. 'al' aroma f. 'atara breathe perfume']

temper, v.t. Qualify by admixture; modify temperature of; soothe, mollify; accommodate to; attend to; temper (metal). Hence temperament n. [f. OF atemperer f. L. temperare]

temper, v.t. Try (thing, action, to do); try to master, fortify, fort, a. the life of; try to mind. Hence attempt n. [f. Of attempter f. L. attemptare strive after]

attempt, n. Attempting; endeavour. [f. prec.]

attend, v.t. & L. Turn the mind to; apply oneself (to or abs.); be present (at); wait upon; escort, accompany; be present at (lecture &c.). [f. Of attendre f. L. attendere-attend- stretch]

attendance, n. Act of attending (upon
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person, of lecture); dance a. on, attend the convenience of; body of persons present. [L. OF attendance (as prec., see -ANCE)]

attendant, a. & n. Waiting (upon); accompanying, as a. circumstances; present, as a. crowd; (n.) servant, satellite. [OF, part. as ATTEND]

attention, n. Act of attending, as pay, give a.; faculty of attending, as attract, call, a.; consideration, care; (pl.) ceremonial politeness; come to, stand at, a. (military attitude of readiness). [L. attentio (as ATTEND, see -ION)]

attentive, a. Heedful, observant; polite, solicitous. Hence attentively adv., attentiveness n. [F(-tive, -ive), L. as ATTEND, see -IVE]

attenuate, v.t. Make slender; make thin in consistency; reduce in force or value. So attenuation n. [L. attenuare (tenus thin), see -ATE]

attenuation, n. (of person) on oath or solemn declaration; (intr.) bear witness to. Hence attestor n. [L. attestare]

attestation, n. Act of testifying; testimony; evidence; formal confirmation by signature, oath, &c.; administration of an oath. [F, L. attestatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

Attic, a. & n. Of Athens or Attica; A. (dialect). Greek spoken by the Athenians; A. salt; refined wit; A. order, square column of any of the five orders. [L. Lf. Gk Attikos]

attic, n. Structure consisting of small order placed above another of greater height (usu. Attic); highest story of house; room in this. [L. atique, as prec.]

atticism, n. Style, idiom, of Athens; refined amenity of speech; attachment to Athens. So attico (2 v.i. [L. Gk attikios]

attire, v.t. & n. Dress, array. (n. [v. b] f. Of attire (a to + tire, see TIER)

attitude, n. Disposition of figure (in painting &c.); posture of body, as strike an a. (assume it that way); manner of expression, indication, indication, opinion; a. of mind, settled mode of thinking. [F, L. attitude fitness, posture, f. med. L. aptitudinem (aptus fit, see -ITUDE)]

attitudinize, v.i. Practise attitudes; speak, write, behave, affectingly; [f. prec. + -ize]

attorney, n. Style, idiom, of Athens; refined amenity of speech; attachment to Athens. So attico (2 v.i. [L. Gk attikios]

attire, v.t. & n. Dress, array. (n. [v. b] f. Of attire (a to + tire, see TIER)

attitude, n. Disposition of figure (in painting &c.); posture of body, as strike an a. (assume it that way); manner of expression, indication, opinion; a. of mind, settled mode of thinking. [F, L. attitude fitness, posture, f. med. L. aptitudinem (aptus fit, see -ITUDE)]

attitudinize, v.i. Practise attitudes; speak, write, behave, affectingly; [f. prec. + -ize]

attorney, n. One appointed to act for another in business or legal matters; A.-General, legal officer empowered to act in all cases in civil life, state is a party. Hence attorneyship n. [L. OF aturner (a to + tournier TURN)]

attorney, v. Letter, warrant, of A. (by which person appointed another to act for him); Power of A., authority thus conferred. [L. OF aturner, p.p. as ATTORN]

attire, v.t. Draw to oneself (esp. of physical forces); excite the pleasuresome emotions of (person); draw forth and fix upon oneself (attention &c.). Hence attractability n.

attractable, a. [L. L. attractable (tract- draw)]

attract, v.t. Act, faculty, power of drawing to oneself (lit. & 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, acting only at infinitesimal distances); capillary a. (by which liquid is drawn up through hair-like tube). [F, L. L. attractionem (as prec., see -ION)]

attractive, a. Attracting, capable of attracting (esp. fig.). Hence attractively adv., attractiveness n. [F(-tive, -ive), as prec., see -IVE]

attribute, v.t. Ascribe as belonging or appropriate to; refer (affect to its cause) to (time or place). Hence attributable a. [as prec.]

attribute, n. Act of attributing; authority granted (up a ruler &c.). [F, L. attributionem (as prec., see -ION)]

attributive, a. & n. (Logic) assigning an attribute to a subject; (Gram.) expressing an attribute (e.g. old in the old dog but not in the dog is old); (n.) word denoting an attribute (usu. an adjective or its equivalent). Hence attributively adv. [F (-tive, -ive), as ATTRIBUTIVE, see -IVE]

attributed, a. Worn by friction. [L. at-lerere tril- rub]

attrition, n. Friction; abrasion; (Theol.) sorrow for their sins (short of contrition). [L. attritio (as prec., see -ION)]

attribute, v.t. Bring into musical accord (to lit. & fig.); tune (instrument). [AT + TUNE v.]

abased (obah'd), n. Musical announcement of dawn. [F]

aberge (obarzh), n. Inn. [F]


auction, n. Public sale in which articles are sold to the highest of successive bidders; Dutch a., sale in which price is reduced by auctioneer till a purchaser is found. [L. auctionio increase, auction (aulg?r auct-, see -ION)]

aucitun, a. & v.i. (One whose business is to conduct auction). [L.]

audacious, a. Daring, bold; impudent. Hence audacious? adv., audacious- ness, audacity, n. [F. L aude (audere dare, see -ACIOUS)]

adible, a. Perceptible to the ear. Hence audible? adv., audibility, audible- ness, audible-ness, n. [F. med. L. audibilis (audire hear, see -IBLE)]

audience, n. Hearing; give a., listen; formal interview; persons within hearing; assembly of listeners; (of a book) readers. [F (refash. on L), L. OF siance l. Laudencia (audire hear, see -ENCE)]

audimeter, n. Kind of telephone for testing hearing-power. [L. LAudire hear + O - METER]

audiphone, n. Instrument that, pressed against upper teeth, assists hearing. [Improp. L. LAudire hear + Gk phon? sound, on telephone]

audit, n. Official examination of accounts; searching examination, esp. Day of Judgment; periodical settlement of accounts between landlord and tenant; a. ale (of special quality, brewed in English Universities, orig. for use of day of a.); a. house, -room, (attached to Cathedral for transaction of business). [L. L auditus de hearing (audire -it)]

auditor, v.t. Examine (accounts) officially. [F, prec.]

audition, n. Power of hearing; listening. [F, L. LAudito (audire -it, see -ION)]
aurora, n. Luminous atmospheric (prob. electrical) phenomenon radiating from earth's north or southern (Australia) magnetic pole; dawn; colour of sky at sunrise: A., Roman goddess of dawn. Hence auror-al a. [L = dawn, goddess of dawn]
auscultation, n. Act of listening, esp. (Med.) to movement of heart, lungs, &c. So auscultate (v.), v. t. & l. Inscribe in a cordial. [f. L auscultare listen to (y. stub.); see -ATION] ausgliche (oogvitch), n. Political agreement between Austria and Hungary, renewable every tenth year. [G]
auspiculate, v.t. & l. Inaugurate, initiate; (intr.) augur. [f. L auspiciare (auspex -icis observer of birds for ausipes & avis bird + -spec observe); see -ATE]
auspicio (-is), n. Observation of birds for purposes of omens; prognostic; prosperous lead, patronage, as under the aa. of: [f. L auspicium (auspex, see prec.)] auspicious, a. Having a good, or good-favoured; prosperous. Hence auspiciously adv.; auspiciousness n.; [as prec. + -ous]
auster, a. Harsh; stern; stringent moral, strict; severely simple; harsh in flavour. Hence austere'ly adv.; austerness, austenity, n. [O. F. & L L austro drying, harsh (auso y. dry)] aussral, a. Southern. [f. L. L australia (Auster south wind, see -AL)] aussralian, a. & n. (Native) of Australia (Australia and adjoining islands). [f. Australasia (Australia and adjoining islands); L austroale (L australis, see prec. + -A) + -AN]
aussrillian, a. & n. Native of, or resident in, Australia; (adj.) of Australia. [f. F. F australien f. L austral] authentico, a. Reliable; trustworthy; of undisputed origin, genuine; (mus., of ecclesiastical natures of compositions) within an octave from the final. Hence authentically adv.; authenticity n. [f. OF authentique f. L . F. & Gk authentikos f. authentico one who does a thing himself (auto- + -henes, cf. xenetes fellow-worker; see -o) and authentically adv.; also spelled authentically; to establish the authenthicity of; of authentic, authenticating, authenticator, n. [f. med. L authenticare (authenticus), see prec. and -ATE]
author, n. Originator (of a condition of things, event, &c.) writer, of book, treatise, &c. (Pers.) author's written; His authoritatively n. [f. AF autor; f. L. Latin auctor (auctor, see prec. & -or)] authorize, v.t. & l. Sanction; give ground for, justify, (thing) give authority to, commission, person; to do. Hence authorizable a., authorization n. [f. F autoriser f. med. L authorizare (auctor, see author and -IZE)] authorship, n. Occupation, career, as a writer; origin (of book). [Sp.]
auto, n. In comp. = Gk auto (autos self), in sign. self, one's own, by oneself; [in wds. f. Gk and new formations, as car-pous, consisting of pericarp alone, -gamy, self-fertilization, genusa, self-producing, -gony, spontaneous generation, -morphic, -morphism, ascribing of one's own characteristics to another, a phagony, phagous, phagy, feeding on oneself (by absorption of tissues, due to starvation), -plasty, repair of wounds with tissue from same body.]
autobiographer, n. One who writes his own history. [AUTO-]
autobiographic, a. Pertaining to, engaged in, autobiography. Hence autobiographically a. & adv. [AUTO-]
autobiography, n. Writing the story of one's own life; story so written. [AUTO-]
autocar, n. Road vehicle driven by mechanical power. [AUTO-]
autocephalous, a. Having its own head; (of bishop, church) Independent. [f. Gk autokephalon (AUTO + kephal head) + -ous]
autochthon (-k), n. (usu. pl.: -ones, -ons). Original, earliest known, inhabitants; aborig. Hence autochthonial, autochthonic, autochthonous, as autochthonism, autochromy n. [Gk = sprung from that land itself (AUTO + kthm onos land)]
autocracy, n. Absolute government; controlling influence. [f. Gk autokratia (as ATOCRAT)]
autoerat, n. Absolute ruler: A. of all the Russians (title of the Czar). So autocratically a., autocratically adv. [f. F autocrate f. Gk autokratos (AUTO + kratos might)]
autoeratiax, n. Female autocrat, title of the autocrat in their own right. [Latinized fem. of Gk autokratos (AUTO + kratos might)]
autograph, n. The person's own hand writing, esp. signature; copy produced by autography. Hence autographically a. & adv. [f. L. F. Gk autographos neut. of autographs (AUTO + -graphos written)]
autography, n. Writing with one's own hand; author's own handwriting; lithographic reproduction of writing or drawing. (as prec., see -GRAPHY)
automatic, a. Self-acting; working of itself (as machinery); mechanical, unconscious; unintelligent, merely mechanical. Hence automatical a., automatically adv. [f. AUTO-MATON + -IC]
amatism, n. Involuntary action; docility, the condition of being submissive, unthinking routine; faculty of originating action or motion. [f. foll. + -ISM]
automaton, n. (pl. -a, -ons). Thing endowed with spontaneous motion; living being viewed
automobile, n. piece of mechanism with concealed motive power; living being whose actions are involuntary or without active intelligence. Hence automatic a. [Gk. automatic, neut. adj., acting of itself]

automat(ic) (n), n. Automator. [F]

automatism (n), n. Of, possessed of, automaticity. [Gk. automatic (nomos law) + -ous]

autonomy, n. Right of self-government; personal freedom; freedom of the will (in Kantian doctrine); self-governing community. So auto(maniac) a. aut(maniac) n. [Gk. auto- + -maniac]

autopsy (or aw'-sot), n. Personal inspection; post-mortem examination; (fig.) critical dissection. So autopt(to)cal (al) a. [Gk. autopsia f. autopsos (AUTO + -ops) see -ops]

autotype, n. Facsimile; permanent photographic printing process for reproducing in monochrome. Hence autotype v.t. [AUTO-]

autumn (n), n. Third season of the year, August, September, October (Astr., Sep. 21 to Dec. 21); (fig.) season of incipient decay. [L. OF among n. autumnus, etym. dub.] autumnal, a. Of autumn; a. equinox, the time when the sun is at the equator (Sep. 23); maturing, blooming, in autumn; past prime of life. [L. autumnalis (as prec. see -AL)]

auxiliary, a. & n. (One who is) helpful to; (MIL.) a. troops, aa., foreign or allied troops in a nation's service. [Gk. a. (aeris) a. (aeris), one used to form tenses, moods, voices, of other verbs. [L. auxiliarius (auxilium help, see -ARY 1)]

ava1l, v.t. & l. Aid help; be of value or profit; (trans.) help, benefit; a. oneself of, profit by, take advantage of. [prob. from v. call f. F. ouvrir f. ouvrir]

ava1l2, a. Use, profit, only in phr. of a., of no a., without a., to little a. [f. prec.]

available, a. Capable of being used, at one's disposal, within one's reach. Hence availability, (availableness), na., availably 2 adv. [AVAIL V. + -ABLE]

avalanche (n), n. Mass of snow, earth, and ice, descending swiftly from mountain (also fig.). [F. dialect. form of avalanche f. alavser descend (à val to the valley), see -ANCE]

avance (-nea), n. (Extortionate) tax levied by Turks. [etym. dub.; common in Levantine Arabic; from av'atng-kdntar, n. One who runs, rides, before; esp. (pl.) scouts, advance-guard. [F. avant-coureur (avant before + coureur runner f. courir)]

avance, n. Greed of gain, cupidity; (fig.) eager desire to get or keep. Hence avare(ulous) a., avare(ously) adv. [OF. L. avaria (avarus greedy, see -ICE)]

avast, int. (naut.) Stop; cease. [prob. f. Du. houw vast hold fast]

avatar, n. (Hind. Myth.) descent of deity to earth in incarnate form; incarnation; manifestation, display, phase. [skr. Skr. avatara descent from down + past, ver.]

avault, int. Begone. [f. F arant forward f. LL ab-ante before (L abl from + ante before)]

ave (-l), int. & n. Welcome; farewell; shout of welcome or farewell; a. Maria (Hall. Mary), devotional recitation (Luke 1: 26, 48) and prayer. [L. viva, long live; no, long, when this is to be said.] [L. 2nd sing. impers. of attēre fare well]

average, v.t. Inflated retribution, exact satisfaction, on behalf of (person, violated right, &c.); be avenged, a. oneself; take vengeance for (wrong). [OF. avgier à to + triver f. L vindicare]

avens, n. Wood a., herb bonnet; water a., plant of same genus. [OF. avenne etym. dub.]

aventurine, -in, n. Brownish glass with gold spangles, manufactured first at Murano near Venice; variety of quartz resembling this. [F. L. aventurina (aventura chance, fortune) + -ina, acc. ending of name of stone.]

avenue, n. Way of approach (usu. fig.); approach to country house bordered by trees; roadway marked by trees or other objects at regular intervals; (esp. in U.S.) wide street. [F. fem. p.p. (used as n.) of avenir f. L. AD- ventire come to]

avert, v.t. (avert). Assert, affirm; (Law) prove a plea. Hence avert(able) a. [f. Avérer f. LL. *advertere verit (verus true)]

average (1-3), n. Generally prevailing rate, degree, amount; ordinary standard; medial estimate, as on an 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.; F avarie, Sp. avaria, Du. uarif, avery, G. hafare; perh. conn. w. OF averse avert, see above]

average a. a. Estimated by average; of the usual standard. Hence averagely 2 adv. [f. prec.]

average (2), v.t. Estimate the average of (by dividing the aggregate of several quantities by the number of them); assign the general standard of; amount on an average to; a. (work on an average) six hours a day. [as prec.]

avertment, n. Positive statement, affirmation; (Law) offer to prove, proof of, a plea. [L. averterment (as AVER)]

avturcunator, n. Instrument for cutting off branches of trees high above head. [obs. vb. averturcuate, f. L. averturcunare (a off + errurcunare turn), but wrongfully explained as f. errucunare weed out]

averse, a. Opposed, disinclined, (to, from); unwilling to do. Hence avertiveness n. [L. as AVERT]

aversion, n. Dislike, antipathy, (to, from); unwillingness (to do); object of dislike, as pet a. [L. aversio (as AVERT, see -ION)]

avert, v.t. Turn away (eyes, thoughts; from, ward off. Hence avertible, -able, aa. [f. Avérer f. L. avertere (a away + vertere turn); cf. ADVERT]

avian, n. Pertaining to birds. [f. L. avis bird + -AN]

aviary, n. Place for keeping birds. [L. avarium (as prec., see -ARIUM)]

aviate, v.l. Manage or travel in dirigible balloon, airship, flying-machine, &c. So avial, n. A aviator 3, nn. [f. L. avis bird, ATE 3]

avid, a. Eager, greedy (of, for). Hence avidly 2 adv. [f. L. avidus (avère crave)]

avidity, n. Ardent desire, greed. [f. avid a., avidity]

avifauna, n. Birds (of district, country) collectively. [L. avis bird + FAUNA]

avisó (es-ó), n. Advice-boat. [Sp., f. L. avisum, see ADVICE]

aviserandum, n. (Sc. Law.), Private conversation. [m. L. avis (avis) mind, cogitator (aviserer)]

avocation, n. Distraction; minor occupation; vocation, calling. [f. L. avocatio (avocare call away, see -ATION)]

avocet, -set, n. Wading bird allied to snipe. [f. F. avocette f. L. avocetta]

avocet, v.t. Shun, refrain from (thing, doing); escape, evade; (Law) defeat (pleading), quash (sentence). Hence avoidable a. [L. AFR
avoid, v.t. Admit, confess; (refl. & pass.) admit oneself to be, as a. himself the author, the avoided author. Hence avoidable a., avowable a., avowably adv. [F. Faconier (à to + avouer f. LL votare frequent of volere form)]

avoidance, n. Act of avoiding; vacancy (of office, benefice). [prec. + ance]

avoidance (avord-posis) (à verdis-posis) a. & n. A. (see right). System of weights used in Great Britain for all goods except precious metals & stones, & medicines; a. pound contains 7,000 grains; (U.S.) weight, heaviness. [recent corrupt. of averde-de pes (avior, avoir, goods, property, f. L habere + de of, pes, weight, f. L penesum)]

avowable a., avowably adv. Hence avowment n. [F. Of avocoir f. L advocare (in legal use) call upon as defender]

avow, v.t. Admit, confess; (refl. & pass.) admit oneself to be, as a. himself the author, the avowed author. Hence avowable a., avowably adv. [F. Faconier (à to + avouer f. LL votare frequent of volere form)]

avulsion, n. Tearing away; (Law) sudden removal of land by flood &c. to another person’s estate. [f. L avulsion (avellere -roule)]

avuncular, a. Of, resembling, an uncle. [f. L avunculus maternal uncle (dim. of avus grandfather) + -ar]

avert, v.t. Wait for; (of things) be in store for. [f. OF averter; (à to + avouer, v. & avouer, v.)]

awake, v.t. & i. (past awake, p.p. avoke, awaked). Cease to sleep; (fig.) become active; a. to, become conscious; of; from sleep (lit. & fig.). [i] OE aweskian, avock, awoken; (a. prob. = on); of which present tense was early treated as weak vb, with past awakened, wake, Awakened; awaked; (3) OE awacom, awocode, in form a comp of wacian watch, but in sense = aweskian; (3) in OE these were intr., the trans. sense being given by awecce(y)n, ME awecce, G erwcken, ousted by awake, trans., before 1300]

awake a. Roused from sleep; not asleep; vigilant; a. to, aware of. (short for awoken, orig. p.p. of prec.)

awaken, v.t. & i. = awake (lit. & fig.) esp. (fig.) arouse (to a sense of) [see AKEWake]


award, n. Judicial decision; payment, penalty, assigned by this. [AF. f. OF escuart, esquart, esquarre, see prec.]

award, adj. Conspicuous, knowing, (of, that). [OE geoc (OHG goscar, MHG goscar, G Gecach) & ge- quite + -er warly]

award, adj. To, at, a distance from the place, person, thing, in question (lit. & fig.), as go a., throw a., give a., he is a., waste a., fool a., explain a.; out & a., beyond comparison; constantly, continuously, as a., as ply a., stay a., without delay, as fire a.; = go away (imper.). a. with (imper.), go a. with, take a.; (cannot) a. with, got on with, tolerate; make a. with, destroy. [OE onesy (phr. on onesy on one’s way, onward, along), in early use was as separable vb prefix]

award, n. Reverential fear or wonder, as stand in a. of, hold, keep in, a.; awe-struck, struck with a. Hence averse, awesome, awa. [f. ON aget; OE has ege; both f. agon v. fear]

awe, v.t. Inspire with awe. [f. prec.]

awe, n. One of the float-boards of an underboat water wheel. [?]
the eyes have it, affirmative voters are in majority. [?] aya(n), n. Native Hindoo nurse or lady's maid. [Ind. vernacular aya f. Port. aia nurse, fem. of aio tutor] aye (a), adv. Ever, always; on all occasions. [ME aye, ai, et. on ci, cy, cogn. w. Goth, aiw f. O.Eng. aievoz, cogn. w. L aemus age; cf. Gk aei always] aye-aye (I), n. Squirrel-like animal of the size of a cat, found only in Madagascar. [F. F. Malagasy aiay] azalea, n. Genus of flowering shrubbery plants, natives of northern hemisphere. [L. Gk azalea f. azaleos dry (from its dry wood or the dry soil in which it flourishes)] azarole, n. Fruit of the Neapolitan medlar. [F. F. azeroze (Sp. azarolana)] F. Arab. az-su-rir (at the + name of the fruit)] azimuth, n. Arc of the heavens extending from the zenith to the horizon, which it cuts at right angles; a-circle, one of which this is a quadrant, passing through zenith & nadir; true a. of a heavenly body, arc of horizon intercepted between north (in Southern hemisphere, south) point on horizon & the point where the great circle passing through the body cuts the horizon; magnetic a., arc intercepted between this circle & magnetic meridian. Hence azimut(a), azimutally adv. [F. F. azimut f. Arab. asumut (at the + sumut pl. of some way, direction)] azote a. Having no trace of life; (Geol.) containing no organic remains. [L. Gk azdvo (a-not + zoe life) + -ic] azote, n. Former name of nitrogen. Hence azotic(a), azotize(3) v.t. [F. F. Gk a-not+zoe (a denial of the ability to support life) azure (a sudden burst of energy), n. & v.t. Sky blue; unclouded vault of heaven; bright blue, vivid; lapis lazuli; (adj.) sky-blue, (fig.) cloudless, serene; (v. t.) make a. [O. F. azur f. med. L aurua f. Arab. al-the-lazurad f. Pers. laksach lapis lazuli] azygous, a. & n. (physiol.). An organic part not existing in pairs. [Gk arurgos unyoked (a-not + sugen yoke) + -ous] B B.B., letter (pl. Bs, B's, Bees). (Mus.) seventh note in scale of C major (B flat). (Gaul.) euphemism for bug. (In argument) second hypothetical person or thing. (Alg.) second known quantity. Abbreviations: (1) bachelor, as B.A. (of Arts). B.B. (of Div. mls.), B.Sc. (of Science), L.L.B. (of Laws); brandy, B & S ( & soda); beata, B.V.M. (Virgo Maria = the Blessed Virgin Mary); before, B.C. (Christ); born, as b. 1851; British, as B.C. (Columbia). Abbreviations (2): Bart, baronet; B.B., B.S. (Brick Mason), Bers, Bishop; Bros, Brothers; Buck, Buckinghamshire. baa (baah), n., & v.t. (baaining, baaded or baad'). = BLEAT. Baa-lamb, nursery name for lamb. [lit. L. ba'alim, Phoenician god (translation) a false god. Hence B'AALISM (3)] B'AALIST (2), B'AALIST (1), n. [Heb. ba'ald lord] ba'bacote (bah-hah), n. Species of lemurn (Madagascar). [L. Gk babakoty] ba-bit-metal, n. Soft alloy of tin, lead, & copper. [linen worker's name; taken from imported names, babble1, v.t. & t. Talk half articulately, incoherently, or excessively; murmur (of streams, &c.); repeat foolishly; let out (secrets). Hence babblement n. [imit. of infant's ba, ba, + -LE (3); cf. F babiller, LG babelen, G pappeln] ba'ble, a. Imperfect speech; idle talk; murmur of water &c. [prec.] ba'bler, n. Chatterer; teller of secrets; idle-linged Thespian. [x-x] bāba, n. (poet.). Young child, baby; inexperienced or guileless person. [imit. of child's speech, cf. BABBLE] bā-bal, n. The tower in Shinar (Gen. xi); a high structure; visionary plan; scene of concern, noisy assembly, noisy, uncultivated noise. [Arab. babila city of God] babirousa, -russa (-rusa), n. E. Asiatic wild hog with upturned horn-like tusks. [Malay bāh-hog + russa deer] baboo, n. (As Hindoo title) Mr; Hindoo gentleman; Indian English-writing clerk; (contemptuous) half-angelized Hindoo. [Hind. babu] baboon, n. Large African & S. Asiatic monkey. [f. 13th-c. F babouin etym. dub.] babouche (-bosh), n. Oriental slipper. [F. F. Arab. babush f. Pers. papposh (pa foot + pash cover) babouch (babouch) for foot + babouch (babouch) for shoe] babu, n. Very young child; childish person, whence babush(a), babushiness. babys(b) (2), n.; thing small of its kind; b-farmer, one who contracts to keep b. Hence babypo(b) n. [BABY-] babylon, n. Capital of Chaldean empire; any great empire or victorious city; Rome, the papacy (ref. to Rev. xvii &c.), London, &c. Hence Babylonian a. & n. [L. F. Gk Babulon f. Heb. Babel BABEL] bacalaurèate (-riat), n. University degree of bachelors. [L. bacalauréatus (bacalaurèus corrupted after bacca laurel laurelberry) f. bacalarius BACHELOR; see ATT] bacaro, -at (rah), n. Gambling card game. [F] bacate(a), a. (bot.) Bearing berries, berry-shaped. Hence bacato-comb. form. [L. bacata]] bacchanal (-k), a. & n. Of, like Bacchus or his rites; riotous, rowdyst. Priest, priestess, votary of Bacchus; drunken reveler; dance or song in honour of Bacchus. [L. L. bacchanâlis (f. L. Gk Bakkhos god of wine, -AL) bacchaneâla (p. Festival of Bacchus; drunken revelry. [L. neut. pl. of bacchanalise = prec.] Bacchaniâlan(a), a. & n. Of Baccanals; riotous, drunken. A bacchalian, tippler. [F. L. bacchanalis BACCHANAL + -AN] Bacechant, n. masc. or fem., & a.; Baccan(a) (bakkant, bakkant), n. fem. Priest, priestess, votary of Bacchus; Bacchus-worshiping, wine-loving. Hence BACECHANTIC a. [(-nte) F. L. bacchari (-ANT) a. Gk bakkheus celebrate Bacchic rites] Bacchische, a. = BACCHANAL (adj. meanings) [F. L. F. Gk bakkheus of Bacchus] Bacchus, n. Greek god of wine. [L. F. Gk Bakkhos] baccherous, baccheiform, bacchevorous, (bakes), aa. Berry-bearing, shaped, eating. [L. baccherus (-FEROUS); L baca berry + -VOROUS] Bacharach (bach-charach), A Rhine wine [town] bachelor, n. Young knight serving under another's banner (hist.). Hence now, knight b., simple knight not belonging to a special order; or woman of low or even menial degree below Master; unmarried man. B's buttons, various button-shaped flowers esp.
double buttercup, also small ratafa biscuita. [French] бес, bateau, boat; botanisme, botany; baccharoism(e), n. [L. dodis baccarum, baccarius; baccaliaria (cf. baccaryaria piece of land, baccalarius; cf. baccaryaria piece of land, baccane, farm labourer, parli. f. baccal LL for L baccar cow!]

bactyr, a. Of little roads (tissue, membrane, etc.), connected with baccil (disease, region). [LL dim of L bacculus]

back, 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 down at leoprop; turn one's b. upon, run away from, abandon; on one's b., laid up; with one's b. to scald, 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 break for b. of; surface of things corresponding to human body; the most important; of hand, leg, door, book, knife); side of when standing 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.; backdrop, over cart-saddle to keep shafts up; backdrop, at b. of cart, also strapped across child's b. to straighten it; backbone, spine (whence backboned &c.; to the backbone, thoroughly); main support, axis, watershed, chief strength, firmness of character (whence backbonelass &c.); backfall, throw on b. in wrestling; backdrop, with only one edge, also singletack. [Adj.]; no comp., superl. backmost]: situated behind, behind, inferior, (take b. seat, humble oneself); overdue (b. rent); reversed, counter, b. (current); backdrop, lit. & fig. secret means or approach; (adj.) clandestine, underhand, hand, late, unseen, unnotified, out 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 counter to the usual, indirect, unexpected, the backhand, or the behind, (the rifleman's glass got by bottle's travelling wrong way); backset, counter current, check, reverse; backside, posterior, rump. b. sight, that nearer stock of rifle &c. (Surv.) sight taken back-wards; backstairs n. & a., backstairs a., as backdoor above, backstairs, ropes slanting shaft from masthead to sides, ship back stroke, return or backhand stroke; backwash, motion of receding wave (lit. & fig.); backwater, water dammed back, currentless water beside stream & fed by its backflow, stagnant condition of things, creek communicating with sea, interlaced, void or be, on the back, paddles, loss of power caused by this; backway, bypath (lit. & fig.); backwoods n. & a., backwood a., (connected with remote uncleared forest land so backwoodsmen) [a. f. n., OE bok, Teut., now almost confined to E]; backside, n. & a., lining, support, or background, to; assist with countenance, money, or argument, bet upon, whereas backfire n. & a., (of sporting dogs) follow suit to one that points; b. up, help by subordinate action, esp. in cricket; ride upon, break to the saddle; countersign, endorse; cause to move back (horse, boat, engine, &c.); b. away, lay it aback, a. to face with; b. water, reverse boat's motion with oars; go backwards; (of wind) change countersunwise (cf. veer); b. out of, withdraw (from undertaking &c.); b. down, abandon claim. [L. prec.]

back', adv. To the rear (often with omission of object, esp. in imperative), away from what is considered the front (to the bolt b.); play a promise (go b. from or upon one's word); into the past, into or in an earlier position or condition, home; in return (answer b. = retort: pay b.); at a distance (b. from the road); in a considered condition (keep b.); b. out; reckoning backwards (for b. time); b. forth=b. & fr. b. of (U.S.)=behind; backbite, slander, speak ill of, whence backbitten; backbiting, irregular recoil of wheels in machinery due to defects or sudden pressure; backside vi., relapse into sin, whence backslidden; backsliding, n. & v.t. & i., sewing with overlapping stitches. [for aback]

back, n. Shallow vat used in brewing, dyeing, &c. [D. bak tab f. F bac point, med. L baccus ferryboat] backgammon, a. Game played on special double board with draughts & dice; most complete form of win in this. [Back by pieces go back or re-enter, game]

backing, n. In vb. senses; esp.: body of supporter; material used to form thing's back or support. [Back by iso]

backsheesh. See backsheesh.

backwards, backward(s), adv. backward, a. Away from one's front (look, lean, &c.); back foremost (walk &c.); back to starting point (flow, roll, &c.; not of living things exc. in b. & forwards); into a worse state (go &c.); into the past (recoon &c.); the reverse way (spell &c.; ringing the bells b. from base upwards). (Adj.) directed to rear or starting-point; reversed; reluctant, shy, behindhand, dull, whence backwardness n. [orig. for abackward, later referred to b. 3. &c.; see -WARD, -WARDS]


bâcon, n. Cured back & sides of pig (save one's b. escape death or injury). [OF, L OGH baco MHG backe buttlock cf. BACON]

bâconian, a. Of Bacon or his philosophy, experimental, inductive; a follower of Bacon. [Bacon + -IAN]

bâcony, a. Like bacon (esp. b. liver, a disease, fatty degeneration). [Bacon + -Y]

bâcon, n. (pl. -ro). Genus of schizophyllaceous, microscopic rod-shaped unicellular fungi in decomposing liquids. Hence

bacceor, a. bacteriology, -ologist, n. [mod. L. bakt erium dim. of baktron stick]

ba-culine, a. Of the stick or foggling (esp. b. argument). [L bactrum stick + -INE]

bad, a. (worse, worst), & n. (Negatively) valueless, inferior; (of persons) bad, incorrect, not valid, (of air, corrupt; of coin, debased; b. debt, not recoverable; b. food, not nourishing; go b. decay; with b. grace, reluctantly; b. shot, wrong guess; b. law, not sustainable; b. form, want of breeding; b. presence, disgraceful; b. reason, or unanswerable; b. success). (Positively) noxious, depraved, vicious, offensive, painful, (b. blood, ill feeling; b. fear, injurious to); in ill health, injured, in pain (she is b., worse, to-day; a b. eej). (N) ill fortune (take b. the good), wrong side of account ($500 to the b.), ruin (go to the
b.), Hence baddish (3) a. [ME badde, perh. f. OE badad, hermaphrodite, womanish man; for *lodcf, ME lodc, much] bad. See 81.

badge, n. Distinctive mark, formerly of knight, now worn as sign of office or licensed employment or membership of a society; symbol, something that bespeaks a quality or condition. [ME badge, badge, dym. dubl.]

badger, 1. n. (dia.) Hawker, esp. of provisions. [1]

badger, 2. n. Grey-coated strong-jawed nocturnal hibernating plantigrade quadruped between weasels & bears; fleeting-fly, & painting itself; b.-legged, with legs of unequal length (popular error). [mod. E (older brock or bawson) perh. f. BADGE + -ARD (earlier bageard, bagerd) with ref. to its white forehead mark] badger, 3. v.t. Bait like a badger, worry, tease. [cf. prec.]

bad-dining (-ahzh), n. Light raillery. [F (bade) dîner banter f. badin silly f. LL badare gape]

badly, adv. (worse, worst). Defectively, unsuccessfully, faultily, wickedly, cruelly, dangerously, by much (beaten), very much (sight of). [18]

badminton, n. A summer drink (clare, soda, sugar); game with net, rackets, & shuttlecocks. [Duke of Beaufort's seat]

badness, n. Poor quality or condition; faultiness, invalidity; wickedness, noxiousness, adversity. [NASE]

baffle, v.t. Foul, reduce to perplexity, bar progress of, (person, curiosity, faculties, efforts, ship); baffling winds, variable, preventing a straight course. [perh. f. F biffer mock & bouver hoodwink, both perh. f. Pr. Pr. bafar mock perh. f. baf viet of content]

bally, bâl-ling-spoon, n.n. Wooden golf club for lofting. [cf. Sc. baff a blow]

baff, n. Coarse cheap cotton fabric exported to Africa. [Pers. = woven]

bag, 1. n. Receptacle of flexible material with opening at top (green & blue b, barrister's future); b. with mouth showing contents or purpose, as mail-b, travelling-b.; also alone for such comp., e.g. for money-b., so bags = wealth, or for game-b., also for g.-b.'s contents or all a sportman has shot or caught; b. of bones, lean creature; whole b. of tricks, everything there is to be had; in bags, bit in b., all up in b., in b. bottom, of b., as last resource; let cal out of b., reveal secret, esp. involuntarily; b. & baggage, with all belongings, esp. of utter expulsion), whence bagging (3) n.; cow's udder; sac in body containing honey, poison, &c.; baggy place under yoke (yoke b.); (slang) b. breeches, b. for on b., brought, not found; bagman, commercial traveller, also = b. fox; bagpipe(s), musical instrument (air-b, three drones, & chanter) now used chiefly in Scotland; b.-sleeve, loose except at wrist; b.-wig, 18th-c. wig with back hair enclosed in b. Hence bagful (2) n. perh. f. ON baggti etym. dubl. : no evidence for connexion with BELLY, BELLOWS (OHG balti)

bag, 2. v.t. & t. Swell, bulge; (Naut.) drop away from course; hang loosely; put in a b. secure (game, whether lit. bagged or not), take possession of, (euphem.) steal. [prec.]

baleful, adj. 1. Heath &c. with a hook. [also badge; etym. dubl.]

baggage (-age), n. Refuse products in sugar-making. [F: perh. = bagage lumber]

bagatelle, n. Trifle, negligible amount; light piece of music; minor game of billiard kind. [F, f.l. bagatelle dim. perh. f. baga BAGAGE]

baggage (4), n. Belongings with which one travels (now ousted exc. in U.S. by baggage); portable equipment of army; good-for-nothing woman (now only used playfully), saucy girl. [f. OF bagage f. baguer tie up or beaques bundles pl. of bague = ft. & LL baga chest]

baggy, a. Puffed out, hanging in loose folds. Hence bagginess n. [bâg €-y]

bagno (ba nyô), n. Bathing-house (not now in England); oriental prison; brothel. [f. It. bagno f. L bainueum bath]

bail, n. Int. of contempt. [F]

bailiff (shil), n. Complimentary title assumed in England by names of European officers. [Hind. = gallant]

baignoire (bâna wahr), n. Box at theatre on level of stalls. [F]

bail, 1. v.t. Security for prisoner's appearance on giving which he is released pending trial (forfeit one's b., fall to appear; have one's b., appear); (joc.) give leg b., run away; person(s) who become(s) surety for prisoner's appearance (he, become, go. b.; go b. for, guarantee truth of anything; magistrate accepts, admits to, allows, holds to, takes, b.; prisoner gives, offers, undertakes on his part, to see the prisoner before, without bringing in, produce, him). [OF bail custody f. baillier take charge of f. L bailulare bear a burden (bailulus porter)]

bail, 2. v.t. 1. Deliver (goods) in trust. 2. Admit to bail, release on security given for appearance, (of magistrate; archaic); secure liberation of, by becoming bail or security for (b. out if already in prison). [sense 1 f. F bailier deliver; sense 2 f. BAIL]

bail, 3. n. (Hist.) outer line of fortification formed of stakes; wall of castle court, or court itself. (Mod.) bar separating horses in open stables; swinging b., slung from manger to ceiling; (cricket) one of the cross pieces (original, not two) over stumps. [OF bail perh. F. baillier f. L. baculum stick]

bail, 4. n. Half-hoop for supporting wagon-tilt &c.; hoop-handle of kettle &c.; (Australia) straw holding cow's head at milking. [ME bailli f. ON bâlni banner, sworhtward &c. (bajogge = OF bageyn to bend)]

bail, 5. v.t. Confin e (archalche); (Australia) b. up, secure (cow; see prec.); (of bushrangers) make hold up the arms to rob, (intr. of victim) throw up the arms. [F. OF baillier enclose, include] (bail &c.)

bale, v.t. Throw water out of boat with rails &c. (b. water out, b. out boat, or abs.). Hence bailer [-er 2 (2) n. [f. obs. n. bail bucket f. BAILLE f. LL bacula dim. of baca, baca, water vessel]


bailer, n. One to whom goods are entrusted for a purpose. [BAI + EE]

bailiff, 1. Bound to bail at cricket.

bailiff, 2. [-er] n. Outer wall of castle; also any of its inner defensive circuits, or any of the courts enclosed between these; Old B., London Central Criminal Court, standing in ancient b. of city wall; [ME variant of BAIL]: perh. f. mod. L form balium]

bailie, n. Scottish municipal magistrate = English b. man. [ME baili f. OF bailie BAILIFF]

bailiff, 1. (Orig.) King's representative in a district (including mayor, sheriff, &c.), esp. chief officer of a hundred (still in High-B. of Westminster, B. of Dover Castle, &c.; used as Eng. equivalent of F bailiff, G landvogt, Channel-L bailly or first civil officer); officer under
beam of a house; headline of fishing-net. [OE balaca ridge & perch. ON balle beam]

balk2, baulk, (bawl), v. & i. Shirk, miss, (topic, turn, duty, chance); jib, shy, pull up; hinder, thwart, disappoint, discourage, startle.

[1. prc. baulk]

ball 1 (bawl), n. Solid or hollow sphere; (with distinctive adj.) any of the heavenly bodies; hard or soft, inflated or solid, large or small, used in games; (Cricket) single delivery of it by bowler (so b., delivery breaking rules); solid missile (not always spherical) for cannon, rifle, pistol, &c.; (foot ball with b., opposed to blunt vs. round); 2. b. at sight n.; b. of steel; b. of ebony; b. of ebony & ivory; 3. b. 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.

[Phrz.] have the b. at one's feet, see one's way to / succeed; 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 b., pawnbroker's sign; b. firing, with cartridge; b. PROOF, b. bearings, axle fittings avoiding friction by use of small b.; 4. b. of central tendency; b. floating b.; b. flower, archit. ornament. [ME bal f. ON ballr f. OTeut. balzus]

ball 2 (bawl), n. Social assembly for dancing (so b. room; give a b., of the enterain; open the b., lead first dance, fig. commence operations); [f. F bal bale, bale, bale, L balle, L & LL balare to dance perf. b. Gk baillizdo dance]

ball 3, v.t. & i. Squeeze or wind into a b.; grow into a lump or lumps. [ball]

balad, n. Simple song, esp. sentimental composition of several verses, each sung to music, with a part, or accompaniment, merely subordinate; poem in short stanzae narrating popular story. Hence balad- or balad, balledry (5), nn. [ME & OF balade (F bale) f. Pr. balada dancing-song f. balar (ball-), ADEI(1)]

balle低价 (baloah), 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). [earlier spilling & pron. of prec., now used technically]

balleas, n. Heavy material placed in ship's hold; b. in the hold, (of ship) laden with b. only, (of material) as b.; experience, principles, &c., that give stability to character; slg &c., used to form bed of rail road or substratum of road. [so in most Eur. lang. perh. OSw. & ODe. bariast (now balast) show up, ship, load, &c.]

ballest, v.t. Furnish with, render steady by means of, b. (lit. & fig.); fill in (railroad bed) with b. Hence ballesting (3) n. [f. prec.]

ballet (bahlit), n. Dancing-woman, ballegril. [It]

ball 1 (bawl), n. Combined performance of professional dancers on the stage. [F. dim of bal]

ballista (ba-), n. Ancient military engine for hurling great stones &c. [L. f. Gk ballis throw]

ballistic, a. Of projectiles, of hurling power. [f. F ballistique, F ballon d'essai (F.), Experiments to see whether the public, or foreign States, will tolerate a new departure in policy &c.

ballet 1, n. (Archit.) large ball crowning pillar, spire, &c.; (Chem.) large hollow glass globe used in distillations, round or pear-shaped, airtight, lighter than air & rising sky-wards, whence ballooner (3) n.; anything hollow & inflated; shape into which, or frame on which, trees & plants are trained. [f. It. ballonde large ball (balla see BALE 2 + one see -oon)]

balloon 2, v.i. Ascend in balloon, whence ballooner 1 n.; swell out like b. (gowns &c.).

[prec. prec.]

balot 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. balotta dim. of balla see BALE]

balot 2, v.t. Give secret vote; b. for, select (one ball &c.) by sooth, or draw lots; by chance, esp. in H. of Commons for right of moving resolutions &c. [f. It. ballottare (ballot- ballot) 1]

balot 3, n. Small bale of 70 to 120 lb. [f. dim of bile BALE 2]

ballottage (bowl), n. French second ballot, between two highest candidates with less than legal majority. [f. It. ballot = BALLOT 2; see AGE]

ballyrag, v.t. & i. (slang) (agg.). Maltrait by hustling, jeering, or playing practical jokes on; indulge in horseplay. Hence ballyragging, ballyragger, etym. dub; also ballyrag, prob. by pop. etym.

balm (bahn), 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. of Bengal; B. of China; B. of Gilead 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 for the L (e.g. basme) & sometimes the mod. -] balm or ricket (balm), n. Cicada. [earlier baud; mistransl. of G bau-mgrille tree-cricket]

balmoral, n. Kinds of laced boot, petticoat, Scotch cap. [Queen Victoria's Scotch residence]

balm-y, a. Yielding balm; fragrant, soft, mild, soothing, healing. Hence balmily adv., balminess n. [bal - y +] balsam (bawl), n. Resinous product = BALSAM; True B. or B. of Mecca = BALSAM of Gilead; other medicinal oleo-resins; Canada B., used in mounting for microscope; artificial b. or resinous oil substitute, a mixture of substances dissolved in oil or turpentine, e.g. B. of Ariseed; (fig.) healing or soothing agency; (Chem.) compounds of resins & volatile oils, insoluble in water; tree yielding b.; flowering plant of genus Impatiens; B. Apli, gourdlike plant, with highly colourful fruit. Hence bal-samic (bowl or bal-) a. bal-samically adv., balsam'rous a., balsam'vy (bawl') a. [f. L balsamum; from c. 1000 to 1600 either variety of balse were used, or the full b.; balsam before & after these dates]

baltimore (bowl), n. N.-Amer. orange & black sterlang. [colours of Lord Baltimore proprietor of Maryland's coat of arms]

balester, n. Short pillar, slender above, pearshaped below; post helping to support wall; (pl.) set of these supporting handrail of balustrade (now obsolete). [f. F. balleste f. L balleaste f. L balota, wild-pomegranate flower (from shape of its calyx-tube)]

balustrade, n. Row of balusters with rail or coping as ornamental parapet to terrace, balcony, &c. Hence balustrad's in A. [prec., prec.]

balm, v.t. & i. (slang, archaic). Hoax. [from 18th c.; etym. dub.]

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man of trading caste. B. day, hospital, from caste reverence for animal life; b. tree, Ename used first of a spec. under which Banians had built pagoda.

**banish**, v.t. Condemn to exile (person from place, as double obj. as banished him the outer obj. of person only); dismiss from one's presence or mind. Hence **banishment** n. [f. OF banir (-iSH) f. LL. banire BAN 1]

**banister**, n. (usu. pl.). Upright(s) supporting stair handrail (also in pl. for uprights & rail together). [corruption of BANNISER]

**banjo**, n. (pl. -os, -oes). Stringed musical instrument with guitar neck & head, tambourine body, played with fingers. Hence **banjoist** n. [negro corruption of earlier ban卓re ult. f. Gk. pandoura]

**bank**, n. Raised shelf of ground, slope, elevation in sea or river bed; flat-topped mass of cloud, 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. bækti in same senses f. OTeut. bankon cf. BAN 1]

**bank-t** v.t. & i. Contain as a b., confine with bank(s); confine watch-escapement (of banking-pins) strike against the banking-pins (or abs.; of escapement); b. up, heap or rise into bb. (snow, clouds), pack tightly (fire, for slow burning). [f. prec.]

**bank**, n. Establishment for custody of money, in which it pays out on customer's order; The B. of England, managing the public debt, receiving the revenue, issuing legal-tender notes, & having the Government for chief customer; (Gaming) amount of money before keepers of table; keep one b. -or, -or, b. -book, containing customer's private copy of his account with b.; b. -cred, arrangement by which customer may overdraw on security given; b. holiday, day on which bb. are legally closed, usu. kept as general holiday also; b. -note, banker'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 BANK]

**bank**, v.t. & i. Keep b. trade in money (bank) commercial firm that does some banking; keep money at b.; deposit (money &c.) at b.; convert into money; (Gaming) hold table fund. [f. prec.]

**bank**, n. Galley-rower's bench; tier of oars in galley; row of organ keys; working-basket of some trades. [ME banwick f. OF banck f. Teut. bank f. OTeut. banksen bench of bancon]

**bankable**, a. That will be received at a bank (securities &c.). [BANK + ABLE]

**banker**, n. Proprietor or partner of private bank, governor, director, &c., of joint-stock bank; (Gaming) person at the bank; dealer in some games of chance. [BANK + ER]

**banker**, n. Labourer (Eastern counties); (Hunting) horse that jumps on & off banks too large to clear. [BANK + ER]

**banked**, n. Wooden or stone bench for trapping horses or stone on. [perh. = It. banca statuary's bench]

**banking**, n. In vbl senses of BANK 4; also, fishing on a sea bank (esp. Newfoundland). [BANK]

**bankrupt**, n. (Law) insolvent person with effects, on creditors' or his own petition to Bankruptcy Court, are administered & distributed for benefit of all creditors; (pop.) insolvent debtor. [earlier bankrupt &c. f. It. banca rottā broken bank (BANK 3, L. rupt.; p.p. of rumpere break) corrected to -rupt on L.]

**bankrupt**, v.t. Reduce to bankruptcy. [f. prec.]

**bankruptcy**, n. 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, e.g. reputation). [prec. + -cy, irreg. for -roupcy]

**bankside**, n. Australian flowering shrub now grown in Europe. [Sir J. Banks, -IA 1]

**bankson**, n. Coal-mine overlooker above ground. [BANK 1]

**banner**, n. Cloth flag on pole used as standard of emperor, king; lord, knight, for flag of a country &c. (tots, 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 **banneret** n. a. [f. Of banire t. Lib. bandariis t. bandum f. Goth. bandesa perf. L root of band, bind]

**banneret**, n. Knight having vassals under his banner; one knighted on the field for valour. [ME & OF baneret (baniere see prec. + -et = -ete 3) lit. bannered]

**bannerol**, 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 perf. f. L. panicum (panis bread)

**banns**, n. pl. Notice in church of intended marriage to be blessed; notice served to give opportunity of objection (ask, publish, put up, forbid, the b.). [var. of BAN]

**banquet**, n. Sumptuous feast; dinner with speeches in celebration of something or to further a cause. [F. dim. of banc bench BANK]

**banquet**, v.t. & i. Regale (person); feast, carouse, whence **banqueter** n. [f. F banquet (= rep)]

**banquet**, n. Raised way behind rampart &c. for firing from; bench behind driver in French diligence. [f. F. banchetta dim. of bancan bench see BANC]

**banchee**, n. Woman whose wall portends death in a house (Irish & Scotch). [Ir. bean sidhe t. OIr. 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 perf. brought, though perf. orig. Japanese]

**banter**, n. & v.t. & i. Humorous ridicule, good-humoured personalities. (Vb) make fun of; rally, talk jestingly. [f. 17th c.; etym. dub.]

**bantling**, n. Treatment of obesity by abstinence from sugar, starch, & fat; b. adopt this. [for Bantling's method]

**bantling**, n. Young child, brat. (perh. corrupted f. G banzling bastard b. bank (bench-born, cf. BASTARD); or f. b. SWATHE + JING (=)

**banzuto** (banhto), n. & a. Used to include many related S.-Afr. languages & races. [native = people]

**banxing**, n. Javanese squirrel-like insectivorous animal. (Javanese bawering)

**banyan**, n. See BANTAN (used esp. for the tree)

**bancoBà**, n. Atago, in Tohoku, Japan. MacBook-Bread with enormously thick stem. [mentioned 1893]
baptism, n. Religious rite of immersing (person) in, or sprinkling with, water in sign of purification & (with Christians) of admission to the Church, generally accompanied by name-giving; (fig.) b. of blood, martyrdom, b. of fire, soldier's first battle; naming of church vessels, ships. Hence baptist. baptizan2ly adv. [ME bapteme f. OF baptisme f. L baptismum (baptizó Baptize)]
baptist, n. One who baptizes, esp. John the B.; one of a sect (formerly called Ana-baptists by opponents) objecting to infant baptism, & practising immersion. [f. L baptismus f. L baptizare baptismation, bathing-place (baptizó Baptize)]
baptistery, n. Part of church (or formerly separate building) used for baptism; (in Baptist chapel) immersion receptacle. [f. L baptismiterium; Gr. baptistēria] 
baptize, v.t. Immerse in or sprinkle with water, as sign of purification or initiation, esp. into the Christian Church; christen; (abstr.) administer baptism; (fig.) purify, elevate, name or nickname. [f. L baptizare f. L baptizum baptism (baptizó Baptize)]
baptist n. One who baptizes; bقة (baptizó Baptize).
bar, n. Long-shaped piece of rigid material (metal, wood, soap, &c.; b.-bell, iron b. with ball at each end used in gymnastics, c. dumbbell; b.-board, red wood from Gaboon imported in b. for dyeing &c.; [med.] slip of silver below class as additional distinction; b. of colour &c. on surface, (Herald.) two horizontal parallel lines across shield (b. sinister, by mistake for BEND or BATON, supposed sign of illegitimacy); rod or pole used to confine or obstruct (window, door, grate, gate, &c.,) barrier of any shape (Temple polth, b., batten, &c.; across a street, [Mus.] two horizontal lines across street dividing piece into equal time-parts; immaterial barrier; (Law) plea arresting action or claim; moral obstacle. Barrier with some technical significance, as, in lawcourt, place at which prisoner stands; hence b. of conscience, opinion, &c.; trial at b, in King's Bench division; a particular court (practice at parliament, Chancery, &c.;) be called to the b. (i.e. that in Inns of Court separating benchers), be admitted a barrister; be called within the b. (i.e. that in courts within which King's Bench sits); the b. of barristers, profession of barrister; (Parl.) rail dividing off space to which non-members may be admitted on business; (inn &c.) counter across which refreshments are handed, space behind or room containing it; barmen, barmesh, barmers, barmers, barmers.
bar, v.t. Fasten (door &c.) with bar(s); keep (person) in or out (barring-out, schoolboy rebellion); obstruct (path &c.); stay (process or party) by legal objection; exclude from coming (door &c.;) supervise use of (clock, e.g. b. one in betting; [slang] object to, dislike, (person, habit, &c.;) mark with stripe(s). [ME baren f. OF barrer (barre bar)]
bar, n. Large European sea-fish. [f. L barus]
barbary, n. See BARNAR.
barbarism, n. Name given to Athens into which criminals were thrown; abysm. [L, L. Gk barathron]
barb, n., & v.t. Beadlike feelers of leopard &c.; chin-piece of nun's headdress; lateral filament branching from shaft of feather; subcutaneous vessels in forearm, elbow, &c. (fig.) Vv. furnish, &c. with b.; barbed wire, for fences, with wire prickers at intervals. [f. F barbe f. L barba beard]
barb, n. Breeds of horse & pigeon imported from Barbary. [f. L barba (Barbarie)]
barbarism, n. First word of the scholastic mnemonic device for figures & moods of the syllogism (some of these, e.g. barbar, barbar, barbar, can be used allusively for names, &c.; logical training). [f. L barbarus (barbari barbarous, Rousseau)]
barbarian, n. & a. (Foreigner) differing from speaker in language & customs, esp. in hist., (a) non-Greek, (one) outside the Roman Empire, (a) non-Christian; rude, wild, or uncultured (person). [f. F barbarie (BARBAROUS, BARD]
barbaric, a. Rude, rough, like or of barbarians & their art or taste. Hence barbarically adv. [f. OF barbarique f. L f. Gk barbarikos (barbaros BARBAROUS & see -ic)]
barbarism, n. Mixing of foreign or vulgar expressions in talk or writing; such an expression; absence of delicacy, ignorance & rudeness; instance of this. [f. L f. Gk barbarizmos (barbarizó speak like a foreigner f. barbaros BARBAROUS, -IZE)]
barbarity, n. Savage cruelty, instance of it; barbaric style or taste, instance of it, (usu. derisive). [f. L barbarus (barbari barbarous, Rousseau)]
barbarize, v.t. & i. Make or become barbarous; corrupt (language). Hence barbarization n. [f. L barbarus BARBAROUS + -IZE]
barbarous, a. (Lang.) not Greek, not Greek or Latin, not pure, illiterate; (poet.) non-Greek, beyond Roman Empire, non-Christian, outlandish; uncivilized; cruel; coarse. Hence barbarously adv., barbarousness n. [f. L f. Gk barbaros foreign (perh. imit. of giberish) + -ous]
barbate, a. (bot.) Having hairy tufts. [f. L barbatus (bare, bade, &c.)]
barbeque, n. Large wooden or iron framework for smoking or broiling; hog, ox, &c., roasted whole, whence barbeque v.t. & u.s.; (U.S.) large entertainment with whole-roasting; floor for drying coffee-beans. [f. Sp. barbacoa f. Haltian barbecue grate or post]
barbel (barbel), n. Large European freshwater fish with fleshy filaments hanging from mouth; such filaments in any fish, whence barbel(l)ed a. [f. Of barbel f. LL barbelus dim. of barbar barbel (barba beard)]
barberry, n. Shrub with spiny shoots, yellow flowers, & oblong red berries; its berry. [f. med. L barbaris, barbaris, etym. dub.]
barbet, n. Bird with bristle-tufts at base of bill. [perh. Of barbet adj. = barbu bearded]
barbette, n. (pl. barbettes) Body of a ship in which guns fire over parapet &c. without embrasure. [F dim. of barbe beard (F barbet is also used to mean up to throat showing above dress)]
barbican, n. Outer defence to city or castle, esp. double tower over gate or bridge. [f. L barbican (barricade, etym. dub. Arab. barb-khanah gate-house is suggested)]
barbule, n. Filament branching from barb (of feather) as barb from shaft. [f. L barbuta dim. of barbe 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 Elsteddford, whence bardic  a.; early poet; lyric poet; poet, whence bardling 1 n. [Gael. & Ir. bard]


bare 4 v.t. Uncover, unshate, reveal, strip. [f. proc.]

barge (4th), n. & a. (Of silky gauze. [orig. made at Barges]

barly 3 adv. Openly, explicitly, merely; only just; scarcely. [BARELY 4 L.]

barley 5 n. Grain of, covering, unadorned state. [BARE 1 + NESS]

barrow 6 n. & adv. Wild Norse warrior; without armour. [lit. bare shirt (SAX); mod. form embodying supposed etym. of berserk.]

barge 7 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, wet, b., closed with drink; into the b. beyond the strict terms, moreover; strike b. come to terms; make best of bad b. take misfortune &c. cheerfully. [f. OF barge 8; cainge, L LL. barchanum (barca see foll.)]

bargain 9 v.i. & t. Haggle (with some one, or abs.) over 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 consideration. Hence bargainer 1 n. [f. OF bargaigner t. LL. barcaniare perf. t. barca 'barche which carries goods to & fro' giving sense either of 'off & on' or of trading]

barge 10 n. & v.i. Flat-bottomed freight-boat for canals & rivers, with or without sails; second b. sometimes called the chaff b.; large ornamental oared vessel for state occasions, house-boat (e.g. College b.); (vb. slang lurch or rush heavily into, against, about. [OE, prob. = BARK 2]

barge 11, comb. form in architecture = gable. b. couple, two gable beams; b. course, row projecting beyond them; b. board, ornamental screen to them; b. stones, forming sloping or stepped line of gable. [f. mod. L bargus gallowes]

barge 12 n. Man in charge of barge. [E]

bario, a. Of or containing barium. [BAR- + IUM]

barilla 13 n. Plant (Salseola Soda) in Spain, Sicily, Canaries; impure alkali made by burning either this or kelp. [Sp.]

barium 14 n. (chem.). White metallic element, b. of alkaline earth beryta. [BARYTA + IUM]

barbiturate 15 n. B. of other shrubs & branches; tan; quinine (also Persian or Jeunale b.) (slang skin; b. bed, hot-bed of tan; b. bound, hindered in growth by tight b.; b. pit, of b. & water for tanning; b. tree, E name of chincona. [f. Scand. barek 4 L. O. T. barks.]

bark 16 n. Strip bark from (tree), kill (tree)

by ring-cutting bark (also ring-b.); abrade (one's knuckles &c.); encrust. [f. proc.]

bark 17 n. Three-masted vessel with fore & main masts square-rigged, mizen fore- & aft-rigged (usu. barque), whence barq-rigged a. (Fleet.) any ship or boat. [f. Ft. barks, Sp. or It., barca L barca ship's boat perf. L. Celt.]

barks 18 n. Usual cry of dogs, foxes, squirrels; (fig.) sound of gun fire, of cough; b. worse then bite, of testy harmless person. [f. foll.]

barker 19 v.i. & t. Utter sharp explosive cry (of dogs &c.) or other animal (of &c.); b. shout, say petulantly, imperiously; b. at abuse; (slang) cough. [OE beocan cf. ON berkja; perh. variant of BREAK]

barker 20 n. Noisy assaulter; shop or auction tout; (slang) pistol, cannon. [f. prec.]

barn 21 n. Hardy awned cereal used as food & in making malt liquors & spirits; its grain; pearl, 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-sight on rifle; b. move, stack; b. sugar, twisted sweetmeats; b. water, tank of b. sugar for invalids. [OE bories; for bar. cf. obs. bear barley f. O. T. baris; -ic = -ILY 1 as if orig. an adj.]

barn 22 n. Froth on fermenting malt liquor, yeast, leaven. [OE beoruma; prob. com.-Teut., cf. G. bern, barn]

barneolde 23 n. & a. (Giver of benefits that are) illusory, imaginary, disappointing. [name of Arabian-Indian prince whose feast to beggar was rich dish-covers with nothing below]

barn 24 n. Covered building for storing grain &c. (contempt.) unadorned building; b. door, &c., target, &c.; B. mark, adj. of fowl = reared at the b. d.; B. owl, White, Church, Screech, Owl; b. stormer, strolling player; b. yard, farmyard. [OE beorn (bereg barley + earm place)]

barnacle 25 n. (Usu. pl.) pincers placed on horse's nose to coerce him into quiet for shoeing &c.; (slang) pl. spats, [ME brenack f. OF bernac snub with dim. ending -E]

barnacle 26 n. (1) Arctic goose visiting Britain in winter (also bernacle for distinction from 2). (2) Stalked cidrloping clinging by flimsy foot-stalk to ship's bottom; follower who can not be shifted. Hence bernacle, bernacle = OF bernaque etym. dub.; (Hib) bernicula (Irish goose), perna (a shellfish), bare + neck, are suggested; pop. mythol. represented the goose as developed out of the shellfish]

bárograph 27 n. Self-recording aneroid. [f. G bk. baro + -GRAPH(2)]

barography 28 n. Science of weight. [as prec. + -LOGY]

báro meter 29 n. Instrument measuring atmospheric pressure used for forecasting weather & ascertaining height above sea-level; common, stethon, wheel, aneroid, b., various systems; (fig.) b. of opinion &c. Bernocô = OF Bernague etym. dub.; (Hib) bernicula (Irish goose), perna (a shellfish), bare + neck, are suggested; pop. mythol. represented the goose as developed out of the shellfish]

barómétry 30 n. [as prec. + -METER]

báron 31 n. (Hist.) one who held by military or other honourable service from the king or other superior (restricted later to king's bb. or knights). [f. OE bróna, the tree trunk's branch; the same word occurred in the Council or summoned to Parliament; hence, peer). (Mod.) one of the lowest order of nobility; holder of foreign title (called Baron —, not, like English b. Lord —); b. of bed, double sirion undivided. [ME & OF berron f. LL. Baroem nom. berm man (as in king's man), free-man, husband, male, person f. bere -s étis ducen]
baronage adj. n. Barons or great vassals of Crown collectively; the nobility; book with lists of Barons & Baronets & Barons of the Realm. [L. baronatus f. baro (prec. -AGUS)]

baroness, n. Baron's wife; lady holding baronial title in her own right. [OF baraine (fem.) brahain, brahaing, etc., etym. dub.]

baronet, n. Member of lowest hereditary title in British peerage, commoner with precedence of all knights exc. K.G.s. Abbrev. bart., added to names, as Sir John Jones, Bart. [dim. of Baron; see -ET]

baronetcy, n. Baronet's patent or rank. [CT]

baronial, a. Of, belonging to, befitting, baron(s). [foll. +AL]

batory, n. Baron's domain, rank, tenure; (Ireland) division of county; (Scotland) large manor. [OF baronie f. L baronia; see BARON & -Y]

baroque, a. & n. Irregularly shaped, grotesque, whimsical style or ornamentation. [f. f. P. barocco, Sp. barreuco round pearl, pearl; see BARK & BARROCO]

barouche (bar-oosh), n. Four-wheeled carriage with collapsible half-head, for four occupants & driver. [f. G (dial.) barutsche f. It. baroccio f. L birutus (bi- a + rota wheel) perf. after barrecchio chariot]

barque, n. See BARK 3

barquentine, bar-, (bar-kent-n), n. Vessel with foremost square-rigged, main & mizen fore & aft rigged. [f. BARK 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 baraque f. Ital. baracca or Sp. barraca 'soldier's tent' (1617) etym. dub.]

barbacoon, n. Set of sheds or enclosure for slaves, convicts, etc. [f. Sp. barracón]

barbuda, -cota, -coute, (bar-bu-da), n. Large W.-Ind. sea-fish. [187p]

barrage (bar-age), n. Damming; dam (esp. of those in Nile). [f. f. barre bar 1; see -AGE]

barrator, -er, n. (legal). Vexatious litigation; malicious raising of discord. [f. OF barrer trickster (barat fraud perf. f. Celtic, cf. Olfr. mistrath, W brand; meaning influenced by ON barátt, strife]

barratry, n. (Marine law) fraud or gross negligence of master or crew to prejudice of ship's owners; (Law) vexatious litigation or incitement to it. [f. F barratrous. [OF barateric (barat see prec., -ERY)]

barred, a. In vb. senses; also [BAR 1] barred, a. In vb senses; also [BAR 1] barred, a. In vb senses; also [BAR 1] barred, a. In vb senses; also [BAR 1]

barrel, n. Flat-ended cylindrical wooden vessel of hooed slaves, case; varying measure of capacity (b.-bulk, b. cub. ft); revolving cylinder in capstan, watch, & other machines; cylindrical body or trunk of an object, belly & loins of horse, &c.; metal tube of gun; barrel, cylindrical or semi-cylindrical, as b. organ, with pin-studded revolving cylinder acting mechanically on keys. [f. F baril perf. f. LL barra bar 1]

barrel, v.t. & -ed. Put in barrel(s). barrel, also, = b.-shaped. [f. prec.]

barren, a. (-est), n. Not bearing, or incapable of bearing, children, young, fruit, vegetation, or produce; meagre, unprofitable, etc. (noun) barren land, desert; barren, s. purp.- & yello.-flowered wood plant. Hence barrenly adj., barrenness n. [f. OF barraine (fem.), braise, brahaing, etc., etym. dub.]

barret, n. Flat cap, esp. the biretta. [f. F barrette BIRET]

barriaded (now rarely) -de, n. Hasty erected rampart across street &c. of barrils, carts, stones, furniture; any barrier, litt. or fig. [f. F barricade or Sp. barricada (-ADO) f. F barrigue or Sp. barrica cask]

barriède (now rarely) -de, 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 of tilter, & reaching their lances across; any obstacle, boundary, or agency that keeps apart. [ME & AF barerre f. OF barriere f. LL barraria (barra bar 1) later assim. to F spelling]

barrier, v.t. Close or shut in with b. [with of, in]. [f. prec.]

barring, prep. Except, not including. [part. of BAR 2]

barrier, 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. BAR 1 orig. the bar in Inn of Court, later connected with that in lawcourts; -ister (formerly -ester, -aster) unexplained; perf. f. form barre + -STER]

barrow, n. (In local names) hill; (archaeol.) grave-mound; tumulus. [OE. bar; com. Teut., cf. G berg mountain, f. OE. berge; berg; G. berge mountain]

barracuda, coota, coota, (-bob), n. Large W.-Ind. sea-fish. [187p]

barrage, n. (also hand-b.) rectangular frame with short shafts used by two or more men for carrying loads on, stretcher, bier; (also sched.-b.) a two-wheeled box with shafts & one wheel for similar use by one man; (also coster's-b.) two-wheeled handcart; a barrowful. [ME barewele f. OE. baruue. baruwe bar. beran BEAR 2]

barter, v.t. & f. Exchange (goods or immaterial things) for other goods (sometimes away); part with for (usu. unworthy) consideration (usu. away), whence barterer n.; trade by exchange. [prob. f. obs. barat defraud see BARRATOR + -ER]

barter, n. Traffic by exchange, truck. (also fig. e.g. of talk); (Arith.) reckoning of quantity of one commodity to be given for another, values by double barter. [OE bartein (bare barley + tin enclosure see TOWN)

bartsian, n. Battlemented parapet, or overhanging battlemented corner turret, at top of church tower or castle. [mod. form (Scott) prob. f. bertisene illit. spelling of bratticing see BRATTICE]

barton, n. Farmyard; farm lot not with rest of manor, but retained by owner. [OE bere-tun (berc barley + tun enclosure see TOWN)

baryta, n. Proximate of barium, alkaline earth of great weight. Hence barytic a., baryto- comb. form. [f. ol.]

baryte, n. Native sulphate of barium, also heavy spar, used as white paint. [Gk. barus heavy, or perf. mere transl. of barats wealth, with pronom. assim. to mineral names in -ITE]

baritone (bar-), n. & a. (Voice, singer with voice, music suited to voice) between tenor
basalt, n. Dark green or black basaltic rock often in columnar strata, whence BASAL'TIC, BASAL'TIFORM, aa.; black porcelain invented by Wedgwood. [F. Lasséz t. an African word]

basan, basan, n. Sheepskin tanned in oak or larch bark (also basil). [F. Basane f. P. badana f. Sp. badana f. Arab. bīyānah lining]

bas bleu (F), n. Bluestocking.

bascule, n. Lever apparatus used in bridge, kind of drawbridge raised and lowered with counterpoise. [F. formerly bascule see-saw (bâtre bump or bas down + cul buttocks!)]

base, n. 1. 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 capital, pedestal or pavilion; (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 which combines with acid to form salt (including, but wider than, ALKALI); (Mil.) line or place used as stronghold or magazine (also b. of operations); (Surv.) known line used as geometrical b. for triangulation; (Math.) starting-number for system of numeration or logarithms (as 10 in decimal counting). [F. L L Gk basís (básin wading)]

basé, v.t. Found (something) on; establish (with adv., as firmly); b. oneself on, rely upon (in argument &c.). [F. prec.]

baseless, a. (Orig.) of small height (now only in plant names as b.-rocket). Morally low, cowardly, selfish, despising, inferior; when baselessly adv.; menially; (Law) b. tenure, estate, fee, not absolute, but determinable on fulfilment of contingent qualification; (Lang.) not classical (b. Latinity); b.-born, of low birth, illegitimate; b.-court, outer court of court, i.e. outside court behind; b. metal, opposed to precious; b. coin, spurious, alloyed. Hence baselessness n. [F. L bas f. LL basus short (in L as cognomen) etym. dub.]

baseness, n. [BASE, -LESS]

basf, n. Wicker vessel of osiers, cane, rushes, &c.; the quantity contained in it (also basketful); wicker singlestick handgaurd; pick of the b., best of the lot; basket-b., of b. shape as b.-hilt, of b. material or fashion as b.-carriage, -work. Hence baseman(n) s. (etym. dub.); basketa(n) is mentioned by Martial as a British utensil.

basket, n. Put in a b., waste-paper or other. [F. prec.]

basin, n. = BASIN.

basin, n. & v.t. Bench for setting hat material; (vb) felt [AMER. = BASIS]

basque (sk), n. & a. (1) Bisayan, native or language of Western Pyrenees. (2) Short continuation of bodice below waist; bodice having this. [F. L Vasco-ska; whether 2 is from 1 is not known.]

bas relief, n. (Piece of) shallow carving or sculpture on background (less than half the true depth). [F. bas-relief] L. basso-rilievo low RELIEF; see BASS}

panies & forming part of regiment, body of engineers. [F. F battaille (now bata) f. L it. battaglione f. battaglia BATTLE]\n\n**battala**, n. pl. College account at Oxford for board & provis. supplied, or for all college expenses. [pert. to well-bitten f. obs. bat.](a) [L: bat] *nutritious* of. CBATTLER*]

**batten,** n. Board (left or more long. than) 7 in. x 2 in. or less broad & thick used for flooring; bar of wood used for clamping boards of door &c.; (Naut.) strap of wood nailed on spars to save rubbing, or securing hatchway &c. Hence **batten** (n.) [var. of. BATTEN]

**batten,** v.t. Strengthen with bb. ; (Naut.) close, the hatches (see. BATTEN 1). [Ij. prec.]

**batten,** n. Bar in silk-loom striking in the width. [F. battant (battre photo. -ANT)]

**batten,** v.t. & i. Strike repeatedly so as to bruise or break (person, thing, or ab.; also verb. & intr. of the door); operate on (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-rams, swinging from a davit used to break down walls, sometimes with ram’s head-end; battering-train, set of siege guns. [obs. vb bat. cf. OF batre, + er (5)]

**batter,** n. Mixture of ingredients beaten up with liquid for cooking; defect in printing-type or stereotype, etc. [pr. of. BATTEN]

**batter,** v.t. & i. [Have receding slope from ground upwards (of walls narrower at top). [Perf. F. abattre depress]

**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 argument); (in various sciences & arts) set of similar or connected cells, instruments, or utensils (electric, galvanic, optical, cooking); have a b. (obs.) a party of men. [F. F baterie (battre, &c.)]

**battling,** n. In vb. senses; also, cotton fibre prepared in sheets for quilts &c. [BAT + ING]

**battle,** n. Combat, esp. between large organized forces (general’s b., decided by strategy or tactics, soldier’s b., by courage; pitched b., one fought by common consent; royal, in which several combatants or all available forces engage, free fight) victory (the b. is to the strong, youth is half the b.); join, give, refuse, accept, offer, do, b.; b. of ships, naval warfare; picture or literary description of a battle-scene; line of b., troops or ships drawn up to fight; l. of b. (obs.), of 74 or more guns; b. ship (mod.), adapted by armour for regular engagement (opp. cruiser as l. of b. ship to frigate). [ME batalle, ME battelie, NL battalia neut. pl. of adj. battalius b. battiere beat]

**battle,** v.t. Struggle with or against (difficulties, the waves, &c.). [F. F bataille]

**battledore,** n. Wooden instrument like a long paddle used in fencing, fencing, &c. in wooden, strung, or parachuted bat used with shuttlecock in the game b. & shuttlecock. [from 1440; perh. p. Pr. batedor beater (batre beat + dor = -TORN)]

**battlement,** n. (usu. in pl. * Indented parapet (raised part, c.), or merlons; gape, embrasures or orielles); parapet & enclosed part. Hence *face b. &c. 

**batallier** temporary wooden turrets &c. [bataller provide with these; etym. dub.; the F vb was later identified with batillier cf. BASTILLE]

**battue** (bathoo, or as F), n. Driving of game by beaters to the sportmen’s station; shooting-party on this plan; wholesale slaughter. [F. of batte & L. Battavia, n.] Shrewsbury name for court fool’s emblem, a stick with ass-eared head carved on it; rife, toy, thing of no worth. [I. OF babel child’s toy, & perh. also partly M. ME babyl & vb babyl flicker perf. i. bop.]

**baulk.** See BALK

**bawbee,** n. (Sc.) Halfpenny. [I]

**bawdy,** a. & n. Obscene (talk); house, brothel. Hence **bawdiness** n. [L prec.]

**bawl,** v.t. & l. Say, speak, in a noisy way (often with out, also with at, against, &c.). [I. med. L. bula a bark]

**bawn,** n. Ct. of land near a castle; castlefied. [Ir. bhabhun etym. dub.]

**bay,** n. Kind of tree or shrub (pl. wreath of its leaves worn by conquerors or poets, heroic or poetic fame; b. rum, perfume made from the leaves. [F. OF baie & L baca berry]

**bay,** n. Division of wall between columns & buttresses; recess (horse-b. stall); eich, 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 OF bate = (L bata) b. bayer OF baer, ber, gape]

**bay,** n. Bark of large dog of hounds in pursuit, esp. the chorus raised as they draw close; (in pl. l. of hounds & quarry, fig. of persecutors & victim, applied to the hunted animal) stand or be at, turn to, hold hounds &c. at, &c., show fight; (applied to hounds) hold or have at, bring or drive to, b. come to close quarters (worse quarry). [F. F tenir a bayer = It. tenere a bata hold agape or in suspense (see bata in prec.) & F être aux aubois be at (close quarters with) the barking (OF abai)]

**bay,** v.t. & i. (Of large dogs) bark; bark at, esp. b. the moon. [Of bayer (mod. aboyer) bark perf. L bddare gape]


**bayard,** n. Chivalrous person. [Fench hero, ‘chevalier sans peur et sans reproche’, 1475-1529]

**bayonet,** n. Stabbing blade attachable to rifle-muzzle; the b., or b., military force (with prefixed number) so many infantry (cf. 8ABRE; Spanish b., a plant, species of Yucca). [perh. F Bayonne as made or first used there]

**bayonet,** v.t. Stab with b.; b. into, attack by military force (or fig. by pressure) into. [F. prec.]

**bayou (blou), n. Marshy offshoot of river in southern N. America. [F. F boayau gut L botulus sausage]

**bay-salt,** n. Salt in large crystals obtained by evaporation. [perh. see salt: F. BAY]

**bayas,** n. Oriental market; fancy fair in imitation of this, esp. sale of goods for
be, v., substantive, copulative, & auxiliary (pres. ind., am., art., pl. are; past ind., was, were, had or were, was, pl. were, was, were; subj. be, was, were), exc. 2 sing. were; imperat., be; part., being, p.p., been pr. bén. Isn't, wasn't, aren't, weren't, are legitimate in actual or printed talk; ain't, an't, for am not is sometimes held vulgaristic, but is correct. (1) Vb subst.: Exist, occur, live, (often with there; God is, there is a God; for the time being, temporarily); remain, continue, (let it be, do not be long); (with adv. or adv. phr.) occupy such a position, experience such a condition. have gone to such a place, bury oneself, so hold such a view, be bound for such a place, (is in the garden, has been to Rome, be off, how is it, what are you at? I am for tariff reform, for London; with dat.) befall (woe is me). (2) Vb cop.: (with nouns, adj., or adj. phr.) belong under such a category (I am a man, sick, a good coward); coincide in identity with, amount to, cost, signify, (thou art the man, twice two is four, it is nothing to me, what are these years?). (3) Vb aux.: With p.p. of trans. vb forming passives (this was done); with p.p. of some intr. vb, as fall, come, grow, forming perfects (the sun is set, Babylon is fallen); vb pass. part. act. forming continuous tenses act. & pass. (he is building a house, the house was building); with pres. part. pass. forming continuous tenses pass. (the house was being built); with infin. expressing duty, intention, possibility, (I am to inform you, he is to be there, the house is to let, he is to be hanged, it was not to be found); were with infin. in hypotheses (if I were, or were I, to tell you). (4) Parts used as adj., adv., nouns: may-be, perhaps, a possibility; the-to-be, the future; might-have-been, past possibilities; something-to-be-all, the whole being. [f. three vb (1) are, Gk, Lat, OEut. are; (2) OEut. are, Skr. are, remain; (3) Skr. bhū, Gk phvō, L juvī, OEut. beow, become.] From (1) come am (cf. Gk emai), art (cf. ON east, later east), at, are, be, beaum, L sumus, Gk eimi; from (2) come was, went, were, were, from (3) come be, being, been.

be-, prep. f. OE be-, weak form of prep. & adv. bi, by, accented form of which appears in by-law, by-word, bygone, &c. The orig. meaning is about, which is variously developed as in by, by the, by the way (at the foot), by chance (all about), bespeak (speak about, making vb trans.), bedevil (say devil about), benight (bring night about), behed (take the head about), bejewel (put jewels about). As new vb are constantly formed, & only the well-established or peculiar ones be given, the chief varieties are here numbered for reference: (1) Adding notion of all over, all round, to trans. vb, as befit, besmear; (2) adding notion of thoroughness, excess, to trans. vb, as bedrug, besmarch, besnort; (3) making intr. vb trans., as bemoan, beseech; (4) from adj. & nouns as befoul, bedim, bebishop; (5) making trans. vb = to call so & so from nouns, as bedevil, bemadam; (6) making trans. vb = to surround with, to affect with, to treat in the manner of, from nouns as becloud, beprize, befriend; (7) making adj. in from nouns as bewigged, beflagged, (usu. with some contempt).

beach, n. Water-worn pebbles; sea-shore covered with these; shore between high & low water mark; b. comber, long wave rolling in, Pacific-island settler; b. master, officer supervising disembarkation of troops; b. rest, chair-back for sitting against on b. [i]

beach, v.t. Run (ship, boat) ashore, haul up. [f. prec.]

beacon, n. Signal, signal-fire on pole or hill; signal station; conspicuous hill (in names); lighthouse; guide or warning. [OE On.f. OEut. beacan, Skr. bhuk, cf. Brkox]

beacon, v.t. Give light to, guide; supply (district) with beacons. [f. prec.]

bead, n. (Orig.) prayer. Small perforated ball for threading with others on string, used in counting one's prayers (tell one's b's); the same used for ornament; drop of liquid, bubble; small knob in fore-sight of gun (gun b.); take aim at; (Arch.) moulding like a bead series, or small one of semicircular section; b. roll, list of names, long series, (orig. of persons to be prayed for); beadman, pensioner, one appointed to pray for, aintman. [ME bede f. OE gebet (or beads) &OEut. bédan]

bead, v.t. & i. Furnish with bb; string together; form or grow into bb. [f. prec.]

beading, n. In vb senses; also, a bead moulding. [BEAD see-ING]

beadie, n. Apparitor of trades guild or company; parish officer appointed by vestry. Hence beadishness n. [OE bydel f. OEut. bydilos f. biudan announce]

beadledom, n. Stupid officiousness. [-dom]

beady, a. (Of eyes) small & bright; covered with beads or drops. [BEAD]

beagle, n. Small dog tracking by scent formerly used in hare-hunting; spying, balliff, &c. [perh. f. F be-goucle open throat (beer gap)]

beak, n. Bird's bill (esp. in birds of prey, & when strong & hooked); similar mandible of other animals. (Other terms for the projection at prow of ancient war-ship; spout. Hence beaked a. [f. F bec I. LL becous of Gaulish origin]


beaker, n. Large drinking-cup; sipped vessel for scientific experiments. [ME biker cf. G becher perh. f. med. L bicariwm 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 balance); bight of a ship, (in niner, at a loss); ray or pencil of light; radiance; bright look, smile. [OE beam tree; com. Teut. cf. G baum, Du. boom, tree, & perh. Gk phuō, Skr. bhū, grow]

beam, v.t. & i. Emit (light) affection, &c.; shine. Hence beaming a. [f. prec.]

beamy, a. Radiant (rare); (of spears &c.) huge; broad (of ships). [BEAM]

bean, n. (Kinds of leguminous plants bearing smooth kidney-shaped seed in long pods;
similar seed of other plants, as coffee; full of...

be-m. n. Heavy partly carnivorous thick-turreted plantigrade quadruped; rough unmannerly person, whence bearish a...

bear (bär), n. [OE beran; cf. G bär, & perh. L ferae]. Heavy partly carnivorous thick-turreted plantigrade quadruped; rough unmannerly person, whence bearish a...

bear (bär), v. i. & t. (St. Exch.) Speculate for a fall; produce fall in price of stocks &c. [L. berere, verber.] 

beauti. n. Animal; quadruped; (Farming) bovine animal, esp. fattening cattle (collect. pl. beasts); animal for riding or driving; bruit that of a person that one dislikes; The B. A. Christ; the B., the animal nature in man. [L. bestia l. bestia.]

beauti-ness, n. Gluttony, drunkenness, obscenity; disgusting food or drink. [F. foll.]

beauti-y, a. Like a beast or its ways; brutish; unmanly, rude; dirty; (colloq.) undesirable. [L.]

beauti-ly, adv. ( slang). (Intensifying adj.) & adv. used in bad sense; cf. Jolly) very, regrettably, (b. drunk, wet, raining b. hard. [L.]

beauti-ly, v. t. & i. (past beat; p.p. beaten, but beat in dead-beat, often in sense surpassed, & 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. hollow, easily, be too hard for, perplex; move up & down (t. & i. of wings); move rhythmically (heart &c. beats, b. time, seconds, &c.); shift, drive, alter, deform, by blows (b. down, back, away, off; b. in, crush; b. down price or seller, b. down with; b. up eggs &c., reduce to froth, powder, paste; b. or b. out metal, forge); (Naut.) b. up, about, strive, take, against wind; strike (bushes, water) to rouse game (b. about the bush, approach subject slowly, shyly-shyly; 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, retire). [OE bætan; com. -Teut., cf. ON bauta 

beauti-ly, a. In vb. senses; also esp. worn hard, trite; shaped by the hammer; exhausted, dejected. [p.p. of beat]

beauti-ly, v. t. In vb. senses; esp. man employed to rouse game; implement for beating flat. [BEAT + -ER]

beautifica-tion, n. Making or becoming blessed. [L. beatificus (beatus p.p. of be -re; bless; & see -P] 

beautification, n. Making or becoming blessed. [R.C.Ch.] first step to canonization, announcement that dead person is in bliss. [F. l. beatifica (prec.) -ATION]

beauty, v. t. Make happy; (R.C.Ch.) announce as In (prec. [F. l. (prec., -FY])

beating, n. In vb. senses; esp. a chastisement; a defeat. [F. beat]

beaut-titude, n. Blessedness; (pl.) the blessings in Matt. v. 3-11. [F. l. beaudi -tud (beatus see BEAUTY, -TUBE]

beau, n. One's highest type of excellence or beauty. [F. l. (tul) = the ideal Beautiful (often misconceived in E as a beautiful ideal)]

beau ideal, n. One's highest type of excellence or beauty. [F. (tul) = the ideal Beautiful (often misconceived in E as a beautiful ideal)]

beau monde (bô maund), n. Fashionable society. [F.]

Beaufort, n. A Red Burgundy wine. beauteous (bô -z), a. Beautiful (poet.). [M Fr. beauté -ous (bô -z) /beautiful (poet).]
bedazzled, a. Dirty with rain and mud. [BE(-1), & see drabbble]

bedazzle, v.t. Wet (dress &c.) by trailing it, or so that it trails or hangs limp. [BE(-1) & DRABBLE]

bee, n. Four-winged stinging social insect (queen, drone, &c. &c.) working wax & honey; allied insects (Humble, Mason, Carpenter, B., &c.); poet; busy worker; meeting or combined work or amusement (church. U.S.). Be a b. to one’s b. pet; b. a. to be b. to one’s bonnet; be mad on some point; b.-bread, (honey &c.) pollen used as food by b.; b.-eaters, kinds of foreign bird; beehive; b.-line, straight between two places; b.-master, mistress, keepers of b.; B. orchis, with b.-shaped flowers; b.-step, straw hive; bee-wax, secreted by b. as comb material. v.t. Polish with this. [OE béo; com.-Teut. C. G biene perh. f. Aryan bi-, bear, quiver]


beestless b. b. (b. b.), n. The Devil; a devil. [L. l. G beeestesbub H. Heb. ba’al’bes bub fly-lord]

been, v.t. & i. See b. beere, n. Alcoholic liquor from fermented malt &c. flavoured with hops &c., including ale (pale) and porter (dark); other fermented drinks, as nettle-b.; ginger-b.; small b. (lit. weak b., fig.) trifling matters (think no small b. of, have high opinion of); b.-engine, for drawing b. at a distance; beerhouse, licensed for b., not spirit; b.-money, servant’s allowance in lieu of b.; b.-pull, handle of b.-engine. [OE beor; com.-Teut. & cf. bier; etym. dub.] b. beers, n. (pl. in the main threads) into which a warp is divided. [= bier, cf. porter in same sense in Scotland] b. eerry, a. Of, like, beer; esp. betraying influence of beer. [v.-y]


beeswing, n. Second crust in long-kept port; old wine. [BEE + WING, from its filmy look]


beetle, v.i. Overhang (of brows, cliffs); hang threateningly (of fate &c.). [f. prec.]

beetles. See BEEF b. felt (awl), v.t. & i. (fell.-fallen). Happen; happen to (person &c.). [OE baffelfan f. BE(-2) + fallan FALL; cf. G befallen]

belf, v.t. (ttt.). Suit, be fitted for; be incumbant on; be right. Hence belfting a., belftingly adv. [BE(-2) & FIT V.]

befog’s, v.t. (agg). Envelop in fog; obscure. [BE(-6) & FOG have]

befool, v.t. Dupe. [BE(-5) + FOOL n.]

befoul, adv., prep., & conj. (1) Adv. ahead (go b.); on the front (b. & behind); previous to time in question, already, in the past, (longb.). (2) Prep.: in front of (b. the mast); of common sailors; b. strayed, forward ahead of; under the impulse of (b. the wind, recall b. carry all b. you); in presence of (appear b. judge, bow b. authority; b. God = as God sees me; the question b. us); awaiting (world all b. them); earlier than (b. Christ, usu. abbr. &c. appended to dates reckoned backwards from birth of Christ); this or b. that (than); the c. of (b. the world) the c. of the b. is taken on than; rather than (would b. lieing). (3) Conj.: previous to the time when; rather than (would b. lie b. I lied). [OE beforan f. OF U. fora FORI]

beforehand, adv. In anticipation, in readiness b. b. with, anticipate, forestall; b. with the world, having money in hand. [orig: two wds: sense-developement doubtful]

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.); (abs.) ask 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 phr.) 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., find no acceptor. [perh. shortened f. F Béguiner be a beghard or béguir, lay brother of mendicant order named]. [L. bégare]

begging, adj. Inc. in the beggar, relating to or of a beggar. [L. bégare]

begot, v.t. (-tt, -got, -gotten). Procreate (usu. of father, sometimes of father and mother, cf. BEARD); give rise to, occasion. Hence b.getter a. [OE & Goth. bégian; see be(-2) & GERT]

beggar, n. One who begs; one who lives by begging; poor man or woman; (depreciatingly) fellow; (playfully) tittle b., youngest &c.; a good b. (= beggar), good at collecting for charities &c. [perh. = beghard see BEG & ARD]

beggar, n. Reduce to poverty; outshine, reduce to silence (b. description); b.-my-neighbour, card game. [L. prec.]

beggarly, a. Indigent; intellectually poor; mean, sordid. Hence b. galliness n. [BE(-2) + -LY]

beggary, n. Extreme poverty. [v-y]

begun, v.t. & i. (mn. began, begun). Commence (to do, doing, work &c., or abs.; in past, sense either 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; begin to do, to set to work at; come into being; have its commencement, nearest boundary, &c. (at some point in space or time); the b. world, start in life. [com.-W. G; OE bennian cf. G & Du. benniger (BE + gunan]
begone (awm.-chn), vb imperat. - be gone (more emphatically than go).

begone (awm.-chn), n. Kinds of plant with coloured perianths but no petals. [Michel Bevon c. 1680]

begott'en (ten), see BEGET.

begrim'd, v.t. Soil deeply. [BE(-)GRIM']

beguile (gid), v.t. Feel or show dissatisfaction at (thing), envy (one) the possession of. [BE(-)GRUDGE v.]

beguile (gid), v.t. Delude; cheat (person of, out of, or into doing); charm, amuse; divert attention from (toll, passage of time). Hence beguiler, n. beguilement, n. [BE(-)GRUDGE v. + obs. vb guile, see GUIDAL.]

beguine (ginhawb), n. House of beguines. [foll. + AGE]

beguine (ginhawb), n. Member of Netherlands lay sisterhood not bound by vows. [Lambert Beugue, founder 1190]

begum, n. Hindoo queen or lady of high rank. [Pers. gūm, gūm, f. East Turk. bigum, fem. of big prince (Osmanli bey)]

behal'f (afl), n. (Only in phr. 'or on in my &c. b', 'or on in ——'s b', 'or on b. or in b. of ——') on the part of, on account of, (a person); in the interest of (person or principle &c.).

behaviour, n. (Int. usu. with adv.) conduct oneself, act, (rarely abs. esp. to or of children) conduct oneself with propriety, b. towards, treat (well &c.); (refl. usu. of or to children, &c. without adv.) show good manners; (of machines &c. intr. or refl.) work (well, badly, &c.); behaved p.p. (with well, lit.), having good, bad, manners or conduct. [BE(-)GRUDGE v. + HAVE]

behaviour, n. Deportment, manners; moral conduct, treatment shown to or towards others. go b. (rarely abs.), go to b., b. of probation; way in which ship, machine, substance, &c. acts or works. [f. prec., the ending due to confusion w. obs. aver, harbour, haven', possession, = F avoir]

behead (hed), v.t. Cut the head from; kill in that way. [OE beheldan L be- (from) about + head head n.]

beheadeth, beholdeth (beh'- or b'h-'), n. Enormous creature. [Perh. Egyptian psech-mau water-ox (harpopotamus) assimilated to Heb. pl. of dignity of b'hemah beast, see Job xli. 24]

beheld, n. Command (poet.). [OE beheldan later beheld to command, & G heissen]

beheld, adv., prep., & n. In or to the rear of (of), on the further side (of), hidden (by), at one's back, towards what was one's rear, further back in place or time (than), past in respect, late, in reserve, in support of, in an inferior position (to), under the defence of, in the tracks of, outdone (by), in arrow (with); (n.) the posterior. Phr.: stay, leave, b., after others', one's own, departure or death; fail b., not keep up; b. that, refuse to consider; go b. one's words &c., look for secret motives on his part; b. one's back,

without his knowledge; b. time, unpunctual; b. the times, antiquated. [OE behidana (BE + hindan = G hinten f. hind- Hindo + -ana from)]

behindhand, adv. & prep. a. In arrear (of) payments &c.; out of date, behind time; ill-provided (with). [prec. + HAND, cf. BEFOREHAND]

behold, v.t. (beheld). See, become aware of by sight; (abs. in imperat.) take notice, attend. Hence beholder, n. [OE behaidan L seawe W. seihf, see see]

beholder, n. [In phr. to, for, on b., or the b. of, of use, advantage. [OE bifiht in bifiht-lic useful. Cf. G behu L Teut. bishfjan (BE + haf- fjan HEAVE cf. L capere take)]

behave, hoove, v.t. impers. Be incumbent on (person or) to do (something). [OE bishfan L bifiht see prec.]

beige (bash), n. Kinds of dress-material made of undyed and unbeached wool. [E = beige = beige = beige = beige -coloured, grey or brown, cf. It. bigio]

beiging, n. In and about: existence (in b., existing); constitution, nature, essence; anything that exists (the Supreme B., God); a person. [BE(-)ING]

beige-our, v.t. Thresh (lit. & fig.). [BE(-) + LAUD V.]

beiged, v.t. Overthrown by darkening (b.,) coming too late. [p.p. of obs. belate L belate = LATE]

beilage, v.t. Load with praise. [BE(-) + LAUD V.]

beilav, v.t. Coil (running rope) round cleat &c. to secure it; (sailor's sign in imperat.) stop!, enough!; belaying-pin, fixed wooden or iron pin for belaying on. [OE belecan cf. G belegen L BE(-) + LEAGAN LAY = lay round]

beil - (tsh), v.t. & i. Emit wind noisily from throat; utter noisily or drunkenly (abusive, blasphemous, or foul talk); (of gun or volcano) send out or up. [OE belician cf. Du. balken bray]

beil, n. Eruption; sound of gun, volcano; burst of flame. [f. prec.]

beileafer (tsh), n. Partly-coloured neckerchief. [Jim B. pugilist, see Eisen, -ed or -ed, n. Old woman, hag; virago. [earlier = grandmother f. bel- (cf. obs. beleire, & see BEAU expressing relationship + dam mother]

beileeguer (egger), v.t. Beeleego (lit. & fig.). [f. Du. belegeren camp round F. BE(-) + lieger a camp]

beilment, n. Tapering sharp-pointed fossil bone of extinct cuttlefish. [f. Gr bel- emnon dart + -ITE (2)]

beil espriec (r), n. (pl. beaux esprits pr. boz espre). A wit. [F]

beiletry, n. Bell tower, attached or separate; bell space in church tower. Hence beiltrieb a. [by dissim. f. OF beisfrei f. LL. *berefridus* f. Teut. (MHG berevrit prob. f. bergem shelter & OHG fridu peace); orig. sense, shed or tower for cover in besieging

beilgian, a. & n. (Native) of Belgium. [AN]

beilicia, n. (pl. beiliciae) of Belgium: of the ancient Belgae. [f. L Belgicen (Belgiae, -ic)]

beilgravian, a. Of, suited to, Belgivaria, fashionable London district. [f. Belgav Square f. ground landlord's Belgrave, Leica]

beili, n. The devil, the spirit of evil; master of B., one represents. [f. Heb. b'i-yaal (b'i not + yaal use) worthlessness]

belle, v.t. (lying). Give false notion of; fail for compounds of be- not given consult BE-.
to act up to (promise &c.); fall to justify (hope &c.) [OE beleogan f. BE(-) + leogan LIE] 
believe, v.t. & i. Have faith in, trust word of, (person); put trust in truth of a statement, efficacy of a principle, system, machine, &c., existence of anything; give credence to (person, statement, &c., or that- claus); be of opinion that; make b., pretend. Hence believable a., believer n. 
believing a. [ME bileven f. BE(-) + GE(6) ge/lefan cf. G glauben f. OTeut. as prec.] 
belike, adv. Probably, perhaps, (often iron.). [BE(-) BY prep. + LIKE a. (by what is likely)] 
belittle, v.t. Make small, dwarf; depreciate. [BE(-) LITTLE] 
bell, n. Hollow body of cast metal in deep cup shape widening at lip made to emit musical sound when struck; (Naut.) one to eight bb., half hours of watch; b.-shaped object, as flower corolla; in bottom of bell, b.-shaped, bell-shaped. carry away, the b., be first, win; b., book, &c., in candle, edition in eccles. cursing formula; sound, clear, as a b., quite sound or clear (in other senses besides the acoustic); b.-bird, Brazilian and Australian kinds with b.-like note; b.-bung, with warning b. rung by waves motion; b.-flower, any plant of genus Campanula; b.-founder, found; b.-foundry, caster, casting & manufactory, of b.; b.-glass, b.-shaped as cover for 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.-LG cf. Du. bel] 
bell, v.t. Furnish with bell(s); b. the cat, take b. danger of a common enterprise on oneself (tell b. tales & cautions). [bel] 
belladonna, n. (Bot.) Deadly Nightshade; (Med.) drug prepared from this. [mod. L f. It., = fair lady, perh. because a cosmetic is made from it] 
belle, n. Handsome woman; reigning beauty; (the b. of any place). [F, f. Libela fem. of bellus pretty see BEAU] 
belles-lettres (bél-lè-trs), n. Studies, writings, of the purely literary kind. Hence belletristic a. [F] 
bellicose, a. Inclined to fighting. Hence bellicosity n. [L bellicosus (bellum war, -IC, OE BELL)] 
belligerency, n. Status of a belligerent. [f. foli, see ENCY] 
belligerent, a. & n. (Nation, party, or person) waging 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. F biltlerant f. L belligerare wage war (bellum war, + gerere, -ER)] 
Belgica, n. (Anat.) Anatomical name for the horse. [L BELGICA] 
Bellona, n. War personified; woman of commanding presence. [L = goddess of war. f. bellum war] 
bellows (-o), v.i. & t., & n. Roar as a bull; shout, roar with pain; utter loudly and angrily (often out, forth); (of thunder, cannon, &c.) reverberate, roar; (n.) bellowing sound. [etym. dub.; cf. BEL] 
bellowing (-o), 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 belyg bag = BELLY; the present wd. of northern form belu, belu] 
belly, n. Capacity of human body below diaphragm with stomach & bowels & other contents, abdomen; (externally) lower front of body; corresponding parts of animals; stomach; the body as food consumer (cf. BACK), appetite, gluttony; the womb; cavity of anything; living part of a stone or coin; the socket or cup of a. lower or surface b.; worship, gluttony; b. timber, food; b.-pinched, starving; b.-ache, colic. Hence -bellied a. [ME belie, bely, f. OE běliy f. OTeut. belys bag f. beliyan swell; same wd. as BELLows] 
belly, v.t. & i. Swell out (usu. of sails, &c. with out). [f. prec.] 
bellyful, n. As much as one wants of anything, esp. of fighting. [-FUL] 
belong, v.i. Certain, be proper to, (to a duty, right, possession, natural or right accompaniment, example in classification, characteristic, part of a member or instrument in a machine); b. under or in, be rightly classified among. [BE(-) + obs. vb long pertaining f. OE gelang adj. dependent on (cf. the now dialectal 'along of') = OHG giang akin (perh. f. notion corresponding in length)] 
belongings, n. pl. A person's property, relatives, or luggage; everything connected with a subject. [f. prec.] 
beloved (as adj. or n. usu. -dv). [as vb, -dv). p.p., a., & n. (Forming past. 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(-) + LOVE] 
bellow (-o), adv. & prep. Adv. to or 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. flattery); down stream from; on inferior grade (b. the gangway) or to or greater depth than; covered by; lower in amount, degree, &c. than (b. one's breath, less audibly than); of lower rank &c. than; unworthy of. Cf. BENEATH, UNDER. [BE(-) BY + LOW] 
belt, n. Endoring strip of leather &c. worn round waist or baldric-wise to confine or support clothes or weapons &c. (hit below b. fight unfairly); cincture of earl or knight; strip of cloth, special surface, tree, &c. &c. &c. on or anything; endless strap connecting wheels of of armour plates under waterline of Great Liner &c. &c. [com.-Teut., cf. OHG balz perh. f. L balteus] 
belted, v.t. Put b. round (belted cruiser, with b. & metal-covered deck); fasten on with b.; mark with b. of colour &c.; thrust with b. [f. prec.] 
belvedere (-F), n. Raised turret to view scenery from. [IT. (bel beautiful, see BEAU, + vedere see)] 
bellying. See BELIE. 
beaut, n. Platform in ancient Athenian public assembly. [Gk] 
beau, v.t. Repair, or stain with mud; (pass.) be stuck in the mud. [BE(-) + MIRE] 
beau, v.t. Weep or express sorrow for or over. [OE beman f. BE(-) + man Mann, man] 
beau, v.t. Stupefy. [BE(-) + MUSEV.] 
beau (tash), 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 [Treasury, Front, Cross, bishops, bb.]; be raised to, be on the b., be (made) a judge or bishop; working-table of carpenter &c.; ledge in masonry or earthwork; b. ship (Nav.); [OET.] b., a. seat in cloister &c.; [OET.] b. mark, cut by surveyors to mark point in line of levels.

[ex. -Teut.; OE bene, cf. Sw. bänk, G bank, I. OTeut. bankis; same wd as bank¹, which came through Rom.]

Benecher, n. Senior member, sharing management of Inn, Court of [1].

Eccle; i. (Naut.) knot of various kinds (fisherman's, weaver's, &c.); (Herald.) parallel lines from dexter chief to sinister base (b. sinister in opposite direction, sign of bastardy); shape (half butt) in which hides are tanned (b. leather, the thickest, used for soles). [earlier meaning band, bond, which wds have taken its place in most senses; OE bend t. OTeut. band- st. of bandan bind¹; identified with OF bande, bandé, bande² [2].

bend², n. Bending, curve; bent part of anything. [f. fol. v. t. & l. (past bent, p.p. bent exc. in bended knees).] 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 gerund or noun); attach with b. or knot (cable, sail); turn (b. & l.) in new direction (steps, eyes); incline (l. & r.) from the perpendicular (head), bow, stoop, submit, (to or before), force to submit (will &c.). [OE bene raid = ON benda join, strain, I. OTeut. bandaj- string, band; the orig. sense is stringing the bow]

benefit, benefit², adv. & prep. Below, under, underneath, (poetic, archaic, & literary, but usual in b. contempt &c., not worth despising &c., b. one, unworthy of him). [OE beneo than = ne+than of G nielen t. OTeut. nithar nether + than = that one below]

benedictive (tt), n. Blessing invoked; grace at table; the B., one of the canicles. [L. = bless ye, imperat. of benedicere -dict- (bene well + dicere speak)]

benedick, n. Newly married man, esp. confreres of a bachelor who marries. [Shakep., Much A do]

benedictine, a & n. (Mönk) of the order founded 529 by St Benedict, black monk; a liqueur. [f. F bénédictin f. L benedictus p.p. see BENEDICT]

beneficence, n., beneficient, a. Doing good, (showing) active kindness. Hence beneficently² adv. [f. L benedictia n. and beneficentius a., compar. beneficientior, (bene well, and see -FIC, -ENCE)]

beneficial (shl), a. Advantageous; (Law) of, having the usufruct of property. Hence beneficially, adv. [f. L beneficitalis L beneficialis (Beneficis, -AL)].

beneficiary (sha-), a. & n. (Law) holder, holding or held, by feudal tenure; holder of a living; receiver of benefits. [f. L beneficiarius, see BENEFIC, -ARY]

benefit (sha), a. Advantage (for the b. of, on behalf of); exemption from ordinary courts by the privilege of one's order (b. of clerical seigneurage); performance at theatre, game &c., of which proceeds go to particular players (—b. o., b. night, b. match); b. club, society for mutual insurance against illness or age. [ME & AF benefet t. I. benefactum neut. p.p. of benefacere do well]

benefit², v.t. & l. Do good to; receive b. (by thing). [f. prec.]

beneficiency, n. Desire to do good, charitable feeling; (Eng. Hist.) forced loan. [f. OF bënevolence L L benedoloria n. benevolence -enis = foll.]

benevolent, a. Desirous of doing good, charitable. Hence benevolent² adv. [f. Of beneficent t. benevolent n. beneficent ens well wishing (selle wish)]

Bengal, a. & l. A. R. light, firework used for signals; B. stripes, striped gingam, orig. from B.; B. tiger, the tiger proper. [Indian province]

Bengali, -a-lee, (aw.), n. & a. (Native, language) of Bengali. [t. native Bangali]


benign, a. Kind, kindly, to inferiors; gracious, salutary. Hence benignancy n.; benignantly² adv. [recent formation f. prec. on anal. of malignant]

benignities, -ities, a. Or kind, kindness, (used in the old). [f. Of benignité t. benignitatem (BENIGN, -TY)]

bénisón, n. A blessing (archaic). [=BENEDICTION, see -SON]

Benjamin, n. Youngest child, darling. [Gen. xii. 4]

benjamin², n. = BENZOIN; B. tree, (a) that yielding benzoin, (b) a N.-Amer. shrub with aromatic bark. [corruption of BENZOIN]

bennet, n. See HERB b., and foll.

bent, a. Reedy rushlike stiff-stemmed grass of various kinds (with pl., or collect.) (also bennet) stiff-flowing stalk, old stalk of grasses; couch-grass; Way B., Stool B., &c., kinds of plant; heath, uncenclosed pasture. [OE beoneth perh. = G binse rush]

bent², a. Twisted, inclination, bias, tendency: to the top of one's b., to heart's content. [f. BENDE on P anal. of present, extent]

bent³. See BEND³

Benthism, n. Greatest happiness of the greatest number as guiding principle of ethics. So Benthamite¹ n. (Jeremy Bentham, 1738-1832; see -ISM 3)
bespeak, v.t. (past -spoke, p.p. -spoke, spoken). Engage beforehand; order (goods); stipulate for; speak to (poet.); suggest, be evidence of; bespeak bootloader &c. (prop. bespeak-bootloader), opposed to suggest-made-demonstratively. [OE bespræken; see BE-(3) & SPEAK]

besprent, p.p. (poet.). Sprinkled (with); scattered about. [f. OE bespræcnan &c. bespræcnan causal of springjan springjan.]

besprinkle, v.t. Sprinkle or strew over (with liquid or solid, also with the liquid &c. as stated or obj.). [ME besprinkle frequent of OE bespræcnan, see prec. & LE]

beszermer, a. & n. B. process, for decarbonizing & desiliconizing pig-iron by passing currents of air through it when molten & so making B. iron, B. steel, or B. [Sir H. B., inventor 1886]

best, a. & adv. (superl. of good, well). Of, in, the most excellent kind, way, often (like good, well, used for specific adj. & adv. as kindest, most skillfully). Phr. b. the part, most; had b., would find it wisest to; b. man, bridegroom’s father; with b. face, for face at full pace; bad is the b., no good event possible; with the b., as well as anyone; do one’s b. all one can; be at one’s b. in the state; one’s b. or Sunday b., clothes; have the b. of it, win in argument &c.; make of things, being contented; make of the b. of one’s day, go as fast as possible; at b., on the most hopeful view; did it for the b., with good intentions; to the b. of one’s power &c., as far as one’s power &c. allows; the b. is the enemy of the good, too high standard bars progress. [OE beost; com.-Teut. f. O.E. batost cf. better (1)]

better, a. & n. (comp. of good, well). Of, in, a more excellent kind, way (often, like good, well, for specific wd as more virtuous, more plentifully). Phr. no b. than, practically; no b. than one should be, improper; one’s b. feelings, higher self; b. part, most; b. wife; b. fare &c.; half the b. above; had b., would find it wisest to; be, get, b. less unwell; b. than one’s word, more liberal than one promised to be; one’s b., more skilled person; one’s b., people of higher rank; get the b. of, defeat, outwit; know b., refuse to accept statement, not be so foolish as to do something; think b. of, change one’s mind; change for the b.; b. off, richer, more comfortable. [OE beetera; com.-Teut. cf. G besser better f. O.E. batost &c. better &c. &c.]

better, v.t. & i. Amend, improve; surpass (a feat, &c.). b. oneself, get b. situation &c. &c. Hence betterment n. [ME beteren cf. G bessern & see prec.]

better, -or, n. One who bets. [BET + -ER]

between, prep. & adv. (the orig. restriction to relations involving only two limits) still tends to be observed wherever among is ade.

be...
binnacle, n. Box on deck holding compass.
[Earlier bitacle t. Sp. bitácula t. L. habitationem lodge (habitation dwell f. habère hold); confusion with bin]

binocular, a. & n. (Field or opera glass) adapted for two eyes. [f. L. binus two together + accusa eye + AR]

bi-, 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. binominus (= L. binominis) having two names, f. b.(1-a) + nomen name]

bi-, n. Binomial, Consisting of two names (esp. b. system of scientific nomenclature by genus & species). [f. L. binominis see proc. + AL]

bio-, 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 zōe).

biogenesis, n. Hypothesis that living matter arises always from living matter. [Proc. + Gk genesis]

biograph, n. Photographic reproduction of continuous action. [Bio + Graph]

biograph, n. Person whose life is written or formed as correl. to biographer; see foll. & -er.

biography, n. Written life of a person; branch of literature dealing with persons' lives; life-course of a living being. So biography.

bio-grapher, a. Person whose life is written or formed as correl. to biographer; see foll. & -er.

biographical, adj., biographically adv. [f. late L. biographia see bio, -graphy]

biological, adj. [Bio + -logical]

bioplast, en. The germinal matter, a small separate portion of it, from which all living things spring. [Bio + Gk plasma thing moulded, plastos moulded (plasmol to moulded)]

biroscope, n. -photograph. [Bio + scope]


bin, n. 1. A. (1-c) + PINNATE 2. B. Biplane, n. Two-plane aeroplane. [Bi-]

bipinnate, a. Having lobes that themselves have lobes. [Bi-(1-c) + Pinnate]

biplane, n. Two-plane aeroplane. [Bi-]

bipod, n. With two poles or extremities. [Bi-(1-a)]

bipontine, a. Printed at Zwillbrücken (editions of classics). [Bi- two + L. pons pontis bridge (transl. of the name) + INE]

biquadratic, a. & n. (Number) of the fourth power, square of a square; b. equation, in which the unknown quantity is b. [Bi-(1-b)]


birth, v.t. Flog with a b. [f. prec.]

bird, n. Feathered vertebrate; game b., esp. the partridge; little b., unnamed informant; b. of a feather, people of like character; b. beautiful, ornamental; b. is flown, prisoner &c. escaped; kill two b.b. with one stone, gain two ends at once; b. of Joc, eagle, of Juno, peacock, of paradise, New Guinea family with beautiful plumage, of passage, migratory (also fig. of sojourner), of prey, member, 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, b.; b.-fame, sticky stuff spread on twigs to catch b.b.; b.-seed, special seeds given to caged birds; b.‘s eye, kinds of plant with small bright round flowers as Mealy Primrose or Germander speedwell, (to-basco) in which ribs are cut as well as flower, long broad, long beak, common toestic, &c. (as seen from above, or resume of subject of pattern &c.) marked with spots; b.‘s foot, kinds of vetch, fern, trefoil, & starfish; b.‘s nest, b.‘s nest, nest of b., kinds of plant as Wild Carrot, b.-n. orchid, (v.i. esp. in gerund) hunt for nests. (b. bird; excx. 1 b. of name)

bireme, n. Ancient galley with two banks of oars. [f. L. biremis f. Bi-(1-a) + remus oar]

biretta, n. Square cap worn by R.-C. and some Anglican clerics. [f. L. biretta f. LL. birretum birrus silk or wool cap -ro b. Gk purpuras flame-coloured]

birth, n. Bringing forth of offspring (so many at a b.); coming into the world (give b. to); origin, beginning; parentage, descent, inherited position; noble lineage, high-born people; new b., regeneration; birthday, (anniversary of) day of one’s b. (b.-d. present, given on this; b. book, book for entries in certain kinds of honours, knighthoods &c. given on King’s b.-d.); b.-mark, on one’s body or from b. (so b.-blindness &c.); b.-place, at which one was born; b.-rate, percentage of births to population; birthright, rights belonging to one as eldest son, as born in a certain station or country, or as a human being. (ME byrthe the prob. f. ON byrthr f. OTeut. (ga)byrthis f. beran bear 3 + THI)

bis, adv. (Mus.) over again, repeat. Twice (calling attention to a double occurrence in references &c.). [f. OE] (f. L. bis two)

biscuit, n. (Kilt) & a. Piece of unleavened 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 f. f). Of biscoit (L. bis, coactus p.p. of coquare cook)

bise, n. Keen dry N. wind in Switzerland, S. France, &c. [f.]

bisect, v.t. Cut or divide into two (usu. equal) parts. Hence bisectrix n. [Bi-, L. secare cut-]

bisector, n. Bisecting line. [OR]

bisexual, a. Of two sexes; having both sexes in one individual. [Bi-(1-a) + Sexual]

bishop, n. Clergyman consecrated as ecclesiastical governor of a diocese; b. in partibus infidelium, 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 1568; b.’s cap, -hat, -leaves, -weed, various plants. [OE. biscof f. L. b. Gk. episkopos overseer (epi + skopeo - looking)]

bishops’ pruce, n. (OE. biscofpruce price (prec. + rice realm cf. G. reich)]

bisk, n. Rich soup made by boiling down birds &c. [f. F. bisque crayfish soup]

bisnuth (z-), n. A reddish-white metal. [G. new wismut], etym. dub.

bit, n. 1. Word, n. 2. Word of two species, also aurochs formerly over Europe, and still in Lithuania, (also buffalo) about Rocky Mountains. [f. L. bison -onis f. OTeut. wisand cf. OE wesend, OHG wisan]

bisque, n. (Tennis) right of scoring one point without winning it at any time in the set. [F. etym. dub.]
completed; b. friar, Dominican; b. game, B. Grouse (& see b. cock); black-guard, scoundrel; b. guard, guard; b. tactics, guardly; 1 a., black-guardism 2 n., (v.t.) cal blackguard, abuse scurrilously (orig. collect. n., applied at various times to menials of royal household, camp-followers, bodyguard, criminal class, & vagrants); b.-head, kinds of b.; b.-ing, of b.; b.-lock (as R. H. of C. P. [COBUTTA]); b.-jack, tarred-leather wine-bottle; b.-lead, (polish with plum-bago [named from marking like lead]); blackleg, swindler esp. on turf, workman who works for master whose men are on strike (orig. of senses unknown); b.-like, look like, b.-like, (Hist.) tribute exacted by freebooters for protection & immunity, (mod. v.t. & n.) (for force to make) payment for not revealing disgraced secrets &c., whence blackmaîler 1 n. (obs. maînt. OF mai f. ON mai agreement perh. = OHG maîl assembly); b. Maria, vehicle for taking prisoners from & to gaol; b. monk, Benedictine; b. pudding, sausage-shaped blood, suet, &c.; B. Rod, gentleman usher of Lord Chamberlain's department, House of Lords, & Carter; b. sheep, scoundrel; blacksmith, smith working in iron; blacksmith, (Hist.) thruster, thorn shrub bearing white flowers before leaves & small plums or sloes (black-thorn winter, time of its flowering, cold with NE winds), cudgel or walkingstock of this; B. Watch, 42nd Highlanders (f. orig. uniform). Hence b. o'clock 2 a., b. o'kness n. [OE OHG bläken; b. black,- perh. cogn. w. G kplieg'd burn] b. n. B. Colour; b. paint, dye, varnish; b. speck, fungus, smut, in wheat &c.; particle of soot; b. clothes; negro or negroes, whence blacksky 2 n. [v.t. proc.] b. v.t. Make; polish with blacking; b. out, obliterate. [f. b. blackamoor, n. Negro; dark-skinned person. [BLACK 1 + MOOR] b. v.t. Make, grow, black or dark; speak evil of (person's character). [ME b. black 1 n. (v. b. blacken 1 n.)] b. n. In vbl sense: also, paste or liquid for blackening boots. [-ING] b. n. Membranous bag in human & other animal bodies (esp. the urinary b., also gall, air, swimming, -b.) the same or part of it prepared for various uses, inflated &c. (f. G) anything inflated & hollow, wordy man; windbag; inflated pericarp or vesicle in plants & seaweeds (b. wrack, common sea-weed with these in its fronds). Hence b. 2 a. [OE blêdre, com.-Teut. cf. G blatter f. O.Teut. blîdrôm f. vb. blâ- blose -I + drôn instr. suf. (Hence b. b.) b. n. (Vague & poet.) leaf; flat lanceolate leaf esp. of grass & cereals; whole of such plants before ear comes (in the b.); (Bot.) expanded part of leaf apart from foot stalk; flattened part of instrument, as car- bed, spade, paddle-wheel; cutting-piece of chisel, tool as sword, chisel, knife; sword; also b.-bone flat bone, esp. shoulder-b. as joint of meat or otherwise; jovial, hectoring, gay, &c. fellow (usu. with epithet). Hence (-) b. 2 a. [OE blâd; com.-Teut., cf. G blatt, perf. part. to form of Arminian b. O.Teut. vb. blôd e. b. b. b. -I f. L flore OE not using blâd, but blêf, in the vegetable sense, it is likely that the mod. use is a transfer of f. sword-b., helped by med.L blâдум, OF bled (now blêd), corn] b. n. Bileberry (-shl), a. Cloyed, tired of pleasure. [F]

**blæsto** 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 explosive used in blasting operations; b.-furnace, smelting furnace into which compressed hot air is driven by engine. [OE blæste, cogn. f. O.F. bläste, f. O.Teut. blästus, f. bläsen blow see BLÆS] **blæs**, v.t. Blow up (rocks &c.) with explosives; wither, shrivel, blight, (plant, animal, limb, prosperity, character; esp., with subj. God understood, in curses, whence blasted, damnable). [f. prec.]

**blæstoderm**, n. Germinal membrane round yolk in impregnated ovum, dividing later into three layers (epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast) from which all parts of the animal are developed. [prec. + Gk derma skin (derō lay on)]

**blæt** n. Noise, vulgarly clamorous. Hence **blæt** adj. N. [prob. invented by Spencer, f. L. xili. 37. b. beast] perh. in sense beating

**blæze** n. Bright flame or fire (in a b. on 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 blæze, blæs, to blaze, to shine.]

**blæze**, v.t. Burn with flame (b. up, burst into b.); be brilliantly lighted; burn 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; (Hun.) blazing scent, very strong (opp. to cold scent). [f. prec.]

**blæze**, n. White mark on horse’s or ox’s face, or made on tree by chipping bark to mark route. [from 17th c. = ON blesir star on horse’s forehead, cf. G bläse in same sense & G blase pale]

**blæz** v.t. Mark (tree, and so path) by chipping bark. [f. prec.]

**blæz** v.t. Proclaim as with trumpet, esp. b. abroad, spread (news) about. [prob. f. O.N. blæs, f. O.Teut. blæsian f. root blæ- cf. L flare blow b.] **blæzer** n. Coloured jacket for boating, golf, &c. (slang) outrageous lie. [BLÆZE + -GR]

**blæzon** n. Heraldic shield, coat of arms, bearing or banner; correct description of these; record, description, esp. of virtues &c. [f. F blason etym. dub.; origin meaning shield in lit. sense]

**blæzon** n. v.t. Describe or paint (arms) heraldically; inscribe (object) with arms, names, &c., in colours or ornamentally; give insignia of rank or station to; pretentiously. Hence **blæzonment** n. [f. prec. partly confused in sense with BLASE]

**blæzonry**, n. (Art of describing or painting) heraldic devices, armorial bearings; brightly coloured display. [prec. &y. —blæz for L. blæsus forming vb adj. active or passive (penetrabilis penetrate or penetrable) b. vb or p.p. stem. L has —b., —eb., —ib., or —ab., acc. to conjug. (-ib. also f. p.p. stems as flexibilis). F in making new wds uses only -able: E vacillates between this & using -ible w. L 3rd-con.] or p.p. stems, -able elsewhere; to this confusion, incurable at present, is added that between -able & -able; -able is now only used after soft c, q, (cf. navigable, manageable); it is also used arbitrarily in some wds to affect the vowel of the previous syllable (famable). See also -able, -ible.

**bleach** (teh), v.t. & i. Whiten by exposure to sunlight or by chemical process; bleaching-powder, (so-called) chloride of lime. [OE bleacan; com. -Teut. f. O.Teut. blákan cf. OE blæc pale]

**bleak** n. Small river fish, & allied seafood, of various species. [prob. f. ON bláki, f. O.Teut. blákan, white cf. prec.]

**bleak** v.t. a. Wanting colour; bare, exposed, windswept; chilly; dreary. [perh. nor. form of obs. bleach, bleche, OE blec variant of OF bleo bleed]

**blear** (-f), a., & v.t. (Make) dim-sighted, dull, slimy, (eyes or mind); (make) indistinct in outline; b.-eyed, having bleary eyes; without foresight or penetration. [ME blier adj., etym. dub.]

**bleat**, v.t. & t. & n. (Make) sheep’s goat’s, or calf’s; cry; speak &c. (b. out, say) feebly or foolishly. [OE blétan, com. -WG cf. Du. blaten, G blöchen]

**bleb** n. Small blister or bubble on skin, in water or glass; E. unit of making bubble with air (f. OF blew b.)

**bleed** v.t. & 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 blédan f. O.Teut. blōdjan (cf. G bluten) f. blōdum BLOOD]

**blémish** v.t. Mar, spoil the beauty or perfection of, sully. [f. OF blemir (-ris?) f. blaisme, blémme, bléme, pale, etym. dub.] **blemish** n. Any physical or moral defect, stain, flaw. [f. prec.]

**blesch** (teh), v.t. & i. Start aside, flinch, quail; close the eyes to, disguise from oneself.

[there is OE blecan cheat, & prob. connexion & confusion with BLINK]

**blend** v.t. & i. (blended or blend). Mix (things) together (esp. sorts of tea, spirit, to get certain quality); mingle (t. & i. of element) intimately with; mix (components) so as to be inseparable & indistinguishable; become one, form harmonious compound; pass imperceptibly into each other (esp. of colours). There is OE blando mix, but ME blends is prob. f. ON blanda]

**blénd** n. Mixture made of various sorts of tea, spirits, &c. [f. prec.]

**blénde** n. Native sulphide of zinc. [G blendenädes Erz deceiving ore ‘because while looking for it yielded no lead’]

**Blemheim** (-elm), n. & a. Kind of spaniel; B. Orange, golden-coloured apple. [Duke of Marlborough’s seat at Woodstock]

**bléno-, blénna-, stem of many wds in pathology. Of mucus. [G blénoi mucus]

**bléno** n. Small spiny-finned sea-fish. [as prec. (through L blennius) from mucus coating of its scales]
bli\ndage (adj), n. Screen for troops in formation, sl̤es, etc. [-2/4] 1
bli\ndfold, n.v. Dephrize (eyes, person) of sight with bandage (also fig., [corruption (through notion of folding) of ME blindfelden (fell v.) strike blind, chiefly used in p.p., whence the -d, which helped the confusion])

bli\ndfold, n. & adv. With. By eyes bandaged; without circumspection. [p.p., earlier blindfelded see prec.]

blindly, adv. Without seeing, gropingly; recklessly. [-LY]

blind\nness, n. Want of sight; want of intellectual or moral sense, folly, recklessness. [-NESS]

blink, v.t. & t. Move the eyelids; look with eyes opening and shutting; shut the eyes for a moment; shine with unsteady light, cast momentary gleam; ignore, shirk consideration of, (esp. the fact). [ME blinken, more usu. blinken; cf. Du. & G blinken perh. f. stem blík-

blink, n. Momentary gleam or glimpse; (also iic-b.) whiteness about horizon, reflection of distant ice-fields. [f. prec.]

blim\nker, n. In vb sense; also, (usu. pl.) screen(s) preventing horse from seeing side-ways. [-X]

bliss, n. Gladness, enjoyment; perfect joy, blessedness; being in heaven. Hence bliss-

ful a, bliss\nfully adv., bliss\nfulness n. [OE blíth (blíthe BLÍTHE + OE. suf. -sýd)]
the sense has shifted from earthly to heavenly joy by confusion with bless]

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 bb.; (shing) bore, waste time of. [ME blíster perh. f. ON blístr-swellings (blísa to blow)]

blíthe (-dh), a. Gay, joyous, (chiefly poet.). Hence blíth\ny adv., blíth\some adj. [OE blíth, com.-Teut, cf. OHG blíthi perh. f. vb blíth-

blizz\rard, n. Blinding snow-storm. [first common in U.S. newspapers in severe winter 1880-1; limit, cf. blow, blind, blïnd, & see -ARD]

blóat1, v.t., bloater, n. Cure (herring) by salting & smoking slightly into bloated herring or bloater. [f. obs. adj. bloat ME blote perh. = ON blótr-2aked]

blóat2, v.t. & i. bloated, a. Inflated, swell (t. & i.); (chiefly in p.p. as adj.) puffed up, esp. with glutony, overgrown, too big, pampered. [f. obs. adj. bloat ME blote, limit., cf. BLES]

blo\bber-lipped, a. With thick protruding lips. [limit, cf. BLES; blabber, blabber, are found in same sense]

blo\ck1, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b.); child like his father esp. in character; -b. & -ch., with razor, waste ingenuity &c.; large piece of wood for chopping or hammering on (the b., death by beheading) or mounting horse from; mould for shaping hats on, shape; barber's b., wooden head for wigs; pulley, system of pulleys mounted in case; piece of wood engraved for carving, building anything; unhewn lump of rock; prepared piece of building-stone; collection of buildings bounded by (usu. four) streets; stolid or hard-hearted person, whence blockish a.; obstruction, (Parl.) notice that a bill will be
skin; dab of ink or colour; (school slang) blotting-paper. Hence blotch3, blotted3. [f. blot & vb.]
blotting-paper. Hence blotch4, blotchy4. [as. f. blot & vb.]
blotter. a. & n. Piece of painting or description done with heavy blotted touches. [e.g.]
blowsie (ows), n. Workman's loose linen or cotton upper garment usu. belted at waist (cf. chintz French); woman's loose light rebub. vb. only to waist, and there belted. [f. etym. dub.]
bloody (bloy), v. & t. blue; blown & in sense 'cursed', 'blowed'. (of wind, air, 'it') move along, act as air-current, (b. great guns, violent gale); send strong air-current from mouth (b. hot & cold, valetta), puff, pant; (of whales) eject air & water; cause air-current by means of (b. below); exhaust of breath (esp. in pass.); send out by breathing (b. air into); blow off steam, get rid of superfluous energy; (with adv. & prep.) drive, be driven, by blowing, pass a machine (wind instrument, note or signal on or with it, or with it as subject to blow f. or i.; b. one's own trumpet, praise oneself); direct air-current at (b. fingers, fire; b. out, extinguish); clear by air-current (noose, egg); b. up, inflate, shatter or be shattered by explosion, explode, remove; (slang) betray; (of files) deposit eggs in; (slang) curse, confound, (I'll be blown if & c.); b. upon, stale, discredit, tell tales of; blowball, seed-head of dandelion &c.; blowfly, the Meat fly; blowhole, nostril of whale &c.; vent for air, smoke, &c.; in tunnel &c.; blowpipe, tube for heating flame by blowing air or other gas into it, tube used in glass-blowing. Amer.Ind. dart tube. [OE bladuan cf. OHG blathan f. OE tue, blægan cf. L fláre]
bloody, n. Blowing, taste of fresh air; blowing of flute, one's nose, &c.; = FLY1; blow; b. out, slanging, abundant meal or food. [f. prec.]
bloody (bloy), v. (bloy, blow, blown). Burst into, be in, flower. [OE bladuan cf. OHG blathan, G bittehen, f. OE tue, blægan f. L flos]
bloom4, n. Blossoming (in full b. & c.). [f. prec.]
blooming (bloom ing), v. & adj. (bloom ing), n. Hard stroke with fist, instrument, &c.; disaster, shock; come to, exchange, bd., fight; strike a b. for, against, help, oppose; at one b., in one operation. [f. 15th c., etym. dub.]
bloomer, n. In vbl senses of BLOW2; also: apparatus for intensifying a fire's draught, esp. sheet of iron before grate-hot, escape of gas, or fissure allowing it, in coal mine. [BLOW1, 2]
bloody, a. Windy, wind-swept. [BLOW1, 2]
bloody, blyowzy, (blyowzy), adv. Red-faced, coarse-looking, dishevelled. [f. obs. n. blowzy bloomy, wristy, etym. dub., but suggesting blow & blow]
blub, v. (schoolboy slang). Shed tears. [short for BLOOBURR]
blubber1, n. Whale fat; jelly-fish (sailor's name); weeping. [ME bluber; prob. imit. (obs. meaning 'foaming, b. hole', B. Blas, BUBBLE]
blubber2, a. Swollen, protruding, (of lips, [as prec.]
blubber, blubberr, v. & t. Uutter with sores, weep noisily; wet, disfigure, swell, (face) with weeping. [as prec.]
blood, blood, blood, (-k), n. pl. Old-fashioned low boots or high shoes. [named after the Prussian Field Marshal Blücher]
bludgeon (-d)en, n., & v.t. (Strike repeatedly with) heavy-headed stick. [etym. dub.; from 18th c. only]
blue1, a. Coloured like the sky or deep sea (also of things much paler, darker, &c., as smoke, distant hills, moonlight, bruises &c.); baffled by or from; (of anything) as b.-black, deep b., NAVY b., Prussian b.; b. look, nervous, depressed; b. sunk, uncontrollable; true b., faithful; dressed in b. (Foot Guards B.); the B. (squadron), one of three divisions (Red, White, B. of Navy); belonging to a particular party, as. C. B.; (of women) learned (see BLUESTOCKING); b. till all's b., to drunkenness. Bluebell, (Scotland & N. Eng.) light-blue flowered Campanula growing in dry places & flowering in summer & autumn, barebell, (S. Eng.) wild hyacinth, b. blue or b. ever growing in moist places & flowering in spring; b. birth; b. book, Parliamentary or Privy-Council report; b. bottle, B. Cornflower, Moat fly or Blowfly; b. coat boy, scholar in charity school, esp. Christ's Hospital; b. devils, depression; b. gum, kind of eucalyptus tree; bluejacket, sailor, man in Navy (US); b. Jack, b. Jack, signals; B. Manile, one of four pursuivants of College of Arms; once in a b. moon, very rarely; b. mould, in certain cheeses when mature; B. Peter, b. flag with white square, holstered before sailing; b. pill, mercurial & iron powder; b. ribbon, ribbon of the Order of the Garter, greatest honour in any sphere, sign of teetotalism; b. rock, kind of pigeon; b. ruin, bad gin; blue-stocking, woman having or affecting literary tastes & learning (Blue Stocking Society in sense 'not in full evening dress') name given to meeting at 1730 at houses of Mrs. Montague &c. to talk on literature &c. instead of playing cards; blue-worsted, i.e. ordinary, stockings were worn by some of the men attending instead of black silk; b. water, open sea; b.-water school, strategists regarding the fleet as sufficient defence for Great Britain. Hence blue-boat (b.); blue-washer n. [ME bles f. OF blet f. OHG blido f. OE tue, blægan cf. L flávis]
blue2, n. B. colour; b. pigment; b. powder used by laundresses; b. cloth &c.; the sky (SOLT1 from the b.); the sea; (pl. the Royal blue &c.; colour or material of the British Army; badge given to) one who has represented his university in athletics &c.; = BLUE1; stocking; (pl.) the dumps. [f. prec.]
blue3, v.t. Make b.; treat with laundress's b. [f. BLUE1]
blue4, a. With perpendicular broad front (of ship's bows, cliffs); of person, manner abrupt, blunt, frank, hearty. Hence bluefily adv. bluefulness n. [naut. wd., etym. dub., but cf. MDu. biaf, flat, broad]
bluff1, v. & t. (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 tail. etym. dub.]
bluff2, n. Overbearing demeanour, threats designed to operate without action. [f. prec.]
blunder1, v. & t. Move blindly, stumble, (often on, along); b. upon, find by fluke; make gross mistake; mismanage (a business &c.); utter thoughtless, peremptory or waste by mismanagement. Hence blunderer1, n. blundering2, v. & t. [ME bloundren, perh. f. obs. blond, bland, mix. cf. BLEND, + ER]
blunder2, n. Stupid or careless mistake. [prob. f. prec., but found earlier]

blunderhead, n. =DUNDERHEAD (cf. prec.).

blunge (-), v.t. (Pottery) mix (clay, flint-powder, &c.) with water by revolving machine. [after plunge, blend].

blunt, a. & n. Dull, not sensitive; without edge or point; plain-spoken; hence bluntness (-ish) a. (N.) short thick needle; (slang) ready money. [1]

bluntly, adv. Make less sharp or sensitive.

blusterous, a. & n. Unlike the natural size or shape; counterfeit.

bluster, v.t. & l. Smear (clear writing &c.) with ink &c.; sulily, disfigure; make indistinguishable; efface; dim (perception &c.) (as prec.).

bluster, v.t. Burst out with, utter abruptly. [lim. to, spurt, &c.].

blush (-), v.t. & i. Become (in the face; also with face &c. as subj.) with shame or other emotion; be ashamed (to, &c.), red; be red, pink. Hence blushingly, adv. [ME blisshe, blische, blische, OE bliscian; cf. wds in ON & LG pointing to a st. bliss- vb root bliss-glow (Du. blussen blush, glimmer)].

blush, n. Glance, glimmer, (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.). [cf. prec.]

blusterous, a. & n. Like the natural size or shape; genuine.

boast, v.i. & t. Brag of or about; vaunt, brag of, brag that; possess as thing to be proud of. Hence boastful a., boastfully, adv., boastfulness n. [ME besten, etym. dub.]

boat, n. Small open oared or sailing vessel, fishingship, mail packet, or small steamer (take b., embark; have oar in everyone's b. of busybodies; in the same b., with like risks and duties, of a share in &c.); boat, 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; bateau, herry-out or rower or oarler of b. for hire; b.-bil, U.S. Amer. hero; boatrace, between rowing boats; boatswain (b'wain), ship's officer in charge of sails, rigging, &c. & summoning men to duty with whistle [late OE bautewn, cf. icel. svina & see SWAIN]. Hence boatage (b.-age).

boathook, n. [OE beth hook cf. ON bót (OE) bair; base b., b., b., &c.]. Hence 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; bateau, herry-out or rower or oarler of b. for hire; b.-bil, U.S. Amer. hero; boatrace, between rowing boats; boatswain (b'wain), ship's officer in charge of sails, rigging, &c. &c. &c. & summoning men to duty with whistle [late OE bautewn, cf. icel. svina & see SWAIN]. Hence boatage (b.-age).

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with forth) give mental shape to; exhibit in outward shape; typify. [f. prec.]

Boecian (bōs'ē-ən), a. & n. Crass, dull (person). [of Gk nation derided by Athenians]

Boer, n. & a. (Of) Dutch or Dutch-descended S.-Africans(s). [Dutch, peasant, farmer, cf. G bauer & see book]

Boog', n. [Peice of wet spongy ground mosses (in many plant names as b. violet, butterwort, b. berry, cranberry); b. butter, fatty hydrocarbon found in Irish peat-b.; b. oak, ancient preserved in black state in peat; b. trotter, Irishman. Hence bogg'y a., boggin' n. [f. Ir. or Gael. bopach (bog soft)]

Boog's, v.t. Suburn. In (usu. in pass.).

Boog', n. A priyly (vulgar).

Bozey, Col. Bogey, (g. -ny), n. Score that good golf player should do hole or course in. [f. BOOGY as imaginary person]

Boggie, v.i. Start with fright, shy; hesitate, demur, at or about; equivocate; fumble. [var. of BOGLE used as vb]

Bögle (g.-l), n. Under-carriage with two or more wheel-pairs, pivoted below end of locomotive or railway-car; b.-car, &c. fitted on these. [northern dial. wd., etym. dub.]

Bo'gie, n. Phantom; goblin; bugbear; sorceror. [influenced by Scotch writers; etym. dub.; earlier bog in same sense, & bug (now only in bugbear), may be f. W bug ghost]

Bogus, a. Sham, fictitious. [U.S. wd. etym. dub.]

Bo'gy, -gey, (g.-l), n. (pl. -ees, -eys). The devil; goblin; bugbear. [quoted f. 1840 only; etym. dub., see BOGIE]

Bohe, -she, n. Black tea of lowest quality (last crop of season). [f. Chin. Wu-i name of district]

Bohemian, a. & n. Socially unconventional (person); fast-flying habits, manners, &c. and sometimes morals (esp. of artists &c.). Hence bohemianism (2) n., bohemianize (I) v.t. [f. F bohémien gipsy]


Boil, 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), overflow or be overflowed thus; seethe, be agitated, like boiling water or its vessel (of sea &c., feelings, feeling person); bring (liquid, substance) to boil; bubble; bubble to heat of boiling water, cook thus; undergo cookery by boiling; b. down, away, reduce, convert to vapour, by boiling; keep the pot boiling, get a living; blood boil, with indignation. [f. Of boilir (now boil't) f. L bulbire (pert. to bubble)]

Boil', 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. [f. L caldarium.]

Boisterous, a. Violent, rough, (wind, sea, behaviour, speech, persons); noisily cheerful. Hence boisterously a. adv. (earlier boistous (also -ous, -ous) etym. dub. AF boistous (OF boistous now boisterous) lame) does not suit sense
bold, a. Courageous, enterprising, confident; make (as), b. (as), preface, venture, forward; impudent; 
 boast about; brags, from well-marked, clear, 
imagination, drawing, description, features, 
 headland, &c.) Hence boldly, adv. boldly, 
 ness. n. [OE bald; com. Teut. cf. G baldly quickly] 
 bole, n. Stem, trunk. [L. ON boir cf. G 
 bohle planked] 
 boleddle, a. & n. (Moulding) raised above 
 panel &c. [L] 
 bolero (á琰), n. Spanish dance. [Sp.] 
 bolide, n. Large meteor, fire-ball. [F. f. L 
 f. Gk bolis -idos (bolli throw) 
 bolt, n. Rounded seedvalve, as in flax or 
cotton. [L. L] 
 bolllard, n. Post on ship or quay for securing 
ropes to. [perh. f. bole + ARD] 
 bolometer, n. Radiation-measurer. [Gk 
 bolé ray + o + -METER] 
 bolster, 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 bull- swell] 
 bolster, v.t. (Usu. with up) support with 
 b., prop, aid and abet, countenance, preserve 
 from (merited) destruction; pad; (with school-
 boys) belabour with b., (intr.) have b. fight. 
 [f. prec.] 
 bolt, n. Short heavy arrow of crossbow, 
quarrel, (foot'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, 
 headed metal pin 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. 
 boute; etym. dub.] 
 bolt, v.t. & f. Dart off or away, (horse 
 bolt, b. from control; gulp down unchewed, 
 fasten (door &c.) with b., b. in or out, shut in, 
 exclude by bolting door; fasten together with 
 bolts. [f. prec.] 
 bolt, n. Sudden start; running away. 
 [f. prec.] 
 bolt, adv. (With upright) as a bolt, quite. 
 bolt, bulb (bult), v.t. Sift; investigate. 
 [f. Of bultter = f. burattare (burattalo sieve perh. 
 f. bura kind of cloth see BUREAU] 
 bolster, n. In vb. senses of BOLT, &c.; esp. 
 horse given to bolting; (also bolster) shiel, 
 sheet. [f. Fr. bolster shiel] 
 boulus, n. Large pill. [mod. L. f. Gk bólos clod 
 bomb (bom, bém, bém, 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. boat, (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. Gk bombeon hum]. 
 bombard, v.t. Batter with shot & shell 
 (esp. of war-ships attacking town); (fig.) assail 
 persistently with a abuse & argument, &c. Hence 
bombardment. [f. F bombardier discharge 
bombarde f. med. L. bombardum stone-throwing 
 engine prob. f. L. bombus hum] 
 bombardier (bombarde), n. Artillery 
 non-commissioned officer. [F, see prec. & -IER] 
 bombardon, -éne, n. Low-toned brass 
 instrument played with a large bag-like 
 organ. [It. -one, f. bombardo + -one, see BOMBARD, -ON] 
 bombasine (bom-basine, rom- or, drom-), n. Twilled 
dress-material of worsted with silk, with 
cotton, or alone, much used for mourning. [f. 
 F bombarin f. L. bombacinus silken (bombyx 
 -te silk or silk-worn (Gk bombas)] 
 bóbmain, n. Turgid language, tall talk. 
 Hence bombastic a., bombastically 
 adv. [earlier & Of bombace (-t phonetic, cf. 
 beech) L. L. bombacerum nom. -ax cotton ( & so 
 padding) correction of bombayx see prec.] 
 bon, bonne, (F), a. French for good, 
 common in some senses & phrases. [f. L bonus] 
 bôna firma, a. & adv. Genuine, sincerely, 
 [f. it. of soil; as adj. it may be hyphenated, 
 not as adv.] 
 bôna firma, n. (legal). Honest intention, 
sincerity. [L. = good faith; not hyphenated] 
 bonanza, n. & a. (Prop.) prosperity, good 
 luck; (pop.) greatly prospering, a large output, 
 (esp. of mines), worked with all best appliances 
 &c. [L. b. f.Lat. b. (is), f. L. rich (is)] 
 bôna fide, n. Fair weather; L bonus good 
 bôna fide, (F), adv. Genuine, sincerely, 
 [f. it. of soil; as adj. it may be hyphenated, 
 not as adv.] 
 bôna fide, n. (legal). Honest intention, 
sincerity. [L. = good faith; not hyphenated] 
 bonbon, n. & a. (Prop.) prosperity, good 
 luck; (pop.) greatly prospering, a large output, 
 (esp. of mines), worked with all best appliances 
 &c. [L. b. f. Lat. b. (is), f. L. rich (is)] 
 bôna fide, n. Fair weather; L bonus good 
 bon-bon (bônbô), n. Sweetmeat. [bon] 
 bone, n. Large playing-marble. [L] 
 bond, n. Thing restraining bodily freedom, 
 imprisonment, (rare, only in pl., esp. in bb.); 
 tagot-withe, restraining or limiting force; bind- 
 ing engagement, agreement; deed by which A 
 binds himself &c. &c. to pay a sum to B 
 & his government's or public company's docu- 
 mentary promise to pay borrowed money, de- 
 benter, (bondholder, person holding such 
 document &c.); (Cust.) a written statement 
 under charge of Customs in 'bonded ware- 
 house' till importer pays duty (take out of b.); 
 (Bricklaying) various methods (English b. 
 Flemish b., &c.) of holding wall together by 
 making bricks overlap; d. stone, stone or brick 
 running through wall. [ME var. of BAND] 
 bond, v.t. Bind together (bricks &c., see prec.); 
 put customizable goods into b. (see prec.); 
 encumber with borrowed debt (see BONDED). 
 [f. prec.] 
 bond, n. League, confederation, (see APRIC 
 OIDER). [Du. cf. G bund f. binder bind] 
 bond, a. In (legal) 
 bondman, bondmaid, bond- 
 servant, bondservice, bondsdale, 
nn. [influenced in sense by, but orig. separate f. 
 BOND; f. OE n. bondsa, bunda, husbandman f. 
 ON bonda = bonda part. f. n. bua, bau, dwell; 
 after the conquest, the land sank into a serf, 
 & the wd changed in sense] 
 bondage (-g), n. Serfdom, slavery; con- 
 finement, submission to constraint; influence, 
 obligation, &c. [ME f. AF; see prec. & -AIR] 
 bonded, a. Of goods) placed in bond, (of 
 what is in bond); (of classical) in bond, (of debt) 
 secured by bonds (BOND, &c.). [f. prec. & -AIR] 
 bondman, n. Villain, serf (lit. & 
 fig.) [var. of bondam (BOND) as though f. 
 bond's gentil. of BOND] 
 bone, n. One of the parts making up verte- 
 brate animal's skeleton; (pl.) the body (my old 
 &c.). It remains this b. were laid, its hard 
 solid, or essential part (flesh & b. &d; skin 
 &b; thin person; bred in the b., ineradicable; 
 to the b., penetrating, of cold, wound, &c.); 
 material of which b. consist; similar sub-
 stance, as ivory, dentine, whalebone; thing 
 made of bone, as bone china, bone china, 
 stay-rib; a small or nearly finished joint of meat 
 (knuckle-b., broiled b.); subject of dispute (b. 
 of contention, b. to pick with someone); make 
 no bb. of, about, or to, not object; b. netter, 
 one who sets broken or dislocated bones, esp. 
 on the hoof; b. bicycle without rubber tires; b. 
 spavin, callous growth in horse's leg becoming 
 as hard as b. (OE bone; com. Teut. cf. G bone 
 in most lang. the meaning is leg as well as bone) 
 bone, 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 or waste material; [earlier bonfire f. bōnz n., bones being the chief material formerly used]

bonhomie (bōnōmē), n. Geniality. [F (bōn, homme f. L homo man. + y)]

boniface, n. Inkeeper. [Farquhar, Beau's S.]

bon mot (F), n. (pl. bōn mots). Witty saying. [F (bōn + mot saying f. L mótum a grunt)]

bonne, n. (French) nursemaid, maid. [bonne]

bonne bouche (-boch), n. Tit-bit, esp. to end up with. [F (bōn, bouche mouth f. L buccæ chewer. =توح) phr. not used in this sense in F]

bonnes fortunes (F), n. Ladies' favours, as a thing to boast of or pride oneself on.

bonnet, n. (Man's) Scotch cap; woman's out-door head-dress without brim, with strings & covering no part of forehead; b. rouge (F, pr. bo-nā red), 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. Hence bonneté (F, n. cap of (med. L) bonเนtus an unknown material)

bonnet, 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., pref. b.]


book, n. (Write 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; give, take down, address of (goods to be transmitted); I'm booked, caught; cannot escape; bookkeeping; office, person, place, for buying tickets from. [OE bōcan f. prec.]

boom, n. Long spar with one end attached stretching sail-foot; floating barrier of timber across river or harbour mouth. [Du. = beam]

book, n. & v.l. (Make) deep resonant sound; hum, buzz; (make) bitter's cry. [lim.]

booster, n. & v.t. & i. (Make) sound of disapproval or contempt; hoot (speaker, announcement, &c.). [fr. of cow's lowing]

booby, n. Silly dull-witted fool, lout; b. trap, things placed on top of door ajar to fall on first opener; kinds of Gannet. Hence boobyishly a. [prob. f. Sp. bobby (both fool & bird) persh. 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. budgell]

boot, n. Portable written or printed treatise filling a number of sheets fastened together (forming roll, or usu. with sheets sewn or pasted hingewise & enclosed in cover); literary composition that would fill such a set of sheets (or several) if printed; (fig.) anything from which one may learn, also imaginary record, list, &c. (b. of fame; b. of life, list of those who shall be saved); the Bible (esp. swear on the b.); main division of treatise or part of f &c. or of Bible (B. of Genesis) = LIBRETTO; 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 tickets, stamps, cheques, tricks at whist, &c., bound up or collected. B. of reference, not read continuously but used intermentally for information; speak by the, like a, b., in formal phrases, or with effect; insert information; take b., boney (F, n. bridge, destroy) (earlier bonfire f. bonz n., bones being the chief material formerly used)

boots, n. (Am.) shoes worn with trousers; articles of dress, b. and b. (of course &c.)
trees, moulds for keeping b. in shape; (slang) get, give, the b. be dismissed, dismissed from employment. Hence Booten a. [ME bot. t. OE bot (now bot), etym. dub.]

boot, n. Good, advantage, (now only in to boot, as well, to the good, additionally). [OE bot; com.-Teut. cf. G butse making good, ex-piation; prof. f. root bat-, Aryan bhad-, whence biddhi].

boot, v.t. Weary by tedious talk or dullness. [etym. & relation to prec. & to bore 1 doubtful; of same data as bore 3 ; bore (bore 1) one's ears = gain a hearing by emphasis or repetition occurs over a hundred years earlier]

bore, n. Great tide-wave with precipitous front moving up some estuaries. [perh. t. ON bara wave]

bore, v.t. See bear 3.

boréal, a. Of the North or north wind. [f. L borealis ( foll.-al.)]

borés, n. (of) God of the north wind. [L f. Gid]

boercle, n. = KAIL [f. Du. boercenkool peasant's cabbage]

boredom, n. Being bored, enlined. [bore 4 + -DOM]

börer, n. Person, tool, or machine, that bores holes; horse that bores; kinds of boring tool. [bore 1 + -ER]

börje, a. Of borer. [not]

börn, p.p. & a. Be b., come into the world by birth; b. of, owing origin to; b. again, regenerate; (with compl.) destined to be b. rich, tired, to be hanged, a poet; cf. also b. over, to live a b. life; b. with, b. into, to be in a mouth, under lucky star, destined to wealth, good luck; often in comb. with adjl. & adv., as base, first, -b. [p.p. of bear 4]

borne, v.t. See bear 4.

börnè (F), a. Having limitations, of limited ideas, narrow-minded.

börse, comb. form of foll.

born, n. Non-metallic solid element (a dark-brown powder). [f. borax with ending of carbon, which it resembles in some respects]

boursch (bürshire), n. (Munic.) town with corporation & privileges conferred by royal charter; (Parl.) town sending members to parliament; the B., of Southwark; (Hist.) own buy, b., power of controlling election of member, close, pocket, b., so controlled, rotten b., no longer (before 1832) having real constituency. [OE burgh, burc; com.-Teut., cf. G burg castle, Prot. UTeut. bergan to shelter; Sc. form, burgh]

bourse-English (bürsch), n. Tenure in some parts of England, by which all lands & tenements fall to youngest son. [f. Af tenure en Burg Enpely (i.e. not French, but existing in some English boroughs)]

börrow, v.t. To temporary use of (money or credit to be returned); adopt, use without being the true or original owner or inventor, derive from another, import from an alien source; (Golf) play ball up-hill to roll back. Hence borrow 1 (v.t.), borrowing 1 (v. n.); [OE bor-gian f. bor, borgen, pledges, f. UTeut. borgan protect, cf. G borgen borrow; orig. meaning, take on pledge]

borst, n. Diamond fragments made in cutting. [perh. f. OF bort bastard]

bros, n. & v.t. & i. (slang). Also b.-shot bad horse, guess, miss; bungle, mess; (vb) miss, bungle, [lj]

bosage, -kage, -k (fij), n. Masses of trees or shrubs. [ME bosage f. OF bosage (LL bosicum wood & see -AGE)

bosh, n. & i. (slang). Nonsense, foolish talk. [f. Sk. empty; introduced by Morier's novel Ayesha]

boshi, v.t. (school slang). Make a fool of, tease. [f. prec.]

bosc, bosket, -quet (-k), nn. Thicket, plantation. [bosc prob. mod. back-formation f. bosky (but cf. ME bosc var. of bush hush)]:
booke f. | b. (the) brothers are dead | (Adj.) | the two (—a) & not only one, as b. (the) brothers are dead | (Pron.) | the two & not only one (a) with no n., as b. are dead; (b) with of & n. or pron. & b. q. them (the brothers) are dead; (c) n. or pron. as suit—& k. in the past, in apposition, as they (the brothers) are dead, they were gentlemen b. | (Adv.) | with equal truth in two cases (a) where b. might still be held pronominal, as b. brother & sister are dead; (b) clearly adv., as she is b. dead & b. in bed—of more than two nouns as b. God & man & beast. [earlier bo, OE bo; ME bathe f. ON bôthar cf. G beide; bôthar perh. resulted f. the addition of the def. art. (both the)]

boôther (bôther f. | b. (the) brothers are dead | (Adv.) | the two (—a) & not only one, as b. (the) brothers are dead | (Pron.) | the two & not only one (a) with no n., as b. are dead; (b) with of & n. or pron. & b. q. them (the brothers) are dead; (c) n. or pron. as suit—& k. in the past, in apposition, as they (the brothers) are dead, they were gentlemen b. | (Adv.) | with equal truth in two cases (a) where b. might still be held pronominal, as b. brother & sister are dead; (b) clearly adv., as she is b. dead & b. in bed—of more than two nouns as b. God & man & beast. [earlier bo, OE bo; ME bathe f. ON bôthar cf. G beide; bôthar perh. resulted f. the addition of the def. art. (both the)]
bounce (bówns), v.i. & t. Rebound; throw oneself about; burst noisily, angrily, etc., into or out of (room), in or out; talk big; hustle (person) by bluff or assumptions into doing or out of (something); bouncing girl & c., big, hearty, bustling, noisy. [ME bounswa thump (a now archaic sense of bounce); perh. limit. of sound cf. O dial. bom, bomer for bounce.] bound (bównd), v.t. Rebound; boast, exaggeration, swagger. [f. prec.]


bouner, n. In vbl senses; also: unblushing thing; big thing of its kind. [vbl.]

bound (bównd), n. Limit of territory or estate; (usu. pl.) limitation, restriction, (out of bb., beyond limits set by school rules; go beyond the bb. of reason, put bb. to. [f. Of bodne = med. L bodena earlier butina]

bound (bównd), v.t. Set bounds to, limit, (esp. in pass. with by); be the boundary of. [f. prec.]

bound (bównd), v.i. (Of ball &c.) recoil from wall or ground, bounce; of living thing, wave, &c. spring, leap, advance lightly. [f. F bondir (only of sound till 15th c.) perh. f. L bombitare (bombus humus)

bound (bównd), n. Springy movement upward or forward; (advance by leaps & bb., with startling speed; (of ball &c.) recoil (on the first b., between first two touchings of ground). [f. prec.]

bound (bównd), v.i. Ready to start, having started, for (or with preceding adv. as home- ward b., ME bon for, ON buiniu, Norw. buan, pp. of bui get ready; -d is due to the ME form's not looking like a p.p.]

bound (bównd), p.p. of BOUND. In vbl senses; esp. b. up with, having the same interests as, closely connected with; b. to win &c., certain.

boundary, n. Limit-line; thing that limits. [bound + -ARY]

bounden. See BOUND 1 + -EN

bounder, n. In vbl senses of BOUND 2, 3, esp., (elang) cheerfully or noisily ill-bred person. [-ER]

boundless, a. Unlimited. Hence boundlessess (bównd-ness), adv., boundlessness, n. [BOUND + -NESS]

boundteous (bównteyes), a. Beneficent, liberal, freely bestowed. Hence boundteously (bównteyse) adv., boundteousness n. [ME boontousc f. OE bontis (bonté BOUNTY) + -IS, altered later as the ME form.]

bountiful, a. = prec.; also, ample. Hence bountifully (bówntfelyse), adv. [foll. + -FUL]

bounty, n. Munificence, liberality in giving; gift (Queen Anne's, B., fund for augmenting poor beneficees); gratuity to soldiers or sailors on joining &c.; sum paid to merchants &c. to encourage trade enterprise (b.-fed products). [f. Of bonet f. L bonitetam f. bonus good (BON, -TY)

bouquet (bókék), n. Bunch of flowers; perfume of wine. [F., -lit. boschetto BOSEKET]

bourgeoise (bôrzhwaiz), n. & a. (Member) of shop-keeping middle class, (person) of hum- drum middle-class ideas. [F, f. L burgenesia (bérjons) for English bourgeoisie]

bourgeois (bôrjoliz), n. & a. (Printing type) between long primer & brevier. [perh. a French printer's name. bourgeon (bôrzhwan), n. The middle class. [F]

bourgeois. See Bourgeon.

bourn (bórn), n. Small stream. [southern var. of BURN 1]

bourn(e) (bórn), n. Limit. goal. [f. F bôrne f. Of bodne BOUND 1]

bourne (bôrn), n. Foreign money-market, esp. that of Paris. [F]

boutrrophedon (bow-trofe-don), n. & adv. (Written) from right to left, & from left to right in alternate lines. [Gr. adv. = ox turns in ploughing (f. bow ox, -strophos turning, -don adv. suff.)]

bouts (bôt), n. Spell of or turn at work or exercise; fit of drinking or illness; trial of strength; this b., on this occasion. [perh. = b. fought, which is written only from 15th c.] assim. of right of BOW 3 + -S]

bôvine, a. Of, like an ox; inert, dull. [f. L bovinus (bôwins ox, see cow)]

bow (bôw), n. Curve; rainbow; weapon for shooting arrows (bend, draw, the b.; two strings to one's b., more resources than one; draw the long b., exaggerate); saddle-b. rod with stretched horse-hair for playing violin &c.; single passage of this across strings; = BAIL 4; = BOW-WINDOW; slipknot with single or double loop, ribbon &c. so tied; b., b.-compasse(e), compass with jointed legs; b.-head, Greeland swivel; b., b.-headed, screw; b.-saw, narrow saw stretched like bow-string on wooden frame; bowshot, distance to which b. can send arrow; b.-string, (triangle with) string of b. (Turkish method of execution). [OE boga; comp.-Teut. cf. G bogen f. boot. -st. of ÖTeut. beugan bend]

bow (bôw), v.t. Use the bow on (violin &c.). [f. prec.]

bow (bôw), v.i. & t. Submit to, bend or kneel in sign of submission or reverence to or before (often with down); incline head in salutation, assent, &c. (bowing acquaintance, that is bowing to this, slight; express b. to, usher in or out, by bowing; cause to bend (lit. & fig. knee, back &c. for burden, will); b. down, crush, make stoop, (esp. bowed down by care &c.). [OE bygan I. ÖTeut. beugan f. st. bug. Skr. bhuj- bend, L fuguere, Gr phugueo flee; bow has also taken the senses of obs. by its cognate form of ÖTeut. bugan]

bow (bôw), n. Bending of head or body in salutation, respect, consent, &c.; make one's b., retire. [f. prec.]

bow (bôw), -ow, n. Fore-foot of bird or ship from which it begins to move in water (often p. pass.): b. of the b., of objects with 3" of two polls right ahead; rower nearest the b. (b.-oar, his oar or himself); b.-rasher, see CHASE 1. [only from 1600; = LG bug, Du. boeg, Da. bøg, shoulder, ship's bow; ÖE had bug, boh, shoulder, bough, but without the naut. sense; see BOUGH]

bouldersize (bôld-risiz), n. [f. Bouldersize 1818, expurgator of Shakspere, + -IZE (4)]

bowell, n. Division of alimentary canal below stomach, intestine, gut, (sing. only in med. use) (pl.) straights, beside of body, vitreous feelings, (bb. of mercy &c.); interior of anything. [ME buel (f. Of boel = it. bouldello f. LL botellus dim. of botellus sausage]

bother (bôther), n. Dwelling, abode, (poet.); inner room, boudoir, (poet.); place closed in with curtains, artour, etc. [OE burh (f. borthere birdge) f. ÖTeut. buram f. Aryan bhururom f. buru (Teut.)-b) dwell]

bother (bôther), v. (Also b.-anchor, -cable) of either of two anchors (best & small) carried at ship's bow or of their cables. [bÔther 3 -ER]

bought (bôt), v.t. & f. Bought: also: bought. [f. bought (bôt), v.t. & f. Bought: also: bought. [bought + -ED]
bowler² (bow-lér), n. One of two cards (right b., knave of trumps, left b., knave of same colour) used in the game of golf. (G. Bauer, peasant, knave at cards, see box.)

bowle-knife (bowl'), n. Long knife with 10-15 in. blade double-edged at point used as weapon in wild parts of U.S. [Col. J. Bowie] bowl² (boul), n. Basin (hist., deep-shaped bowl) not sloping down to a neck. Also, delicately curved (as poetic word); drinking-vessel (the bowl conviviality); contents of a; b.-shaped part of tobacco-pipe, spoon, balance &c. Hence bowling (bowl') n. [var. of BOLL OE bolta; com.-Teut. tol-bull-well].

bowl³ (boul), vt. & i. 1. Wooden ball made slightly out of spherical shape to make it run curved course (briar). 2. Flat-topped or spherical wooden ball at skittles. 3. (Pl.) Game played with bb. (sense i) on grass, or with round balls in room. 4. (DiaL; pl.) skittles. [ME & F boule f. L bulga bubble; bowl² has taken its prefix. L boul, & bowl¹ its spelling f. bowl²].

bowl³ (boul), vt. & i. Play bb.; trundle (ball, hoop, &c.) along ground; go or go revolving by or means of wheels, esp. b. along, go fast & smoothly; (Cricket) deliver (ball, over, or abs.), keep (or allow) b. sailing or down (wicket); dismiss (batsman; out or abs.), whence bowler¹ [pron. bow-lér'] i. & b. over, knock down, (fig.) disconnect, render helplessness. [f. prec.]

bowlêr² (bowlé-r), n. = BILLY COCK. [f. bowl¹ + er.]

bowline (bow-lím), n. Rope from weather side of square sail to bow; (also b.-knot) a simple but very secure knot. [in All Teut. langg. connected with bow², but found in E centuries both that, & now with different pronunci.]

bowling (bow-líng), n. In vbl senses; esp. b. crease, line from behind which bowler delivers ball; b. alley, long enclosure for playing skittles; b. green, lawn for playing bowls. [-ling]

bowman¹ (bow-man), n. (pl. -men). Archer. [bow¹]

bowman² (bow-man), n. (pl. -men). Oarsman nearest the bow. [bow²]

bowsprit (bôz-sprit), n. Spar running out from ship's stem, to which foresails are fastened. (earlier recorded than bow², & with its first part various (bore, bore, bolt, pole, bow); therefore prob. not an E comp'lt, but borrowed word. See sprit see Bow², Sprit²]

Bow-street (bôz-street), n. & a. Street near Covent Garden with chief metropolitan police-court; B.-runner, officer, old names for police officer.

bow-window (bow-win-dó), n. Curved (not angular) bay-window; (slang) large belly. Hence bow-win-dór² a. [bow²]

bow-wow, int. & n. Dog's bark; imitation of it; nursery talk &c.) dog.

bower² (bów-er), n. Maker, seller, of bows. [bow² + er.]

kinds of small evergreen shrub, esp. one with small dark leathery leaves, much used in garden borders; (also box-wood) its wood, used by turners & engravers; (with qualification) similar plant (Bastard B. &c.) f. L buxus, cf. Gk puxon.

box² (box), n. Box (usu. lidded, rectangular or cylindrical, & for solids) of wood, cardboard, metal, &c.; driver's seat (from the box under it); box¹ ful as quantity; money-box (put in the b.); separate compartment at theatre, in tavern, &c., in stable or railway truck for horse (loose b., in which it can move about); -jury-b., witness-b., but for entry or signal.

box³, v.t. Provide with, put into, a; b. up, confine uncomfortably, squeeze together; lodge (document) in Law Court, divide off from other compartments; (old slang) b. the watch, overturn 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.]

box⁴, n. Slap with hand on the ears. [f.]

box⁵, v.t. & i. Snap person's ears: fight (someone, or intr.) with fists (usu. in padded gloves & merely for exercise). [f. prec.]

boxer, n. Pugilist; (B.) member of Chinese anti-freedom secret society. [prec., -er]

box-haul, n. Upward haul on her keel (for want of room). [box³]

boxing-day, n. First week-day after Christmas. [on which Christmas-boxes are given, f. obs. sense of box² f. 'money']

boy, n. Male child (strictly till puberty, loosely till 19 or 20); the bb. also of grown-up sons of a family; person who returns 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'salore, Southern wood. [f. Effris. bôi young gentleman perh. = Du. boef knave f. MHG buode (G buhe)]

boy-cott, v.t. & n. Punish, coerce, (person, class) by systematic refusal of social or commercial relations; combine in abstaining from supplies &c. with the intent. (Capt. B. Irish landlord so treated; f. 1829)

boy-hood, n. Boyish age; boys. [-HOOD]

boyish, a. Proper to boys; a. of a boy, spirited, puerile. Hence boyishly² adv. [prec.]

boyishness n. [-ish² (1)]

brable, a. (EngL; also brable). (EngL; also brable). Engage in paltry noisy quarrel. [etym. dub.; but cf. Dutch brabbelèn jabber, stammer]

brace¹, n. Thing that clamps, tightens, unites, secures, (pl.) suspenders for trousers; thong for tuning drum; strap suspending carriage-body from springs; connecting mark in printing {; pair, couple, (pl.) games, game, contemptuously of persons; strengthening piece of iron or timber in building; b. & bit, revolving tool for boring, screw-driving, &c.; (Naut.) rope attached to yard for trimming sail (espice the man on the wind), f. [F. OF brace, brace, the two arms, f. L braccia, brachia (brachium arm) see brach- (2)]

brace², 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 bb. [partly f. OF bracier embarre, partly f. prec.; the naut. perf. f. F brasser]

bracelet² a. [OF. dim. of brace f. L brachialis (brachium arm) see -ATU (2)]

brace², n. Brace-guard in archery & fencing.
BRANCH

ing. [f. OF brassere as f. L *brachiatura (brachium arm), see -URE & cf. BORDER.

brachial-(ak), a. Of the, like an, arm.
[f. L brachialis (brachium arm) see -AT.

brachiate- (ak-ot), a. (bot.) With branches in pairs at right angles to stem, each pair at right angles to the last. [f. L brachiatas used see prec. & -ATE (1)]

brachy-, comb. form of Gk brakhus short, in many scientific terms.

brachyocephalic (kist-), a. Short-headed (of skulls with breadth at least four-fifths of length; or of person or race with such skull). [prec. & -CEPHALIC]

brachyology (kist-), n. Conciseness of speech, condensed expression, incorrectness of speech due to excessive condensation. [f. Gk brakholouopia, see BRACHY-, LOGY]

bracken, n. A fern abundant on heaths &c.: any large fern; (collect.) mass of ferns. [ME (northern) braaken cf. Sw. bräken]

bracket 1, n. Flat-topped projection from wall serving as support to statues, arch, &c.; shelf with slanting under-prop for hanging against wall; wainscot or panel angular support inside base of gun-carriage supporting trunnion; support projection from wall of gas or other lamp; pairs of marks, ( ), [ ], { }, (cf. BRACE), used for enclosing words, figures, &c. (b-turn in skating, like one of the third pair). [earlier bracket f. Sp. bragueta dim. of bragato f. L bracere, breeches, meaning affected by confusion with L brachium arm]

bracket 2, v.t. Enclose in bb. as parenthetical, s puristic, (Math.) having spec. relations to what precedes or follows, &c.; couple (names &c.) with a brace, imply connection or equality between (bracketed, equal). [f. prec.]


bract, n. Small leaf or scale below calyx. So bracteal, bracteate (2), aa. [f. L bracteae thim plate, gold leaf]

bran, n. Grain from which flour is ground; flat, slightly-headed nail. [earlier broad prob. f. ON brodr = OE brodr spike]

bradawl, n. Small non-spiral boring-tool. [perh. f. prec. + AWL]

brady-, comb. form of Gk bradus slow, as -EY.

brade, n. Steep bank, hill-side. [Sc. wd used by E writers, f. ON brá = OE bráw BROW]

brag, n. & v.t. & i. (Indulge in) boastful talk; boast of, boast that; card-game like poker. [etym. dub.; f. bruker &c. later]

bragadocio (sho), n. Empty vaunting. [formed by Spenser (meaning boaster) on prec. & It. augmentativo-occhio]

braggart, n. & a. (Person) given to bragging. [f. Fr bragard f. bruker bragger &-ARD]

brachisportia, brahma, n. Kind of domestic fowl. [river Brahmapiutra, whence brought]

brahmin, -man, n. Member of Hindu priestly caste. Hence brahmimical(al), -matic(al), aa., brahmimism(3), -ism(3). [f. Skr. brahmâna f. brahmâvah to bring forward]

brahmienne 1, n. Female brahmin. [f. Skr. brahmâni fem. see prec.]

brahmienne 2, a. Belonging to brahmin caste &c. [f. BRAHMIN on anal. of Bengalee &c.]

braid 1, n. Entwined hair, plait; band &c. entwined with the hair; silk, thread, &c., woven into a band. Hence braiding 1 (3, 6) n. [see foll.]

braid 2, v.t. Plait, interweave, (hair, flowers, thread); arrange (hair) in bb.; confine (hair, &c.) with ribbon &c.; trim, edge, with b. [OE bregdæn com.-Teut. move to & fro, move suddenly sideways]

braidism, n. HYNOTISM. [first scientifically applied & explained by Dr J. Braid, 1842; -ISM (3)]

braid, n. & v.t. (Haul up) with small rope(s) on sail-edges for trussing sails before furling. [OF, f. L braiule waist-belt (braecae breeches) see -AUL]

braille, n. (F) System of writing & printing for the blind. [M. Braille, French inventor, 1834]

brain, n. & v.t. Convoluted nervous substance in skull of vertebrates (sing. of the whole as an organ, pl. of the substance; blow out one’s b., shoot him in the head); centre of sensation, thought, &c. (usu. pl. sing. with dignified or exalted effect; cudgeled &c. one’s b., 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); feverishness; inflation of the b.; b.-pan, skull; b.-sick, mad; hence brahminism a. (VB) dash out bb. of. [OE bregn = Du. brein, cf. perh. Gk brakmos forehead]

brailny, a. Clever (chiefly U.S.). [-NY]

brailer, n. & v.t. (Come up) in fresh shoots. [OE brêred brím cf. bred see IN BAD]

braise (2), v.t. Stew tender with bacon, herbs, &c. [f. F braise (braise hot charcoal)]

brace 1, n. = BRACKEN. [perh. borrowed from northern brecken with loss of -en as though pl. ending]

brace 2, n. Thicket, brushwood. [cf. MLG brake tree-stumps (breaken brake v.)]

brace 3, n. Toothed instrument for braking flax & hemp; (also b.-harrow) heavy harrow; instrument for peeling off willow-bark. [= MLG brak or ODu. brukse flax-brake. DU. Bruken brake 1]

brace 4, v.t. Crush (flax, hemp) by beating. [f. prec.]

brace 5, n. Apparatus for checking wheel’s motion; (also b.-ran) railway-carriage containing this, guard’s compartment. Hence brake-key, brake, &c. [etym. dub.; perh. L obs. or techn. brake = lever f. OF obre oblique of obre arm]

brace 6, v.t. Apply b. to (wheel, car, train). [f. prec.]

brake 1, n. In charge of brake 2.

brakeman, n. Man in charge of brake 2.


bramble, n. Rough prickly shrub; blackberry-bush. Hence brambly 2 a. [OE brembel earlier brâmel (for -b- cf. humble, number) dim. of OTeut. wd = OE brem bream cf. G brum-beere blackberry]

brambling, n. The Mountain Finch. [prec. in 1790; from MLG bren (1)]

bran, n. Husks of grain separated from flour after grinding. [f. OF bron etym. dub.]

brancard, n. A horse-litter. [F. = litter (foll., -ARD)]

branch (tab), 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. &c. root.-br. adj., root &c. adv. thoroughly, radically, hence(-)branchish,
branchless, aa., branchlet n. [F. branche branch; L. branca paw] 

branched, v.t. Put branches out, forth, spring out, spread forth, tend away or off, diversify into. [f. prec.]

branched(e) (-kla, -kla), n. pl. Gills. Hence 
branchial, branchiatic, branchiometric, branchiform a., branchiological, etc. [L. branchia, pl. -ae, L. Gk. braghiai pl.]

branched, a. With many branches. [v.2]

bran, n. Burning or charred log or stick (b. from the burning, rescued person, convert), torch (poet.); mark made by hot iron; stigma; trade-mark, particular kind of goods; iron stake for burning a man in; kind of blight (leaves with burnt look); sword (poet.; perm. as flashing). [com.-tou., f. OE. tau. bran
doz (bran.-pl. of brinnan burn+su. suf. do as in word)]

bran, v.t. Burn with hot iron (surgically, penally, or showing ownership or quality; impose on memory; stigmatize. [f. prec.]

brandish, v.t. Wave about, flourish, (weapon, threat) as preliminary to action or in display. [F. F. brandir (-ish) 2. Teut. branda
dis word]

branding, n. Red worm with brighter ring on each segment. [bran1 + ling4] (1)

brand-new, bran-a. Conspicuously new. [f. bran1, as if freshly stamped]

brandreth, n. Wooden stand for cask, hay-rich, etc. [f. ON brandreð grage (brandr
dis + reth carriage)]

brandly, n. Strong spirit distilled from wine; b. bald, kind of sweet; b. pouance [Hind. pani water]. b. & water; b. snap, gingerbread wafer. [earlier brandwine, brandwine, f. Du. brandwijn = burnt (distilled) wine]

branch-e-ursina, n. Bear's breech, Acan
thus. [f. med. L. branca urinae bear's claw cf.

branch new. See branch new. 

bran-(goose). See BENT.

brass, n. & a. (Hist.) alloy of copper with tin, zinc, or other base metal; (mod.) yellow alloy of copper with zinc (cf. BRONZE); foundry brass, brass of a foundry; b. instruments of a band (slang) money; ef
tere, famelessness, (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

lodge, with name, trade, &c. [OE brass etym. dub.]

brassage (1), n. Mint-charge for coining money. [f. f. brasser stir melted metals together; see -age]

brassard, n. Badge worn on arm. [f. brass arm & see -ard]

brasserie, n. & a. Like brass in colour, sound, taste, impudent; pretentious; hence 
brassily adv., brassiness n. (N.B.) soiled golf-club. [v.2]

brat, n. Child (usu. contempt.). [etym. dub., but cf. obs. or dial. brat cloth, applied in Gen. & Met. (pl.) to brat clothing etc.]

bretelling, n. (Coal-mining) wooden partition or shaft-lining. [formerly wooden parapet on fortress; MK bratseke f. ONF bretekei perh. L. G. breti board + Rom. suf. -essa -esse] (1)

bray, v.t. Put branches out, forth; spring out, spread forth, tend away or off, diversify into. [f. prec.]

brave2, v.t. Defy, encounter with courage; b. it out, carry oneself defiantly under sus
picion or blame. [f. F braire see prec.]

bravery, n. Daring; splendour, ostenta
tion, finery. [prob. f. F. braverie f. braver see prec. (orig. F. sense bravado); -ery]

bravo (-bato), n. (-poza), (pl. -poza, -páza). Hired assassin, desperado. [It., see brava1]

bravo2 (-ah), n. & int. Cry of approval, esp. to actors &c. (sometimes braca, bravi, to actress, company; also bravissimo superlat.)

[It. -bra
tura (-ozza), n. Brilliant or ambitious execution, forced display; passage of music requiring exceptional powers. [It.]


brawn, n. Muscle; pleated or quilled boar's flesh. [f. OF. braun flesh f. WG. braido (bradden roost cf. OE. broden & G. broten f. Aryan braho
turn); sense boar's flesh is exc. E.]

brawny, a. Strong, muscular. Hence 
brawneness n. f. out, carry off impudently ("it", matter, deed); make shameless. [f. prec.]

brazier (-zer), n. Worker in brass. Hence 
brazierily l. n. [brass1 + -ier, fr. GLAZIER, GRAZIER]

brazier2 (-zer), n. Pan for holding lighted charcoal. [f. F. brasier (braise hot coal)]

brazier, n. & a. (Also B-wood) kinds of hard red S.-Amer. wood yielding dyestuffs; B.-nut, large three-cornered nut. [etym. dub.; orig. Sp., Port., & F name of E.-Ind. wood, trans
ferred to S.-Amer. similar species & thence to the country]

brazing (2), 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, duty, contract, someone's privileged rights, or promise, esp. to marry); b. of close, treepose, of the tree; b. of close, riot or adjoining slopes; b. of separation, alienation, quarrel, broken state; gap, esp. in fortifications made by artillery (stand in the b., bear brunt of attack, lit. & fig.); whale's leap clear out of water. [OE. brice (-bret, -bret) see prec.]

break8, v.t. & i. Break through, make gap in; (of whale) leap clear out of water. [f. prec.]
bread (n), 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. & butter miss, school-girl; b. & cheese, simple food, a livelihood; b. & milk, broken b. in boiling m.; b. & wine, Lord’s supper bread & wine; one’s interest lies; b. buttered on either side, easy prosperity; take the b. out of one’s mouth, take away his living by competition &c.; eat the b. of idleness, affliction, be idle, afflicted; b. daily, livelihood, make one’s b. ear a living; b. of bread, crumb of part of loaf, b. crumbled for use in cooking; b. fruit-tree, South Sea tree with farinaceous fruit; b. stuff, grain, flour; b. winner, person (also art, trade, tool) that supports a family. Hence breakless a. [O. brake; bread (cfr. G. brod, brot) f. O. Teut. bread].

broadness (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, capacity, width, breadth (of a road), extent, extension (broadly speaking).

break (v.t. & l). (broke & in Bible brake; broken sometimes broke see BROKE). 1. (Of a whole) make or become discontinuous otherwise than by cutting, divide into two or more parts, (b. bulk); b. a set, set parts separately; b. up, dismiss, depart, b. small; b. a lance with, argue against; b. with, be entertained by; b. Prician’s head, use argumentum. 2. Break with, break the 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; b. troops, disperse in confusion; clouds b., show gap; cranes graze, b. a head, shatter; dislocate (neck; b. neck or back of), kill, dispose of; make by separating obstacles (a way &c.); penetrate by breaking (b. open); interrupt; change, (gloom, spell, journey, silence, one’s foot; voice breaks, with emotion or at mannerhood); b. off, bring to an end, cease; dispose of, (b. with parts &c.); 2. (Of a part, disconnect or depart from something otherwise than by cutting, (b. from tree, person of habit; b. with, quarrel or part with; b. an officer, dismiss; b. piece off; b. breaks, changes from its course, back from off, in from leg); 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; absence breaks; escape, emerge from; (b. prison, bounds, covert; b. free or loose; b. away from); 4. Make or become weak, disable, discourage, ruin, destroy, cease, exhaust, (b. the heart, heart breaks; frost, weather, breaks; b. bank, exhaust its resources; merchant breaks, is bankrupt; b. blow, fail, weaken its effect; b. down, overwhelm, panic, pervert; b. me, disdain, overpower; with in to, or as b. a horse, b. a horse to the rein; b. in child; b. one’s will, spirit; b. resistance, a rebellion); make of no effect, transgress, violate, neglect, (law, Sabbath, contract, promise, one’s word). Hence breakless a. [O. break; broch f. O. Teut. tr. brec = l. frag.] 

breez (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 (n). Carriage-frame with no body (b. breaking in young horses; large wagonette. [f. break = b. horse], or f. obs. n. brake = curb, bridle, which may be special use of brake). 

break-down (n). Collapse, stoppage; failure of health or power; negro dance (break’down). f. break, to break; ker = kerb. [b. kerb]. 1. A break, one of the parts of a horse; also, heavy ocean-wave breaking on coast or over reefs. 

break’er (n). (naut.). Small keg. [f. Sp. barraca cask]

breakfast (n). (break’ et cfr. & v. t. Take, entertain at) first meal of day. Hence breakfastless a. [break’ et 1 interrupt + past n.]

break’ kneck (n). Dangerous (b. pace, road, climp).

break-up (n). Disintegration, decay, collapse, dispersal. [f. phr. to break up]

break-water (n). O’S. break’, water breaking, mole &c. built to break the force of waves.

bream (n). Yellowish arch-backed freshwater fish. [ME breme f. F. brême, OF breme f. Teut. (WG bräham, breham, perh. f. st. of brehan, glitter)].

bream (v.t). Clear (ship’s bottom) by singeing with burning furze &c. [perh. f. Du. brem, foorze]

breast (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 animal, &c.; corresponding part of animal heart, emotions, thoughts, (make clean b. of, confess); breastbone, thin flat vertical bone in chest connecting ribs; b. drill, -hoe, &c., pushed 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., jacket, &c. worn in tie; breastplate, piece of armour covering b., lower shield of turtle, tortoise, &c., inscription plate on coffin; b. wall, confining a bank of earth; b. wheel, water-wheel with water admitted near axle; breathe (v.t). Temporary inbreath of air or part in air; b. a. [breathe a. [O. brent f. O. Teut. brestom, cf. G. brust: perh. related to Osax. brustian, to bud].

breast v.t. Oppose the b. to, face, contend with, (waves, hill). [f. prec.]

breastsummer, bressummer. n. Beam across broad opening, sustaining superstructure. [breast’ et + beam summer f. L. somniarius (somnia packadsaddle)

breath (n). Exhalation as perceptible to sight or smell; slight movement of air; whiff of perfume &c.; air taken into and expelled from lungs (draw b. breathe, live; a b. of fresh air; spend, waste, b. talk vainly; keep b. to cool orridge, abstrain from talk; b. of life, nostri, a necessity); respiration (cathe, hold, one’s b. in fear or absorbing emotion); mechanical respiration (way inconsistent things in one or the same b.); power of breathing (out of b. not able to breathe quickly enough; take b. pause, rest); whisper, murmur, (not a b. heard; also below one’s b. in a whisper). [breath smell of burning f. O. Teut. bresthos L. Aryan &brestos (breathe, burn).

breathe (v.t. & l) Use the lungs; live; seem alive; take breath, pause, (b. again,
freely, recover from fear &c., be at ease; sound, speak, (of wind) blow, softly (b. upon, tarnation, taint); send out (new life into; fragrant mess into); take in (b. soul, wholesome, air); utter softly, also passionately (b. stride), exhibit (b. simplicity); allow to b., give rest to; force to b., exercise, tire. [ME 'bretheren' f. prec.]

breathe (pron.-dth.) n. in vb. senses; esp., short stroke of breath; respiration, act of breathing, rapid or slow; sense of breath, air, freshness, breathless. [ME & OF 'bretheren' (see brethren)]

breathe1 (pron.-dth.) n. in vb. senses: esp., (Gk. Gram.) rough, smooth, b., signs ('`'), indicating that initial vowel is or is not aspirated; b.-pace, time to breathe, pause. [-NG]

breathe2 (pron.-dth.) a. in vb. senses; esp., lack of b., lack of courage, or of presence of mind. [-NG]

breathe3 (pron.-dth.) a. Lifeless; panting; holding the breath; unstirred by wind. [-LESS]

breathelessly (pron.-dth.) adv. Pantingly; in suspense. [-LY 2]

breath (pron.-dth.) a. (Of singing-voice) not clear-cut at beginning of sound, using breath mainly for vowels, not for consonants. Hence breathe-ness n. [-Y 2]

brécoolas (bré-kó-las), n. Rock of angular stones &c. cemented by lime &c. [It. = gravel or rubbish of broken walls cf. F 'brique' f. Teut. = BREAK]

breech n. (pl. breeches (-f-thlz) or pair of b., short trousers fastened below knee (Bb. Bible, Geneva Bible of 1568 with bb. for aprons in Gen. lii. 7) and (now) used only for riding or in court costume &c. (cf. knickerbockers); (loosely) trouser or knickerbocker; wear the b. of wife ruling her husband. (Gunnery) part of cannon behind bore, back part of rifle or gun barrel; b.-block, closing b. aperture in guns; breech-loader, -loading, (gun) loaded at breech, not through muzzle. [OE 'brec' pl. f. OTeut. 'broks' join and thigh garment; breeches a double pl., breech being a pl. like feet]

breeching (pron.-dth.), n. Leather strap round shaft-horse's hind-quarters for pushing back; (Naut.) rope securing gun to ship's side. [f. prec. + -ING]

breechesless (pron.-dth.), a. Without breeches. [br.]

breed1, v.t. & l. (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 & in, always marry near relations. Hence breekh1 n. [OE 'bredan' cf. G 'brüden' f. OTeut. 'brødjan' (bróddwarmth see brood)]

breed2 n. Race, stock, strain; family with hereditary qualities. [f. prec.]

breeding, n. in vb. senses; esp., result of training, behaviour, good manners. [-ING]

breeze1, n. Gazly. [OE 'briost' a. styb. dub.]

breeze2 n. Gentle wind; wind off land, or sea, at certain hours; (slang) quarrel, display of temper. Hence breezeless a. [earlier breeze f. OSp. 'brisa', NE wind perh. = F 'bise', bisse, N. = 'bise' is later]

breeze3 n. Small cinders, coke, coke-dust, &c., used by brickmakers. [perh. f. F 'braise', cf. Brazier]

breezy, a. Wind-swept; pleasantly windy; fresh, lively, jubilant. Hence breezily adv., breezyly adv. [w. 'wind'

bri-, sc. & a. Ancient Irish judge; B. law, Irish code abolished under James I. [I. Ori., britten judge]

breath (pron.-goose), brant, n. Smallest species of wild goose, visiting Britain in winter. [etym. dub.: cf. G 'Brandgans']

brey, n. (U.S.) Negro n. (contract for) brother (esp. beast-tame personifications, as B. Fox, Rabit)

breesummer, See BREASTummer.

brethren. See BROTHER.

bréton, a. & n. (Native) of Brittany in France. [F = BRITON]

bréval-da (bré-val-dá), n. Lord of the Brittons, title given to an Irish & 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 (v) in printing. [var. of breve]

brévet, n. & v.t. Document conferring a privilege 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 breve]

brévi-, comb. form in scientific terms of b. brevis short, as brevirostrate short-beaked.

bréviary, n. (R.C. Ch.) Book containing the Divine Office for each day, to be recited by those in orders. [L. breviarium summary (brevi- short, -ary)]

brévial, -al, n. (R.C. Ch.) Book containing the Divine Office for each day, to be recited by those in orders. [L. breviarium summary (brevi- short, -ary)]

brévial, a. Writing-printing-size between bourgeois & minion. Used in breviaries

brévity, n. Shortness of expression, conciseness; short span (of life). [f. AF brevet f. L brevitate (brevi- short, -TY)]

breviate, v.t. & l. Make (bear &c.) by infusing, boiling & fermentating (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); brewhouse = brewery (but now less used). Hence brewer1, brewery3, nn. [OE bréowan; com. -Teut. cf. G 'brauen'; perh. also L. defrutum new wine boiled down]

brevet, n. Process of brewing; amount brewed at once; quality of stuff brewed. [f. brewe]

brewage (brev-), n. Concocted drink; process or result of concocting (lit. & fig.). [AOF]

brewery, n. Broth (archaic & dial.). [ME 'brozes' f. Of brouez nominal of brouz dim. of bro f. O.HG bród BROTHER

brewer Sessions, n. Sessions for issue of licences to trade in alcoholic liquors. [f. obs. brewster (orig. female) brewer, see -STER]

briar. See BRIER.

briareus (-röös), n. Many-handed person. [GK mythol.]

bribe, n. Money &c. offered to procure (an illegal or dishonest) action in favour of the giver. (perh. f. Of brive piece of bread given to beggar, etym. dub.]

bribe2, v.t. Pervert by gifts or other inducements the action or judgment of (abs.) practise bribery. Hence briber1, bribery, briberiness, briberiness (4), nn., briberiness (5). [C. prec.]

bric-a-brac (brík’á-brák), n. Curiosities, old furniture, china, fans, &c. [F. perh. = de bric et de broc by hook or by crook]

brick1, n. & a. Clay kneaded, moulded, & baked by fire or sun; block (usu. rectangular & about 9 in. x 4 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.); 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 [BATT]: b.-duit, powdered b., colour like it; b.-field, -kiln, in
which bb. are made, baked: bricklayer, workman building in brickwork, building in b.; hence (rare) bricken a. [ME & OF brique broken piece f. Teut. *brek-
break]; brickture, v.t. & l. B. up, block (window &c.) with b.-work & (used with other adv.); [f. prec.] a brick: brickified, a. Bricked with, coloured or looking like, bricks. [-y2]

bricole (-ikl), n. Indirect stroke in tennis & billiards. [F. etc., dub.]

bridal, n. & a. Wedding-feast, wedding. [Adj.] of bride or wedding (b. cheer, tell); hence bride, a. [OE brige, the prevailing adj. use results f. confusion with -al]; bride, n. Woman on her wedding-day & for some days or weeks before & after it; bri-de-cake, rich cake eaten at wedding, sent round to friends, &c. [OE brige; com.-Teut. cf. Gr. brout; O.Teut. bride bride. daughter-in-law, perf. b. bru-to-cook]; bridegroom, n. Man at or soon before or after marriage. [OE had brige = guma, man (cf. L homo) com.-Teut.; guma becoming obs. in ME, perhaps it was substituted by mistake, but as there is more than a century gap between instances of the old & new form, the latter may be independent = bide lad (bide in 15th & 16th cc. being of either sex)]; bridegroom, n. Unmarried woman (usu. one of several) attending bride at wedding. [earlier bridemaid, altered when the attrib. sense of bride was missed]; bridegroom's attendant, best man. [earlier bridemaid, etc., cf. prec.]; bridegroom's house of correction, gaol. [St. Bride's Well, near the London b.]; bridge, n. (northern form, in writers for local colour, b.); Structure carrying road or path across stream, ravine, road, &c. (b. of boats, over boats moored abreast; b. of gold, golden bridge, etc.); beyond; beyond (for better enemy); (Naut.) platform amshipds for officer in command; upper bony part of nose; movable piece over which violin strings are stretched; (Billiards) support for cue formed with left hand; b.-head, fortification protecting end of b.; b.-bridge, &c. (Naut.) bridge, &c. with material for building floating bridges. Hence bridgeless a. [OE bricg; com.-Teut. cf. G brücke]; bridge, v.t. Span as, with, or as with, a b.; [OE briggian see prec.]; bridge-game of Russian origin resembling whist, in which each player in turn looks on while his exposed hand is played by his partner. [I]; bridge, n. Head-gear of harness, including head-stall, bit, & rein (give horse the b.); lay b. on neck, abandon control; horse going well up to b. (Naut.) reining brake; curb: (Physiol.) ligament checking motion of a part; b.-bridge, &c. (Naut.) bridge, &c. fit for riders but not for vehicles. [OE bridel f. breydan twitch see BRÆD-2; -imid]; bridge-2, v.t. & l. Put b. on (horse &c.); curb, hold in, bring under control; express offence, vanity, &c., by throwing up head & drawing in chin (often b. up). [OE briddian see prec.]; bridgemen, n. Snaffle & rein of military b.; [f. F bridon (brides) -eon]; bridge, n. Pope's letter on matter of discipl-
BRIDLED

(b & treacle, nursery medicine); fuel of hell; fire; butterfly, moth, sulphur- coloured species. Hence b्रιमनτौन ^2 a. [ME(brenen, burnen, burne, burne + stone)]

brîned, brîdle, a. Brownish or tawny with streaks of other colour. [earlier brîned (perh. p.p. of a possible vb brenen) BRAND: braîning, must be used + braid, braid (perh. with sim. sense); f. which brîdle is perh. a mistaken back-formation]

brîne 1, n. Salt water; the sea; tears (poet.); b. pan, iron vessel or shallow pit for getting salt by evaporation. Hence brîn^2 a. [OE brynæ etym. dub.; cf. Du. brīne]

brîk, v.t. & i. (brought, brught, -brght) Cause to come, come with or conveying whether by carrying, leading, impelling, or attracting, (take expresses the corresponding notions with go, come); cause result in; profit (charge), adduce (argument); b. home to, convict or convince of; b. into world, give birth to; cause to become (b. low); b. to pass, cause to happen; persuade (cannot b. myself to believe). B. about, cause to happen, reverse (ship); b. back, call to mind, b. down, kill; b. tendency, possessability, quality to heighten, advantage, lower (price); continue (record) to a point, (Theatr. b. the house, elicit tumultuous applause; b. forth, give birth to, cause; b. forward, carry sum of page's figures to next page; b. in, introduce (custom), realize as profit, adduce, pronounce (grumble, not g.); b. off, from weed & c.; conduct (enterprise) to success; b. out, lead to, cause discussion of; b. over, convert; b. round, restore to consciousness; b. through, save (sick person); b. to, check notion of come to a stop, restore to consciousness; b. under, subdue; b. up, educate, rear, sue in court, anchor (ship), come to a stop, call attention again to, continue (accounts &c.) to a further point; b. up the rear, come last. [com.-Teut. cf. G bringen]

brîng, quick-footed (f. OE bring, b. of grave, soon to die); border of water, esp. when steep (shitter on the b., hesitate to plunge); verge (of discovery, ruin, eternity, &c.). [ME, prob. f. Scand., cf. Du. brink precipice]

brîte (brêt), n. Vivacity. [L]

brîquette, briquet, (-k), n. Block of compressed coal dust. [F (-cette), dim. of brique]

brick 1, a. Active, lively, (usu. of movement; b. pace, trade, wind, &c.); enlivening, keen, (champagne, air, &c.). Hence brickl^2 adv., brickliness n. [f. 16th c., perh. f. W. brick quick-footed. Cf. OIr. bruiccle, or perh. b. FRUSHKE]

brick, v.t. & i. Make or become b. (usu. with wp). [f. prec.]

bricket, n. Breast of animals (esp. as joint of meat). [etym. dub.; there is F brcchet in same sense]

brickle 1 (-is), n., One of suitors on hog's back & sides; short shiff of other animals, man's short-cropped beard, or plants; set wp one's, another's, b., show or rouse temper. Hence brickl^2 (-is), brickled^2, a.

[ME brytet, v. & n. OE byret & see -LE(1); f. OTeut. burne-]

brickle, v.t. & i. (Cause to stand upright (hair &c.), raise or rise like bb, or into roughness, often with wp); show temper, prepare for fight; be thickly set with hair, difficulties &c. [f. prec.]

Britain (Itn), n. (Also Great B.) England, Wales, & Scotland, the British Empire: North B. Scotland; Greater B. (descriptive or rhetorical, not official), Gt B. & the colonies. [ME Bretayne f. OF Breteaigne f. L Britannia or Britania (L Britannia would have produced b. breitaines)]

Britania, n. Personification of Britain; Britani, adjal of & rel. to ant. resembling silver. [L Britannia, Britannia, = Gk Britania f. Britannii or Britanni = Gk Breitanoi]


britishism, n. = BRITISHISM. [U.S. wd., non-existent Britich + -ISM(4)]

British, a. Of the ancient Britons: of Great Britain or its inhabitants (esp. in political or imperial connexion, & in botany &c.); the B., R. soldiers, people, &c. [OE Bretisc, Briton, see -ISI]

Britisher, n. Native of Great Britain (as opposed to American). [prob. a U.S. wd.; cf. foreigner, -ER]

britishism, n. Idiom used in Gt Britain & not in U.S. &c. [-ISM(4)]

Briton, n. Person also found in Romans in S. England; native of Great Britain or the British Empire (poet., melodramatic, &c.); North B., Scotman. [ME & F bretun f. L Britonem nom. Brito, f. the native name, which displaced Britannii after the Roman conquest]

brittle, a. Apt to break, fragile. Hence brittliness n. [ME britel cf. OE britan break]

brîstka, -tâska, (-tska), n. Roasting spit; church spire rising from tower without parapet; boring bit. [ME & F broche = L brocca cf. L brocches projectors teeth; var. of BROOCH]

brouche (-b), n. Shooting spigot of gun. [F. brûche dim. of brouche wagon]

brouche (-b), v.t. Pierce (caulk) to draw liquor, blood, or draw off (liquor); begin discussion of, moot, (subject). [prec.]

brouche, v.t. & i. (Usu. b. to) yeer or cause (ship) to yeer & present side to wind & waves. [perh. obs. use of prec. = turn on the spit]

broad (broad), a., n., & adv. Large across, wide, not narrow = in breadth (f b); extent to (b. land); quantity of, (b. weight); explicit, (b. daylight, facts, distinction, hint); dense (b. story); downright in sound, not mining, (b. Yorkshire, Scotch); generalized (b. rule); tolerant (B. Church, churchmen favouring comprehension not pressing doctrines); bold in effect or style; as b. it is long, indifferent, b. arrow; broadcloth, fine plain, wove double-width dressed black cloth [phr. in Act of Parl. 1482 kept as name for quality rather than width]; b. gauge; b. glass, window-glass; broadsheet, large sheet of paper printed on one side only; broadside, ship's side above water; broadside w. jib & quarter (broadside on, to, with this presented), (discharge of) all guns on one side of ship, also = broadsheet; b. silk, -weaver, (of silk) in piece not in ribbons; broadsword, b-bladed cutting-sword. (Noun) the b. part (b. of the back); (b. small) large piece of fresh water formed by widening of river. (Adv.) = broadly (speak b., a. awake); b. blown, in full bloom; b. procast., a., adv., & v. t., (of seed) scattered over surface (not in drills or rows), (sow) in this manner, (also fig. of pamphlets, spires, &c.). Hence broaden, v.t. & i., broadly, v. &n.
of guild, order, profession, &c. (pl. brethren);
official of certain companies &c. (Eld B. 
Brethren, of Trinity House); companion, associate, (pl. brothers) often with specification as 
bro. in arms, of the angle; member of religious order or (as title); vocative of sovereigns 
to each other; german, on both sides, 
uterine, of same mother only; -in-law, 
of one's husband or wife, husband of one's 
sister. Hence brotherless a. brother-
like a. & adv. brotherly, brotherly 
brotherliness n. (Aryan; OE brother c.f. G 
bruder, Skt. bhhratr, Gk phratr, L frater, 
W braid)
brotherhood, n. Fraternal tie; compa-
nionship, (members) of association for 
mutual help &c.; community of feeling. (OE 
brothered ME brotherede-hode; see HEAD 
brought (past, t. bring). [n. (nauc.)]. Gangway, inclined plane of 
planks. [perh. f. Da. bru bridge]
brood, v.t. Bully, bear down, with 
looks & words. brood
brown (bear lit. of the colour given by mixing 
orange & black or by toasting bread; as 
distinctive epithet of species &c. (b. bear, 
willow; b. coal, lignite; b. bread, of unboiled flour; 
paper, coarse unbleached kind used for parcels 
&; b. sugar, half refined; b. ware, common sort of pottery; dark-skinned, tanned; (slang) 
dark, tawny; ( Kent, Kentish; Kentain. Old arm. 
lock murder; b. study, reverie. Hence 
brownish) brown, brownness n. [OE brun;
com. Teut. cf. G brun, OTeut. brun, Aryan 
brinonos, root brun- cf. skaver; Rom. wds. as 
Fr brun, it. bruno, adopted f. the Teut.] 
brown, n. B. colour; b. pigment; (ellipt., 
for) b. butterfly, fishing-fly, clothes; (slang) 
copper coin. [f. prec.]
brown, v.t. & i. Make or become b. by 
roasting, sunburn, or (gun-barrel &c.) chemical 
process. [f. brown]
Brow. n. Benevolent shaggy goblin 
haunting house and doing household work 
secretly. [brown 1 + y]
brow, v.i. Twigs, young shoots, &c., 
as fodder for cattle; act of browsing. [foll.] 
browse, v.t. & i. Feed on, crop. (leaves, 
walks, etc.) Vegetation (abs.) feed thus. [f.
18th. F brouster vb, broust n. (now broust), f. 
Teut., cf. OSax. brustian see BREAT]
brust, n. (Personifying name for) bear. 
[MDu., = brown, name in Reynard the Fox]
brute (bear lit. injury by blow to body 
also to fruit &c.) discoloring skin. [f. folll. 
brute] brute, vb: m. Thieves, forgeries, 
material, etc. which discolours skin without breaking it any bone, 
contuse, (human or animal body, also fruit, 
plant, &c.;) dint, batter, (wood, metal; 
fig.) disable; pound, bruise, grind small; (Hunting) 
ride recklessly (with easily &c.) show effects of 
[OE brute, O Teut. brust, c.f. G brust, 
AP brumar (now brusser) break perf. f. Teut.]
brusser, n. In vbl senses; esp., prize-
fighter. [I-er]
[cf. noise (bruit roar perf. f. L rugire)]
abroad, about, famous, celebrate. [f. prec.]
Brummagem, m. & a. (Dial. & contempt. 
form of) Birmingham; (article) made at B., 
counterfeit, cheap & showy. (allusion to coun-
terfeit goods made there in 17th c., & to its 
plated goods)
brumeous (-ös), a. Wintry, foggy. [f. L 
brumus (-brumae shortesl day. L brevis) + -us]
brunette (-ntett, a. Dark-skinned & 
brown-haired (woman). [f. nom. brumet dim. 
of brun (see BRUTE) 
brunswick, a. From B. in Germany; esp., 
a. line of Eng. sovereigns from George I.; B. 
black, a varnish. [L G Brunswick(e) 
brunete, n. (Archaic & U.S. Austral., &c.) 
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.; the 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 
wire or stripe securing good metallic con-
xexion; (Optics) bright or dark figure with 
vague edge; application of b., brushing, esp. 
b. up, [f. foll.]; short smart encounter, skir-
mish, graze, abrasion, [f. foll.]; b.-pencil, 
artist's colour-b.; brushwood, undergrowth, 
brushwood, underbrush. b.-work, painter's 
(style) of manipulation. Hence brushy 
brushed, a. & adj. Brushed, brushed, 
brushed off, f. the Teut.] brushed, a. Brushed, brushed, 
brushwood (bear lit. dash through underwood 
(brown) (brushwood)
brusque (-ösk, -ösk), a. Blunt, off-hand, 
(of or in manner, speech). Hence bru-
squely, adv., brusqueness, brusquerie (-öskere) 
n. [f. f. prec.]
Brussells, m. Made or grown at, or adopted 
from B., as B. carpet, lace, sprouts (edible 
buds of kind of cabbage)
bru
tal, a. Sensual, rude, coarse, savagely 
cruel. Hence brutalism, brutal-like, 
bru
talize, v.t. & i. Make (rarely grow) brutal. 
Hence brutalization n. [prec. + -iz(3)]
brute, a. & n. (Beast) not gifted with 
reason; stupid, sensual, unspiritual, beastlike, 
cruel, or passionate (person; & in same adj. 
senses of acts, motives, &c.); unconscious, 
uncultivated, destructive, savage, animal; lower nature in man. Hence brute-
hood, n. Brutish, a. brutishly, adv., 
brutishness n., brutalify v.t., brutalifica-
tion n. [f. F brut f. L brutus dull]
brutum Bibernum, n. Empty threat, blank 
uncertainty. [f. Brutus; f. Gk bruta (brutus) wswl]
bubble, n. Spherical or hemispherical envelope of liquid enclosing air &c.; air-filled cavity in solidified liquid, as glass, amber; unsustained or visionary project, enterprise, &c. (also adj. in this sense); sound or appearance of bursting bubbles, of the action of lips in making one; cf. BUBBLE, BLUBBER.

bubbly-jock, n. Turkey-cock. [bubbly (bubbl3) + Jock = -Jack]

bubba, n. (pl. -boe). Inflamed swelling in glandular parts, especially groin or armpit. Hence BÚBÔNICO a. [L. f. Gk boubón groin].

bubonocèle, n. Hornia of groin. [prec., -CELE]

buccaneer, n., & v.l. (Be a) sea-rover, pirate, esp. of the Spanish-American coasts; adventurer. Hence BUCCEANEERISH a. [L. f. L bucca mouth, & bucanus trumpet].


buck, n. Male of fallow-deer, reindeer, chamois, antelope, hare, rabbot, dandy (also oldb., vocative = old fellow), whence BUCKISH a., BUCKISHLY adv.; BUCK, -HORN, as material for knife handles &c. (also BUCK, -HACK), -HOUND, small variety of staghound (not now used for hunting); -HOT, -SHOT, -COURSE, course of hunting, in Ireland, by armed constabulary; BUCKSKIN, leather made of b.'s skin, (pl.) breeches of it; -TIGHT, one that projects. [OE baca & bucca, f. G boc he-goat; F boeuf, W buch, are of the Teut.]

buck, v.l. & t. (Of horse) jump vertically with back arched & feet drawn together (also b. jump, whence BUCKJUMPER n.) t. off, throw (rider) thus. Hence BUCKER n. [f. prec.]

buck, v.l. & t. (Slang.) (With up) make haste, become or make vigorous or cheerful, (esp. from ennui, in impersonal). [perh. f. BUCK 1 in sense dandy]

buck, n. Basket for trapping cats. [L]

buck, n. Body of cart (chiefly in comb. as b.-board, b.-cart, in various local senses). [perh. f. obs. bok boly cf. BUKK n.]

buck-bean, n. Water plant with pinkish racemes. [transl. (1578) of Flm. bocks boonen goat's beans]

bucket, n. Wooden or other vessel for drawing or carrying water; piston of pump; compartment of water-wheel, scoop of dredging-boat; a coal wagon, t. e., a coal car, wooden leg, &c.; kick the 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 BUCKER n. [perh. f. OE bac pitcher, or f. OF buket tub]

bucket, v.l. & t. Ride hard (horse, or abs.). (Rowing) hurry the forward swing, row hurried stroke. [f. prec. c. pump = exhaust]

buckle, n. Metal rim with hinged spiked tongue, for securing strap, ribbon, &c. [f. BUCKLE v.t. f. L buccula cheek-strap (bucca cheek, see -ULE)].

buckle, 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, crumble up, under longitudinal pressure (t. & i. of wheel, saw, &c.). [f. prec. the last sense perh. f. L bucculure, L. buccula bucker, n. & i., L. buccula, mouth shield usu. held by handle; projection, projection, (vul. proiect); also technically in various naut., zool., & anat. senses. [f. OF bucer (now buclier) f. L buccul'ares f. buccula bucke, L. buccula bucclere, -ER 2]].

buckram, n. & a. Coarse linen or cloth stiffened with gum or paste; stiffness, stiff, (of manner); strong, sturdy, in appearance. Hence BUCKRAM man in b., b. men, non-existent (1 Hen. IV, ii. iv. 210-50). [f. OF buquerant or It. bucherametonym. dub.]

buckwheat, 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 Du. bokweil or made on obs. buckwast = beechmast]

bud, v.l. & t. Put forth b. & spring forth; (from bud, a bud); begin to grow; (Zool.) produce, be produced, by gemmation; (Gardening) ingraft (trans. or abs.), grafted, into alien stock. [f. prec.]

budded, p.p. In vbl. senses; esp., that has budded, is in bud. [-ED 2]

Buddha (bûd'da). The Enlightened, title of successive teachers past & future of the Asiatic religion BUDDHISM (3) (bûdi-l') n., but applied esp. to Sakyamuni, Gautama, or Siddartha (5th c.s.c., in N. India). Hence BUDDHIST (2) n. & a., BUDDHISTIC (AL) AS. [Skr. p.p. of budh awake]

budge, v.l. & t. Make the slightest movement, force to do this, (in neg. sentences). [f. B. as verb, but from B. LL ballicare frequent. of bullire b.]

budget, 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 budgetary a. [f. B. as verb, but from B. (f. Gallic) knapsack]

buff, 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, Kent; Ref. Kettering). (Path.) coagulated coating on blood drawn from fever patients, whence BUNRI a.; 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 buffe BUFFALO]

buff, v.l. Polish (metal) with b.; make (leather) velvety like b. [f. prec.]

ones diminishing chance of hostilities. [f. obs. vb buff (prob. imit. of sound made by soft body struck, cf. puff & F bousser) + -ER1]

**buffer** 2. n. (lang.). (usu. old b.) old-fashioned or incompetent fellow. [ety. dub.; Wyclif's Bible has it; stammerer—"the tongue of the babbling spake"

**buffet** 1. n. & v. & i. (strike with) blow of the hand; of (fate etc.) knock, hurt, plague; contend with (waves); contend with. [OF. dim. of bush blow (also in Obs. E buff cf. BLINDMAN'S-BAT)]

**buffet** 2. n. 1. Sideboard, recessed cupboard for china, plate, &c. 2. (pr. bōtāf, or as F) refreshment bar. [f. etym. dub.; sense 2 of later introduction than 1; there is also buffet stew, hossack, (obs. exc. in dial. & in Little Miss Muffet sat on a b.)

**buffo** (bōfō), n. & a. Burlesque, comic, (actor). [It.]

**buffoon** n. & v. i. (play the) wag, jester, mocker. Hence **buffoonery** (n.). [f. Buffon t. t. buffone (bush, jest. buffare to puff), -ON]

**bug** n. Flat ill-smelling blood-sucking insect infesting beds; (loosely) small insect (often with hairy body); (colloq.) horsefly (b. &c., horse, &c., entomologist). Hence **buggy** 2a. [?]

**bugaboo** or **bugbear**, n. Fancied object of fear; false belief used to intimidate or dissuade. [ety. & mutual relation doubtful; cf. BOGY, BOGLE, & OBS. in same sense]

**bugger** v. & i. [law] same, while, man having unnatural intercourse with beast or man, whence **buggerly** (n.) in (in foul or low talk, abusively or humorously) fellow, beggar, chap, beast. [f. F bougre t. I Bulgarus 11th-c. heretic from Bulgaria, supposed capable of any crime]

**buggy** n. A light vehicle for one or two persons, with two wheels and a small hood. [Obs. & dial. & of bush young bull t. Buculus dim. of bos borus or see COW]

**bugle** n. & v. & t. Brass instrument like small trumpet used for military signals; (vb) sound b., sound (call) on. Hence **bugler** 1. n. (orig. hunting-horn, short for b. horn f. obs. & dial. & of bush young bull t. Buculus dim. of bos borus or see COW)

**bugle** 2. n. Kinds of plant. [f. F LL Bugula]

**bugle** 3. n. Tube-shaped glass bead sewn on dress &c. for ornament. [ety. dub.; there is Du. buigel ring]

**biuglet** n. Small (bicyclist's) bugle. [GR]

**biuglialose** n. Kinds of plant allied with borago. [f. F buglouso t. insulagouso f. Gk buglousoos ox-tongued, bugs, glosos, from shape & roughness of leaves]

**bull** (bōl), n. & a. (inlawd with) brass, tortoise-shell, &c., cut in ornamental patterns for inlaying. [Germanized f. Boute name of carver temp. Louis XIV]

**build** 1. v. l. (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, surround oneself, person, place, &c. with houses &c. block up; [with material as obl.] lay into 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 builden t. OE in bol full dwelling t. OE tout. build cf. Sc. BVOR]

**build** 2. n. Style of construction; make; proportions of human body (sturdy b. &c.). [prec.]

**builder** n. In vb. senses; esp., master-builder, contractor for building houses. [ER1]

**building** 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.

**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 organ. [Anat.] roundish swelling of any cylindrical organ, as of hair-root or ovule, or on dilated part of glass tube (b. tub, ending in a b.). Hence **bulbous**, **bulbiferous**, **bulbiform**, aa., **bulbo-comb. form.** [f. Lbulbus t. Gk bolbow onion]

**bulb** 2. v.i. Swell into bulb(s). [f. prec.]

**bulbous** a. Of, having like, springing from, a bulb. [BULB1 + -ous]

**bulbul** (bō-dōbol), n. Eastern song-thrush; singer, poet. [Pers. f. Arab.]

**bulge** 1. Convex part, irregular swelling, tendency to swell out, on flat or flabby surface; **bulge**. Hence **bulgly** 2a. a. **bulginess** 2a. [ME, f. OF bourge, bourge, (or direct) f. Lbulga see BUDGET]

**bulge** 2. v. & t. Swell outwards irregularly & usu. faultily; extend (bag &c.) by stuffing it. [f. prec.]

**bulging** a. Convex-faced brassy or driver. [prec., ER1]

**bulgulmy, bulgulmia** n. (Med.) morbid hunger; (fig.) voracity (for books, &c.). [f. Gk boulmia ox.-i. c. vast hunger (bous ox + limos hunger); latinalized bulgulmia now preferred in medical use]

**bulk** 1. n. Cargo (break b., 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; no number of; of perish. f. ON b"uki cargo; but with the meanings also of Obs. b"uk OE b"uc belly cf. G b"uch]

**bulk** 2. v. i. & t. Seem in respect of size or importance (b. large, 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, perish. f. ON baikr bALK]

**bulk** 3. a. Large; very large. Hence **bulkiness**, [bulk1 -Bulk2]

**bull** (bōl), n. & a. Uncastared male of ox or any bovine animal (b. inchina shop, reckless or clumsy destroyer; take b. by horns, meet not evade difficulty); male of whale, elephant, &c. & other large animals (usu. b. whale or whale-b. &c.); constellation & sign Taurus; (St. Exh.) person trying to raise prices (see bear1); (adj.) like that of a b. (b. head, neck, voice; also b. operations on St. Exh.); bull calf, male calf, simpleton; bulldog, powerful & courageous large-headed smooth-haired breed of dog, tenacious & courageous (person). University proctor's attendant, gun or pistol (esp. of a certain pattern); [f. use in b. baiting, or its f. its b. head]; bullfight, Spanish sport of baiting b. with horsemen &c.; bullfinch, strong-beaked handsome-plumaged songbird, also [perh. = b. fence, cf. minch dial. for mince] a. native hedge hedgehog & courageous; (larger Am. species; bullheat, small big-headed fish = Miller's thumb; b. "head", obinate, impetuous, blundering; b. of the-bog, bittern; b. puncher (Austral.), bulllock-driver; b. pup, bitch, young female, bulldog; bullring, arena for bullfight; b. eye, boss of lawn, formed at centre of blown glass sheet, hemi-
spherical piece or thick disk of glass as light in ship's side, hemispherical lens, (lantern) with such lens, small circular window, centre of target, kind of sweetmeat; b; terrier, cross between bulldog & terrier; bulb-out, fish of sham-size, substitute; [F. & bulle, (in comb. only), cf. M.L. bulle, prob. connected with BELLLOW]

bulg 2, v.i. & t. (St. Exc.) speculate for the rise; try to raise price of (stocks). [f. prec. BULL, 1, 2, perh. merely corol. to the more explicable BEAR, 1, 2]
bulg 3, n. Papal edict. [F. L. bulla BILL 4]
bulg 4, (b60), n. (Often Irish b) expression containing contradiction in terms or implying ludicrous inconsistency (often an intelligible statement made absurd by compression). [etym. dub.; f. 1830 (connexion with Irish) is more recent; there is OF bout, boll, trickery]
bulg 5, (b60), n. Drink made of water flavoured in empty spirit cask.

Bull = JOHN BULL.

bullace (b60l3), n. Wild plum tree or fruit. [f. OF beloce f. LL. pilia PELLER]

bullate a. (bot. physiol. Puffy, blistered-edged; LAT. bulla bubble, BULLATE 3)

bullent (b60t), n. Missile of lead &c., spherical, or conical in muskets & rifles; b, & drawer, instrument for extracting b. from wound; b, head, b, -headed, (with round) & presumably thick b.; b, proof. [F. F boulette dim. of b. L. bulbula knob]

bullatin (b60t4), n. Short official statement of public event or of invalid's condition. [f. f. It. bullettino dim. of bouletta lottery ticket dim. of bulla seal, BULL 3]

bullion 1 (b60), n. & a. Gold or silver before (or as valued apart from) coinage or manufacture. [AF. prob. = F. bouillon soup t. med. L. bullonem nom. -i0 (L. bullire boil in) &c.; but the meanings are E only]

bullion 2 (b60), n. Fringe of gold & silver thread twisted. [f. F. bouillon, see prec., in sense bubble (independent adoption)]

bullionist, n. Advocate of metallic currency. [BULLION 1 + -IST 2]

bullock (b60l3), n. Castrated bull, ox. [OE. bullice (OEC)

bull (b60), n. Blusterer, tyrant (esp. among boys), lord & tyrant; hired b. [obs. sense= lover, sweetheart, gallant, fine fellow, perh. f. Du. boel lover cf. G. buchle]
bull 2, v.t. Persecute, oppress, tease, physically or morally; frighten into or out of; (abs.) play the b. [f. prec.]
bull 3, n. (esp. U.S. & colonial) Capital, first-rate; b, for you, him, &c., = brave. [F. BULL 1]
bull 4 (b60), n. Scrummage in (prop. Etom) football.
bull 5 (b60), n. (Also in beef) tinned beef. [perh. COVILL, or T. BULL 1]
bull 6, v.t. & i. To make thunderous noise. See BALLYRAG

bullrush (b60), n. Kinds of tall rush (pop. the Cat's Tail; in Bible, papyrus). [BOLE (strong-stemmed) 1, or BULL (big cf. BULL, & Gk & use of BULLY)]
bullwork (b60), n. Rampart, earthwork, &c. for the b. in trench; b. earth, &c. that acts as a defence; ship's side above dock. [cf. Du. bolwerk, G bolwerk; perh. = MOLE + work (log-rampart)]
burn, n. Backside, buttocks; b, bailiff (also b), employed for arrests from touching debtor on the back; b, & b, (with f. and sailing vessels for ships (orig. scavenger boat). [cf. BUMP; earlier than, not contracted f., bottom in this sense]

bumble, n. Beadle; consequential jack-in-office. Hence bumbletorn 2, n. (name of beadle in Oliver Twist)
bumble-bee, n. Large kind of bee. [f. obs. vb. bumble (Boom + -LE)]
bumble, v.t. & i. (obs. & scient.) Whist played unscientifically. [prop. an obs. out-of-door bagatelle; etym. dub.; there is obs. vb. bumble bungle]
bumbo, n. Cold rum punch. [cf. It. bombo child's wad for drink]
bummalo, n. Small fish of S. Asiatic coasts. [f. Mahrrati bombali]
bummaree, n. Middleman at Billingsgate fish-market. [f.]
bummer, n. (U.S.) Idler, loafer. [cf. G. bummier]
bump 1, v.t. & l. & 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 & &c. & strike the posterior of (person) against floor, wall, &c. come with a b. against; go along with repeated bumps; (Boat-racing, see foll.) bump 2, n. Bull-riding, bull-riding; b. &c. suddenly, violently, (come, go, &c., b., cf. BANG, BOUNCE. [expressing the sound, or shape of swelling]
bump 3, n. Bull-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 (A-supper, in celebration of this)
bump 4, n. & v.t. (Make) bitter's cry, [lim.] bumper, n. In vbl senses; also, brim-full glass of wine; (slang) anything unusual, large or abundant (harvest, full theatre); (Whist) score of two games against nil. [-ER]
bumpkin, n. Ignorant, coarse, raw, or bashful fellow. [perh. f. Du. boomken little tree or MDU. bommekoif little barrel]
bumpious(-shus), a. Self-assertive. Hence bumpiously 2, adv., BUMPIOUSNESS 2 n. (jocular form, on BUMP 3 & e.g. fractious)
bumpy, a. Full of bumps, causing jolts. (esp. of road or cricket pitch). Hence bumpsiness 3 n. [-Y]

bun, n. Small soft round sweet cake with a few currants (the usu. Eng. sense, but with local variations); hot cross b., marked with crosses & eaten on Good Friday. [perh. f. OE. bune bump, swelling. (at Lyons = tritter, whence mod. F. beignet)]
bun 2, n. (Perso-refining name of squirrel, rabbit. [etym. dub.; there is Sc. bun, hare's tail]
bunch, n. Cluster of things growing or fastened together (flowers, grapes, keys, lot (best of the)). Hence bunchily 2 a. [f. prec.]
bunch 2, v.t. & l. Make into bunch(es), gather (dress) into folds; come or cling together. [f. prec.]
bunnoome, See BUNKUM.
bundesrat lath (b60deras halt) n. Federal council of German Empire (56 members from 28 states). [G]
bundle, n. Collection of things fastened together (esp. clothes & goods & ends in handkerchief); set of sticks, iron rods, &c. bound up; set of parallel fibres, nerves, &c. 20 hanks of linen yarn. [perh. f. G. bandel (O.T. banden BAND, bind); see L.-XLI]

bundle 2, v.t. & l. Tie in, make up into, a b.; throw confusedly in to any receptacle; go, put or send (esp. a person), in a hurry or unceremoniously off, out, away, &c. [f. prec.]
bun 3, n. B. ope, b. wall, big cork, stopping hole in cask; b. hole, for filling cask. [cf. MDU. bonhe = bonde f. L. pundca orifice (punge- punc- prick)]
bungle, v.i. & t., & n. (Make) clumsy work, confusion; blunder over, fail to accomplish. (Task). Hence bungler n. [limit., cf. BUMBLE, BUNGAL.] 

bunyon, n. Inflamed swelling on foot. [perh. f. It. bugno (bugno boil, lump, cf. F touch bugne bun+1one+on)] 

bunk, v.i. (slang). Make off, vanish. [?] 

bunk, n. Ship's coal-bin; (Golf) sand on hollow on links. 

bunkum, combe, n. Highbury, claptrap, sophistry, anachronistic; member for Bunkum in N. Carolina speaking needlessly in Congress to impress his constituents). 

bunny, n. Poet name for rabbit. [noun] 

Bunsen's, a. Invented by Prof. B. of Helleberg (B. burner, lamp, burning air with gas for heating & blow-pipe work; B. battery, cell, voltaic of spec. kind). 

bunt, n. Cavity, baggy part, of fishing-net, sail, etc. [?] 

bunt, n. (Also Smut-ball) disease of wheat. [f.] 

bunting, n. Sub-family of birds including Common or Corn B., Yellow B. (or Yellow Hammer), Black-headed, Reed, Snow, &c., B., &c. 

grey shrimp. [?] 

bunting, n. (Open-made worsted stuff used for) flags. [perh. = bolting-cloth (BOLT) f. obs. bunt, &c., & perh. = G bunt parti-coloured +Igno] 

buoy, n. Anchored float showing navigable course or reefs &c.; (also life-b.) something to keep person afloat; also fig. in both senses. [L OF buoic or MDu. boei L Lboia chain] 

buoy, v.t. (Usu. with up) keep afloat: bring to surface of water; sustain (person, courage, &c.), uplift. (Without up, sometimes with up,做成 mss.) see buoic, but the vb is perh. directly from a foreign source. 

buoyage, n. Providing of buoys. [AEG] 

buoicancy, n. Floating power (of solid to stay, of liquid to keep object afloat); (Hydrost.) loss of weight by immersion in liquid; elasticitv, recuperative power, (of spirits, also of prices, &c.). [L fol. see ANGEL] . 

buoyant, a. Apt to float, rise, keep up, or recover, springy; able to keep things up, light-hearted. Hence buoyantly adv. [?] & perh. sp. boient; earlier than BUOIC, see buoic] 

burg, n. (Any plant with) clinging seed-vessel or flower; female hop-catkin; person hard to shake off. [Da. borre] 

burn, v.i. & t. Darken (with rage, mirth). [On burst, bubble; but cf. obs. burble bubble] 

burnt, n. Eel-like flat-headed, bearded fresh-water fish. [F Bourbe ouf. Bourboter wallow LLL bota L GK borus burrows mud] 

bursed, v.t. Load (lit. & fig.), encumber, oppress, tax. [f. prec.] 

bursars, n. Oppressive, wearying. Hence bursariness n. [Some] 

burst, n. Coarse plant with prickly flower-heads (BUR) & dock-like leaves. [BUR + DOCK] 


bursecracy, -cracy, n. Government by bureau, centralization; (officialism) officials. Allied wds; bureaureat (BUREAURAT), bureaureatic a., bureau-reatatically adv., bureau-reatism (2), bureau-reatist (2), n. [f. prec. +CRAZY] 

burse, n. Graduated glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid. [F, dim. of buire vase] 

burse, n. An ancient tenure (hold in b.). [F. med. L bursum (burse see BOROUGH)] 

burgeon, n. Small tapered pennant used by yachts &c. [?] 

bure, n. (berj.), n., v. & i. (Herb., ver. forth) as young shoot(s), bud, begin to grow, prong., &c., also in Zool. of germination. [ME borioun f. OF burjon etym. dub.] 

burgeon, n. Inhabitant of borough with full municipal rights, citizen; (Hist.) member of parliment for borough, corporate town, or university. [ME & F burgesse] 

burgh (borj), n. (Sc.). Scotch chartered town (used in E in writing of Scotch borough). [SEE BOROUGH] 

burgher, n. (archaic). Citizen (chiefs of foreign towns). [F or Du. burger (burg fortified town), later assim. to E burgh] 

burglar, n. One who breaks into house by night with intent to commit felony. Hence burglary n., burglarious a., burglariously adv. [Af. Anglo-L. burglatus, burglar, perh. made on burgh-breche the native term for burglar] 

burtle, v.i. & t. Commit burglary; enter or rob (house) burglariously. [Recent back-formation f. prec., but cf. burglare 1354] 

burgomaster, n. Mayor of Dutch or Flemish town. [F. Du. burgemeester BOROUGH] 

burton, n. (hist.). Visored helmet; steel cap. [f. OF bourgeoisette L. Bourgogne burgundy] 

burgundy, n. Kinds of (usu. red) wine of Burgundy. 

burial (be), n. Depositing under earth, burying, esp. of dead body, funeral; b. ground, cemetery; b. service, religious form (esp. that in ch. of Eng. prayer-book) at funeral. [F of buryts cf. OSax. burgist (burg-stl. of bergan cover), -s dropped as though pl., cf. PEA] 

burin, n. Tool for engraving on copper. Hence burnishing n. [F, perh. OGH dora boring tool BORE] 

burn, v.t. Avoid, smother, (publicity, inquiry); hush up, suppress, (rumour, book). [Burke executed 1829 for smothering people to sell bodies for dissection] 

burn, & v.t. Knot in wool or cloth; (vb) clear of bb. [f. OF bourle] 

burnish, n. Coarse canvas. [Ft. Du. boenlap etc. dub.] 

burlesque (sk), a. & n., v.t. Imitative, imitation, imitate, for purpose of deriding or amusing; bombastic, mock-serious (sees); caricature, parody, esp. of literary & dramatic work. [F. It. burlesco (burla mockery, ESQUI]
**BURLY, a.** Sturdy, corpulent. Hence burriliness. n. [ME bortich prob. f. an OE buri (handsome, fit for the) BOWER] 1. v.t. & i. (burnt sometimes burned). Small stream. [com.-Teut. cf. Du. borne, & S.Engl. BOURN] 2. v.t. & i. (burnt sometimes burned). Consumes, waste, by fire (t. & i.); the heat, heating person, or heated thing, being subject; b. away, out, to nothing, to extinction; b. up, to destroy or consume contents of; b. one's boat, commit oneself irrevocably to a course; blaze, glow, with fire (b. up, flashed into blaze; b. down, low, less vigorously as fuel falls); give, make to give, light (lump, candles, gas, oil, &c.; b. blue &c., give blue & c. light; b. candle at both ends, not husband energy; b. daylight, use artificial light by day); put, be put, to death by fire; harden, produce, (bricks, lime, charcoal) by heat; make (hole &c.) by heat (money burns hole in pocket, clammers to be spent); injure, be injured, by fire or great heat (b. one's fingers, suffer for meddling or rash action, or fire is enough to ignite object at once); adhere to saucepan &c.; cauterize, brand, (b. in, into, impress indelibly); eat, make acids &c. eat, its way (into material, material, or abs.); parch, Freyke, tan, colour, (t. & i. abs. or with brown, dry, &c.); give, feel, sensation on; b. (burn, child) cures fire; ears b. when one is talked to; b. get near discovery or truth, as in child's game); make, be, hot or passionate, glow, blaze, rage, yearn; 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 once; b. ear offering, sacrifice made by burning. [OE brennan intr., brennan trans.; com.-Teut. cf. G brennen] 3. n. Sore, mark, on body made by burning. [f. prec.] 4. v.t. & i. In vbl. senses, esp. in comb. as brick-b. also, part of lamp &c. that shapes the flame. [ER] 5. n. Kinds of brown-flowered plant. [f. obs. adj. burnet. f. OF burnilet see BURNET] 6. n. In vbl. senses; also: flagrant (b. shame, disgrace); hotly discussed, exciting, (b. excitement); b. scent (in hunting), strong. [ING] 7. v.t. & i. Polish by friction; (with well &c.) take a polish. Hence burnish! 2. n. [f. OF burns-burnir (brun brown), see JASH] 8. n. Arab. Moorish, lady's hooded cloak. [F fos. f. Arab. burnus] 9. n. Nebulous disk round moon or star; rough ledges on cut or punched metal or paper (b. drift, dentist's); siliceous rock used for whetstones- whetstone; kinds of limestone; rough sounding of letter r as in Northumberland; whirring sound = BUR. [etym. dub.; perh. different wds. &c. BUR] 10. v.t. & l. Pronounce with sound of Northumbrian r, also of French r; speak without clear articulation. [cf. F burin] 11. n. (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 burnrow! 1. n. [perh. BURROW] 2. v.t. & i. Treasure, esp. of a file; exhibitor in Scotch University or school, whence burnary 1. n. [f. med. L Burarius (bursa bag f. Gk. h kale)] 12. n. Of burnet's. [-AL] 13. v.t. & i. (past & p.p. burst). Fly by expansion of contents, send (containing case), violently asunder, split, (powder, shell, &c.; exaggeratedly, b. with food or emotion, heart bursts); get away, break through, make way out or in, express one's feelings, by force or suddenly (river bursts banks; b. in, come into room, interrupt; b. out, exclam, b. into tears, out laughing, break into tears, laughter; b. upon enemy's country, overrun it); open, come out (b. his eyes); one's boats, sit with laughing, buttons with cord. [OE burnstan b. OE Teut. brestan perh. b. break-break; there has been double metathesis, OTeut. brest- OE berst-, ME brest-, mod. burst] 2. n. Bursting, split; b. up (often bust-coal,), collapse; sudden issuing forth (b. of some part; b. blood-venous, one's ears, sit with laughing, buttons with cord). [f. prec.] 3. v.t. & i. (Go by) omnibus. 4. n. Tall fur cap of Hussars, Artillery, & Engineers. [f. prec.] 5. n. Shrub, clump of shrub; bunch of ivy as ancient vintner's sign (good wine needs no b.); luxuriant growth of hair, whisker, &c.; woodland, untilled district, (esp. in colonies; take to the b., become bushranger); beat 1 about b.; b. in many bird, beast, & plant names; b.-fighter- ing, (person used to) sitting in the b. horse warfare; b. harrow, heavy frame with bars between which branches are inserted for harrowing grass land or covering seed, (vb) harrow with this: bushman, aboriginal of a S.-Afr. tribe, dweller, farmer, or traveller in the Australian b., whence bushmanshert. 3. n. [after Du. boschjesman (bush) bush]; b.-ranger, Australian brigand (at first escaped convict) living in the b.; b.-rope, tropical wild vine netting trees together. [ME bush f. ON buskr. cf. G Busch. Du. bosch (whence prob. the sense woodland above), f. Rom. bosco see BOSK] 6. v.t. & i. (By) sb. to frustrate net-poaching; b.-harrow (ground). [prec.] 7. n. Measure of capacity (gal.) 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 boyeshelf f. OF boissefief f. LL buscellus f. buris box] 8. n. Measure of a box; growing thickly. Hence bushiness n. [-AL] 9. n. Being busy (orig. sense, now obs., see BUSINESS); task, duty, province, (make one's b. to, undertake); cause of coming (what is your b.?); habitual
occupation, profession, trade: serious week (means b., in earnest: on b., with definite purpose, etc.) trade: business, b. - Commerce: b. of regular work, 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 it (of being made a fool of); make a bad b. (of being caught 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); (contr.) device, machine, process, concern, course of events, sick of the whole b., etc.; a lash on a plaster b.; (Theatr.) action, action, from b. to b.; form b. (doing a great b.); good stroke of b.; b. man, engaged in commerce, also see above); commercial house, firm; do one's b., kill him; good b.!, well done! [OE bisignis (busy 1 + ness)]

bush, n. Rigid strip stiffening corset-front. [F. buse, etym. dub.]

buskin, n. Boot reaching to calf or knee; thick-soled boot lending height to Athenian tragic actor; the tragic vein, tragedy, (see above); [OE buskin] bussin n., & v. (archaic). Kiss. [Earl. & v.]

bust, n. Sculpture of person's head, shoulders, & chest; upper front of body, bosom, esp. of woman. [F. buste f. it. busto, etym. dub.]

bustard, n. Genus of large swift-running birds. [Perh. mixture of OF bistard, bistarde, both f. L avis tarda slow bird (the inappropriate adj., unexplanatory)]

bustle 1 (busti), v. & t. Bestir oneself; make show of activity, hurry about; make (others) hurry or work hard. [Perh. var. of obs. bustle 1 f. obs. bustle prepare (ON busske refl. of bust prepare cf. bound)]

bustle 2 (bustl), n. Pad or frame puffing out top of woman's skirt behind. [Perh. = prec.]

busy 1 (busi), a. Occupied, working, engaged, with attention concentrated; (b. in, with, at; also, prep. being dropped, with vbl n. now looking like part, as he was packing); unceasing, ever employed, stirring; fussy, meddlesome, prying, mischievous; b. age (ness), spending energy on trifles; b.-body, meddlesome person, mischief-maker. Hence busy 2 adj. [OE bisi; only E & LG cf. Du. bezig, the.w- unexplained]

busyness, n. State or quality of being busy. [Mod. form differentiated in spelling & pronunc. f. business]

butter, n. Fatty substance made from cream by churning (look as if b. could not roll in mouth, delecture; melted b., sauce of b., flour, &c.); kinds of substance of similar consistency or look, as b. of almonds; fulsome flatbread; b.-de-eggs, kinds of plant with two yellows in flower, as toad-flax; b.-boat, sauceboat; b.-knife, blunt of silver &c., for cutting b.; b.-scooch, kind of toad; b.-plank, plant with large soft leaves; buttercups, kinds of yellow-flowered Ranunculus; b.-fingers, figerated, (person) unable to hold things, esp. a catch at cricket; buttermilk, liquid left after churning b.; b.-nut, Amer. oily nut (tree); b.-print, wooden stamp for butter, press of waxy-leaved Violet-flowered bog-plant. Hence buttery 3 a., butteriness n. [OE butere, f. L f. Gk buturon (baw cow, turren cheese, or perh. barbarian wd so accounted for)]

butter 2, v.t. Spread, cook, sauce, with b.
butterbump, n. = bitttern. [see bump 2]
butterfly, n. & a. Diurnal crest-winged insect with knobbed antennae; showy or fickle (person); tritfer; b.-nut, -screw, (Mach.); with wings to be turned by thumb & finger; m. smash 1. [Of L. buterfly; OF bouterlie; L bollerieg, connexion with butter unexplained]
butterine (eth), n. Imitation butter of oleo-margarine & milk. [INSE]
butteris, n. Farrier's tool for paring hoof.
[cf. F. boutoir & obs. E. butcher]
butter; s. F. hot; loot, &c. where bread & ale, butter, &c., are kept; b.-hatch, half-door over which provisions are issued. [literally]
OF boterie = botellerie (bottle 1; ERY)
butterwick 1, n. Half of triumph (usu. in pl.); manoeuvre in wrestling (usu. cross-b.; running-b.; &c.); b.-steak, = ramp steak. [butter 2 + ox]
butterwick 2, v.t. Throw by using b. [Prov.]
button, n. Knob or disk sewn to garment to fasten it by passing through buttonhole, or for ornament (boy in bd.; page; take by the b.); detain, see buttonhole below; bud; unopened mushroom; large bud of plant; knob of candle, 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 pult, making it harmless; as also ornament); b.-boot, fastened with b.; buttonhole, slit made to receive button b.; (fig.) small mouth, flower(s) worn in buttonhole, (vb) make buttonholes (in), hold by a coat or waistcoat b.; detain, (reluctant listener), whence button-holer 1, n. [last sense by confusion with earlier b.-hold]; buttonhook, for pulling b. into place. Hence buttonless, adj.
buttonhole, n. [f. OF boton bud f. LL botonem nom. -to b. dollare push, cf. butt 4]
button, v.t. & i. Furnish with button(s); fasten (t. & i.) with b. (often up); enclose within buttoned garment (person, or object contained); [Proverbial]
buttonn, n. Liveried page. (pl. of button)
buttony, a. With many buttons. [Y]
buttoness, n., & v.t. Support built against wall &c.; prop (lit. & fig.); b.-like projection of hill; vb support (lit. & fig.; often with up) with b.; buttonhole, as in b.-horse button 2, v.t. Flying buttoner (bouter push cf. AUBERT)
butyr- , butyro-, st. & comb. form of technical wds as butyricous, butyric, butyro-acetic; of butter, esp. in its chem. aspect.
buxom, a. Plump, comely. Hence buxomly, adv.
buxomness, n. [earlier use plant, ME buxum f. st. of bugan bow 3; somk]
buy (bl), v.t. (bought, pr. bawt). Obtain by paying a (usu. money) price; serve to procure (money cannot b.); get by some sacrifice (dearly b.); gain over (person) by bribery &c.; b. in b. stock or in the market, at auction by naming higher 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. at a stroke; b. up, as much as possible of; b. pig in poke, (of self considerably). Hence buyable a., buy(1)yer 1, n. [OE byegewn, cf. Goth. bugian etym. dub.]
bux(s), int. = State news!
buxy, v.t. & i. Make hummimg sound; make noise about (person or ab.) annoyingly like bluebottle; of a company or place sound and confusedly; circulate (t. i. of rumour &c.)
utter by speaking together (b. applause); throw hard (b. stones); limit]
buz(k), n. Hum of bee &c.; sound of people talking, stir, general movement. [f. prec.]
buzz(k), n. Downy beetle, fishing fly like it. (perh. as expressive, cf. buzzy & obs. buzz wig)
buzz, v.t. Finish of bottle of wine. [lit.]
buzzard, n. A large falcon (E. B Silent B. or sparrow, Home B., Moor B., &c.). [Of buzzart f. L buuteo falcon + ARD]
buzzzer, n. In vbl senses; esp. steam-whistle. [buzz 2; -RR]
by, prep. & adv. Prep. (bl, sometimes bl); Near; at or to side of, in postal district of, at the person or place of, in company of, in region of, slightly inclining to, (Bromley-by-Boo; Constion-by-Ambleiside; come here by me; stand by, be faithful to, help; abide by, accept, observe; have not got by me; come by; obtain; by oneself; alone; North by East, between N & NNE; by the head, sit on, 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 digression; frank by the by, frank and by the by; by him) during, in the circumstances of, (by day, night, daylight; by the space of, biblical for during); through the agency, means, instrumentality, or causation, of owing to, in such a manner, with, (by oneself), without help or prompting; know, say, by heart; multiply, divide, by 3 by 7; lead by the hand; set by the ears, egg on to, quarell; be known by, the name of; what do you mean by that?; travel by rail; by all, no, means; live by bread; do it by one's deputy; have children by such a father, mother; notified, made, made, by; no good to be by; case goes by default; begin, end, by —ing; by way of a joke; be by way of knowing everybody, profess or be supposed to; cautious by nature; by cheque &c. s. i. in Cr entries; by chance; by dint of; by reason of; so soon as, not later than; tomorrow, the time — with or without that; according to, after, from, by (rote); by right; by rights, if right were done; take warning, example by; by your leave; judge by appearances; sell, buy, by retail, measure, value, by weight, by the pound, by the dozen, by the yard, by the degree, by hundreds, 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 by; French by blood, Jones by name; pull up by the roots); as surely as I believe in God; swear by; toll; by animal; taboo; by vegetarianism, declare complete belief in it). Adv. (bl): Near (stand by, be inactive, easily 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. (OE bi, by, bes, b.); in OE the prep. was sometimes be; in mod. E the adv. is always by, the prep. usu. by sometimes by, & the pref. either by or be-
by, prep. (1) usu. with one of the meanings of by a.; it may be written as separate wd by (path or by path), hyphenated (by-path), or, if
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-blew, n. Side blow at someone else
than the main opponent; bastard child. [by a.]

bye, n. Something subordinate (by the by or
by chance, incidentally, parenthetically); (Cricket)
run scored for ball that passes batman and
wicket-keep, leg-b., for one that touches bats-
man; (Golf) hole(s) remaining after decision
of match and played as a new game; (in games
where competitors are paired off) odd man,
being odd man. [by a.]

Bye-bye, n. (Nursery word for) sleep, bed,
sound used in lullabyes ct. hushaby, lullaby,
bye baby bunting

bye-byework, n. = Good-bye, colloq. & child-
ish clipping of good-bye

by-end, n. Side or secret purpose. [by a.]

bye-pass, n. Past, departed; an-
quated; [pl. n.] the past, past offences (let bd. be
bd., forgive & forget). [by adv.]

by-lane, n. See by-

by-law, by-laws, n. Regulation made
by local authority or corporation, as town or
rural. [by prob. of b. by yore, OE by byn,
ct. [D. Bylde & cc.], but associated with by a.]

by-name, n. Secondary name, sobriquet;
nickname. [by a.]

by-past, a. Gone by, elapsed. [by adv.]

by-path, n. Retired path (lit. & fig. as by
to nature). [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 a.]

by-road, n. Little-frequented road. [by a.]

by-saus, n. Fine ancient textile fibre &
fabric of flax; tuft of silky filaments by which
some mosses adhere to rock. Hence byss-
aeous, byssus, byssiferous, byssine, byssus.
byways, n. [Gk bysance]

by-stander, n. Spectator. [by adv.]

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 moments. [by a.]

Byzantine (α ο ι), n. & a. (Inhabitant of)
Byzantium; capital (E. historians of
Eastern Empire from 8th to 15th c.); of the
style in architecture &c. developed in the
Eastern Empire (round arch, cross, dome,
circle, moeolic). Hence Byzantine'sque a.
Byzantinism, n. Byzantineize (4) v.t. [t.
L Byzantinus L. L. Gk Byzantion]

C

C (с), letter (pl. Cs, Cs', Coes). C springs, see
Cee. (Mus.) first note of natural major scale.
(In argument) third hypothetical person or
the relative or direct object. [c.
Abbreviations (1): C, centum, 100, as CI 101,
CV 105, CCL 250, CM 800, DC 600, XC 90. C.
Centigrade, as 15° C. Chartered, C. A. (Ac-
countant); Companion, as C. B. (Bath), C.M.G.

(St Michael & St George), C.I.E. (Indian Em-

Cabinet, confined, C. B. (to barracks); County,
C.C. (Councillor); Ceylon, C.C.S. (Civil Ser-
vice Commissioners); C. E. & C. (Engineer); Church, as C.B.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.I. (Justice); Commanding,
C. (Office); C. O. D. (On delivery); Char.
ity, C.O.S. (Organization Society).

Cabinet, chapter, as c. XII, cc. I-V, cent, as .f. 1.75 c.
colt, cirkler, as c. 1750; cum, c. div. (divid-
dend); carte, c. d. v. (de visite); care, c/o (of).
Abbreviations (2): Calif. (formia); Can-
bodia; Cambridgeshire, Cam.(ads); Cant.(icles);
Cantab., Abp of Cant., Cantab., Capt. (alin);
Cath. (lus); Cetra, Bp of Chester; of, confer (L = compare); og., centi-
gram; ch. (apeter); Cho. (hire); Chron. (icles);
Cleestra, Bp of Cleestra; circiter (iter); cl.
centillitre, cm., centimetre; Co. (unty in Ire.
land); Co. (magn Cross); Col. (scol; C. (losa);
Colo. (rado); Conn. (cicut); Cor. (inthianis);
Corn. (wall); Corp. (oral); op. compare; Cr.
Creditor; crim. con., criminal conversation;
Cumb. (erland); owt, hundred weight.
Sacra (kahuba), n. Sacred building at
Maceda, M. of, byzantine. B. byzantine
custom (ON byjar genit. pl. of byr OE by town.
ct. Derby &c.), but associated with by a.

by-name, n. Secondary name, sobriquet;
nickname. [by a.]

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fabric of flax; tuft of silky filaments by which
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Eastern Empire (round arch, cross, dome,
circle, moeolic). Hence Byzantine'sque a.
Byzantinism, n. Byzantineize (4) v.t. [t.
L Byzantinus L. L. Gk Byzantion]
displaying curiosities. (Pol.) council-room of about twelve or twenty chief ministers of state; those ministers collectively; c. council, on (cap.) name of the French republic. (Fr.) c. mane, high, skilled job. (Fr.) c. maker, -king, skilled job. (Fr.) c. of prime minister, forming new government. (CABIN + ET, influenced also by F cabinet)

cable, n. Strong thick rope (Naut., 10 in. or more in circumference), cf. CABLET, HAWSER of hemp or wire strands; (Naut.) rope or chain of anchor, as measure for fathoms; (Teleg.) submarine or undersea line consisting of insulated wires, also = CABLEGRAM; (Arch. & goldsmith's work) rope-shaped ornament; c. laid rope, of three triple strands. [cf. Du. kabel f. Rom. cf. F côtel, d'axpio, f. L. caputum balter cf. L. caputus hilt (caperete take); but the F. côtel might also be etymologically related to a verb of the same meaning.]
cable, v.t. & i. Furnish, fasten, with c.; (Arch.) fill lower part of flutes of (column) with convex moldings; transmit (message, communicate, inform, person). by c. [cf. prec.]
cablegram, n. Message by submarine cable. [cf. telegraphic (prefix); cf. TELEGRAPH]
cablet, n. Cable-laid rope under 10 in. in circumference. [-ET]
cabobs, n. pl. Meat cooked in small pieces with ginger, garlic, &c. [Arab. kabab]
caboodle, n. (slang). The whole c., all the lot (persons or things). [U.S. wd. etym. dub.]
cabotage, n. (Arb.) Coasting-trade. [F. f. caboteur to coast, etym. dub.]
cabriole, n. Light two-wheeled hooded one-horse chaise. [F. f. cabriole goat's leap f. L. caprula (caprio f. L. caprum nom.-per goat)]
cacao, n. & a. Seed of tropical Amer. tree, giving cocoa & chocolate; the tree (also c.-tree). [Sp. f. M. caqui-uwal-tree]
cachalot (shaliot, shalò), n. Kind of whale with teeth in lower jaw, esp. Common C. [F. = toothed f. Gascon cachus large tooth]
cache (kash), n. & v.t. Hiding-place for treasure, provisions, ammunition, &c., as esp. used by explorers; the hiding (make a c.) or stores hidden; (vb) place in c. [F. f. cacher to hide & L. colactare collect frequent. of aeger bring]
caché, cachet (-k), a. Of, suffering from, CACHEXY. [F. Gk kakhéktikos of CACHEXY]
cachet(-shà), n. Stamp (fig.), distinguishing mark, internal evidence of authenticity. [obs. sense seal, cf. F. lettre de cachet, letter under king's private seal (cacher see CACHER).]
cachinnation, n., cachinnatory. a. [L. cachinnare, ATE]
cacholot (shab), n. Kind of opal. [f. Kalimuck kachschilon beautiful stone]
cachou (shòò), n. = CATECHU; pill used by smokers to sweeten breath. [F. = CASHEW]
cauchucha (tshodota), n. A dance. [Sp.]
caqui (-ske), n. W. Indian & Amer.-Indian nature. [cf. Sp. caxa]
cakile, v. & t. & a. (Mard.) McClucking of hen after laying; (indulge in) gibb holiness inconsequent talk; boast; chuckle; c. out &c., say caulkingly. Hence cakiler, n. [ME cakerl; dim., cf. Du. kaken, G gekaken]
caco-, pref. = Gk kako- (kakos bad), found in some was taken direct or through L (& F) káko-; & prefixed in med. terms (= disease of, as cacoileia = eye-disease, cacoacanthite, &c., caco- morpha malformation) usu. to Gk components, rarely to L as cacogetous ill-smelling.
cacodemon, -asmon, n. Evil spirit; malignant person. [f. Gk kakodaimon (prec. & daimon spirit)]
cacodyl, n. Stinking poisonous compound of arsenic & methyl. Hence cacodylic a. [Gk kakodési stinking (CACO- od- root of ozó to smell) + -YT]

cacopéry, n. Bad pronunciation (cf. orthoepy). [f. Gk CACO (epieia f. epos word, drama)]
cacophes, n. (Éss). n. Ill habit, itch for doing something unadvisable, usu. in scribblist c., scribbling-mania. [f. Gk kakochites neut. adj. (CACO- + ethos disposition)]
cacography, n. Bad handwriting or spelling. Hence cacographer n., cacograph as prec. & see -Y]
cacologhy, n. Bad choice of words or pronunciation. [f. Gk kakologia vituperation (CACO- logos-speaking f. logó logos speak)]
cacoum, n. Large flat bored peel of tropical shrub with 8-10 pods. [Af.]
cacophonous, a. Ill-sounding (cf. kophonos -sounding L. phoné sound) + -OUS]
cacophonie, n. Ill sound (cf. EUPHONY) &c. [F. f. cacophonie f. Gk kakophonía as prec. & see -Y]
caduceus, n. Kind of succulent plant with thick fleshy stem, usu. no leaves, & clusters of unlobed leaves. Hence cata-caduceus, caduceal, cadet-oid, aa. [L. f. Gk kakto cardoon]
cad, n. Omnibus conductor; hanger-on employed about (esp. school & college) games; member of lower classes; person of low manners; person guilty or capable of ungentlemanly conduct, blackguard, whence cadish a. [quoted f. 1801; prob. short for CADET (cf. CADDIE) & started at Eton & Oxford as name for townsmen]
cadastre, a. Of, showing, the extent, value, & ownership of land for taxation (esp. c. cadastre). [f. L. capitastrum registrist of capita (caput head) used made for Roman capitatio terrena land-tax]
cadavérico, a. (med. & physiol.). Characteristic of a corpse. [L cadaver corpse (perh. f. cadere fall) + -IC]
cadaverous, a. Corpse-like; deadly pale. [f. F cadavèreux, f. L. cadaverous (prec. -osus)]
caddie, n. Golf-player's attendant. [Sc. (also caddie), f. F. CADER]
caddis, -ise, n. Larva of May-fly &c., living in water & making cylindrical case of hollow stems &c., used as bait; also c.-bait; [also cardice] [cf. teut. c. (G. cardie)]
caddy, n. Small box for holding tea. [f. Malay kati weight = 1.1b]
cadence, n. Rhythm; measured movement, esp. of sound; fall of voice, esp. at end of period; intonation; close of musical phrase. [Hence (-)cadence a. [f. F. f. C. cadence (L. cadere fall, ending)]]
cadency, n. Descent of younger branch, cadetship. [as prec. -ENCY]
cadenza, n. (mus.). Flourish of voice or instrument at close of movement. [It.]
cadet's, n. Younger son; student in naval military college &c., also officer, member of Russian Constitutional-Democratic party. [f. foill. 18th c. cadet f. Rom. capite- toto dim. of L. caput head + little chief]
cadet² (f), n. (Appended to surname of
younger brother for distinction, cf. ALNE] the younger (as Coquelin c.).
cadge, v.i. & t. Go about peddling or begging; get by begging. [persh. var. of catch]
caid, n. [L. Caedu, inc. Caede, rhyming feeder in eggs, butter, &c., between remote farms and towns; street hawkers; beggar, loafer. [ER]]
cardi (kah-de), n. Civil judge, usu. of town &c., among Turks, Arabs, Persians. [Arab.]
Cadmian. See VICTORY.
cad situation, n. Bluish-white metal resembling bismuth, a poisonous crimson yellow pigment. Hence cadmium, a metallic a. [f. Obs. cadmium calamine c. L. Gk kademia (po) Cadmean (earth), IUM]
cadre (kah-dr), n. Framework, scheme. (Mi) permanent establishment of regiment forming nucleus for expansion at need. [F. f. It. quadro f. L. quadratum square]
caduceus, n. (pl. -d). Ancient herald's wand, esp. as carried by messenger-god Hermes. [L. f. Gk karukion (kérux herald)]
caducity, n. caducous. a. Fleet. (not changeable). (Zool. & Bot. of organ and its parts) falling off (n. & a.) when work is done. [n. thr. F caducité (-ty), a. f. L caducus falling (cadere fall) -ous]
caduceum (s-e), n. (pl. -a). The blind gut, first part of large intestine in mammals &c.; any tube with closed end. Hence caeal, caecol- ciliary, cecal or cecous n. [L. for intestinum caecum f. caecus blind]
Cæsar, n. Roman Emperor from Augustus to Hadrian; hero presumptive of later Roman Emperors (loosely) any Roman Emperor; an autocrat; the civil power (Matt. xxvi. 21). [L. family name of C. Julius]
Cæsarea, -ian, a. & n. Of Caesar or the Caesars, imperial; C. birth, operation, delivery of child by cutting walls of abdomen (as with Julius); (n.) adherent of Caesar or an autocratic system. [f. L Cæsarianus see -EAN]
Cæsarianism, -ist, n. (Believer in autocracy. [-isM(3), -ist2]
cæsious (s-e), a. (Bot.) Bluish or greyish green. [f. L caesius +ous]
caesium (s-e), n. (Chem.) An alkali-metal. [As prec. f. its spectrum lines]
cæsura (s-o), n. (Cias. prosody) break between words in syllabic foot; (Eng. prosody) pause about middle of line. Hence cæsural, a. [L. caesura cut, -ure]
café (s), n. Coffee-house, restaurant (esp. foreign; c. chantant, with music and entertainments, often in open air). [F.=coffee-house]
café (kaf), n. Coffee; c. au lait (6 la), with milk; c. noir (nahr), without milk. [F.]
cafeteria, a. (Chem.) Of coffee (esp. acid). [F. cafété, see prec. -ic]
cafféine, n. Vegetable alkaloid found in coffee & tea plants. [F. Caféine (CAFÉ1, 2, -INE2)]
Caffine. See CAPSAICIN.
n (n.) No Gaff (n.), n. Eastern long under-tunic with waist girdle. Hence caitand, a. [f. Turk, qafian]
cage, n. & v.t. Fixed or portable prison of wire or barred, for birds or beasts; prison (lit. or fig.); (Mining) frame for hoisting & lowering c. open frame in which various kinds of lb place c. keep in c. [F. L caeca (catius hollow) cf. rage f. rabies]
cajman. See CAYMAN.
Cain, n. Fratricide, murderer. [Gen. iv]
cainozoic (k-e), a. (Geol.) Of the third geological period (-tertiary, cf. palaeozoic, mesozoic). [f. G. Kainos new + zoö (animal) + -ic]
calque (ka-lk), n. Light Bosphoran row-boat; Levantine sailing-ship. [f. Turk, kaikh]
like ancient slipper. [T. L calceolus dim. of calceus shoe + fem. of -arius -ARY1]

calceolaceous, a. (bot.) Slipper-shaped. [as prec. + -EAE2]

calceol, a. Of calcium. [-IC]

calceoliferous, a. Yielding carbonate of lime. [CALC-, -L-, -FEROUS]

calceolification, n. [CALC-, -L-, -FY]

calceolate, v.t. & i. Reduce to quick-lime or friable substance by roasting or burning; desiccate; refine by consuming grosser part; burn to ashes; (intr.) suffer these processes. Hence calcelotic, a.

calceolous, n. (bot.)-shells of calceolarvae (1), nn. [T. L. calcaireus reduce to CALX]

calceolate, n. Native carbonate of lime. [T. L calx-olis lime + -ITE]

calciometer, n. (Chem.) A device for measuring the amount of calcium in a solution. [CALC-, -OMETER]

calciable, a. That may be reckoned, measured, computed, or relied upon. Hence calciableness, n. [T. L. calculare ( foll.), -ABLE]

calculating, v.t. & i. Compute (w. noun or clause, or abstract figures; ascertain beforehand (ev. & c.) & reckoning up; think; deliberate (t. & i. esp. in intr. part. & p.p. = cold-blooded, selfish; usu. pass.) arrange, adapt, (conduct, apparatus, &c.) for (purpose), to (do); (i. p. p.) fit, suitable, to do; rely upon; (U. S.) suppose, believe. Hence calculatingly, adv.

calculator, n. In vbl. senses also: a set of tables for use in calculation; calculating machine. [L CALCULATUM, -ATE]

calculator, n. In vb. senses also: a set of tables for use in calculation; calculating machine. [L CALCULATUM, -ATE]

calculus, n. Of, suffering from, stone or calculus. [L CALCULUS (foll., -OSE)]

calculous, a. (Med.) stone, concretion in some part of body (renal &c. c. the particular part; uric acid &c. c. its composition; Math.) particular method of calculation, as difference, &c. used in reckoning on abacus.

calculistic, n. (archaeol.) Roman hot bath room. [L. calidus mud, see -ARY]

calcin, v.t. To calcine. [C. L. COLD, -ION]

calderman, a. & n. (Native of ancient Scotland) Officier of the titles of clubs &c., & facetiously = Scotch or Sciol. [T. L. Caledonia northern Britain, -AN]

caléfacent, a. & n. (Medical agent) producing warmth. So caléfaction, n. caléfactive a. [L. califacere (calibre be warm, facere make), ENT, -ANT]

caléfication, a. & n. Producing warmth; (Archaeol.) warm room in monastery. [L. calificarius see prec., -TORY]

calémbron, n. (F.) Pun.

calender, n. System by which beginning, length, subdivision of civil year is fixed, esp. the Gregorian a. used in Eng. from 1752; table(s) with months, weeks, & festivals &c. of a given year, or with dates important for certain classes, as Gardener’s c. ; register, list, esp. of canonized saints, prisoners for trial, or documents chronologically arranged with summaries, as Gardener’s c. ; calendar account-book (CALENDS, -ARY 1)

calendar, v.t. Register, enter in list; arrange, analyse, & index (documents), whence calendraer, n. [prec.]

calender, v.t. & n. Press (cloth, paper &c.) in a c. or roller-machine to smooth it. Hence calendry, n. [T. F. calende(r) f. med. L. calendra f. L. calea (calf) & c. caliners (roll)]

calendrier, n. Person who arranges in Turkey or Persia (T. Pers. qalandar)

calenda, k-, n. pl. First of month in Roman calendar; on the Greek C., never. [T. L. calendae (cal-. cf. calare, Gk kaló, proclaim)]

calenture, n. Tropical fever or delirium in sailors &c. [F. sp. calentura fever f. part. st. of L. calère be hot, -URE]

calfe1, n. (pl. -ees). Young of bovine animal, esp. domestic cow, for first year (cow in, with c., pregnant; sit up c., suffer abortion; golden c., wealth as object of worship (Ex. xxii); stupid fool; child (childish tricks); (also calfe skin =) leather, esp. in bookbinding (c.-bound) & shoe-making; young of elephant, whale, deer, &c.; sea-c, seal; (Naut.) floating piece of ice; c. knee, knock-knee; c.’s teeth, milk teeth; c.-feet. jelly. Hence calfe-bred, n., calfe-bred, adj. (i.) (com. Tent., cf. G. kalbe)

calfe2, n. (pl. -ees). Fleshy hinder part of leg-shank; c. part of stocking. Hence calfe- less, -calved, a. [T. ON kalfe etym. dubs.]

caliban, n. Man of degraded bestial nature. [Shakspe., Tempest, & see CANNIBAL]

caliber, n. Internal diameter of gun or any tube; weight of barrel, standing, importance. Hence calibred, a. [F. -bre, L. calibre plumb. f. Arab. kalib mould]

calibret, a. & n. (Arab.) Small cup-like body. So calibretal, a. [L. Calicivus dim. of calix cup]

calico, n. & a. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c. ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ing, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Caliciv cloth f. town on Malabar coast]

calipash, calipee, n. Gelatinous substances in turtle regarded as dainties (dash, dull green, new upper shell; -e, light yellow, next lower shell). [Perh. W.-Ind. perh. -ash = cal, basis of shell, c. also found in India]


calix, n. (physiol.; pl. -ics). Cup-like cavity or basin. [L. = cup; see Calix, n.]

calk, n. (kawk), v.t. & n. (Provide with) sharp iron to prevent horse-shoe or boot from slipping. [T. L. calz calcus heel, cf. CALKIN]

calk2, n. (kawk), v.t. Trace by colouring back of design & pressing along outlines. [T. F. calque, n. & L. calcare tread]

caligus, a. & n. Turned-down heels of horse-shoe, also turned edge in front, esp. when sharpened in frost; iron guards on boots or shoes. (Perh. F. OF calcin heel f. L. calcaneus (calix calcis heel)

caligus2, a. & n. (kawk), v.t. & n. Cry, shout, speak loudly, (lit. & fig.) (as a bird, trumpet,) c. utter characteristic note; c. out; c. to person; signal (for trumps); pay brief visit (at house, on person); read over (names to ascertain presence); c. for, order, demand, need, go & fetch; c. on, invoke, appeal to. 2. Summon (by fig. & c.), & (as a caluna, the witness, actor after curtain; c. into being, create; c. to ACCOUNT; c. into play, give scope for; c. in question, dispute; c. to mind &c., also c. wp, recollect; c. away, off, divert, distract; c. in money lent, doctor &c. for advice; c. forth, eliclt; c. out, eliclt, challenge to duel;
CALL

c. over the coals; c. up, imagine; rouse from sleep; fix the moment for (c. case 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. to witness).
3. (with n. or adj. as compl. name) describes, c. (a spade a spade; c. him John; c. for a horse Phys:愈发息). (At): abuse c. (c. a house with); consider, regard as, (c. that mean); c. (thing) one's own, possess.
[f. ON kalla, com.-Teut. cf. Du. kallen]
call, n. Shout, cry (also c. over) = roll, c.; special cry of bird &c., imitation of this, instrument imitating it, slip on bugle &c., signal by looking out or business card or house of c.; short formal visit (pay c. make one); invitation, summons, to act for appliance, to the bar; from God, conscience, or congregation, to be pastor; duty, need, occasion, (so 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, promotor's attendant summoning actors; c. day, night, at Inns of Court, for calling students.
caller, n. In vbl senses; esp., person who pays call or visit. [ER]
caller, a. (Sc.). Fresh, not decaying, (of herring &c.); cool (of air). [I]
calligraphy (ka-), n. Beautiful handwriting; hand-writing; handwriting. So calligraph(1, 2) n. & v.t.: calligrapher, calligraphist(1), un., calligraphico a. [ult. f. Gk kaligraphia (kallos beauty, graph) calligram, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: divine summons to salvation or self-devotion; impulsive to do something as right; occupation, profession, trade; persons following a particular business. [-ing]
call(l)per, 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 calibrage; c. square, rule for taking internal or external diameters; (v.t) measure with cc. [prob. = calibre]

Abnormal hardness & thickness of skin; hardening insensible part, lump, (from friction, or natural as on horse's legs).
[f. L callosum (see foll. -ty)
callous, a. (Physiol., Zool.) hardened, hard, (of parts of skin); (of person, heart, &c.) unfeeling, insensitive, callousness, c. n. [f. L callosum (callous or callus, -ose)]
callow, a. Unfed; dozing like young birds; raw, inexperienced; (Irish, a. & n.) lowly, often flooded, (meadow). [OE calfu f. WG cailco- (cf. G kahl) perh. f. L calum bald]
callus, n. (physiol., path., bot.). Thickened part of skin or soft tissue; bony material formed while bone-fracture heals. [L]
calm (khaim), n. Stillness, serenity, (of weather, air, sea, the mind, social or political conditions); c. air, windless period. [L, calm, f. Sp., or L, calma peace (with epithet of a sailor)
calbum, n. (physiol., path., bot.). Heat (katio burn)
calm, a. & v.t & i. Tranquil, quiet, windless, (lit. & fig.) hence calmy adv., calmness n. (Vb) makes c. pacify; (intr.; alw. w. down) become c. [f. F calme n. & a, see prec.]
calmative (also kahn), a. & n. (med.). Calming (agent), sedative. [prec. + ATIVE]
cal•lomel, n. (med.). Mercury chloride used as purgative. [f. F. Gk kalos fair, metals black (explained anecdotically in various ways)]
calorescence, n. (physics). Change of heat-rays to light-rays. (for calscence (L, calcore grow hot) by confusion w. fell.)
calotte, n. Skull-cap of priests &c. [F. dim. of calceau]
calp, n. Irish: dark-grey limestone. [I]
caltrop, n. Four-spiked iron ball thrown on ground to maim cavalry horses: kinds of plant, as Star-thistle.
calumniate, v.t. Slander. Hence or cogn. calumniation, calumniator, calumnio a., calumnio a. [f. L calumnaire, see -ate]
calumnious, a. & v.t. Given to, marked by calumnny. Hence calumniously adv. [f. L calumnaeus (see foll., -ous)]
calumny, n. Malicious misrepresentation; false charge; slanderous report. [f. L calumnia ( & F calomnie) f. calere deceive]
calvary, n. Place. (R.-C. Ch.) representation of Crucifixion. [f. L calvaria skull (calvarus bald) transl. of Golgotha, Matt. xxvii. 33]
calve (kayv), v.i. & t. Give birth to a calf; (esp. in pasa of call) give birth to; (of iceberg &c.) throw off mass of ice. [OE cealuan (Calf)]

Calm, n. (pl. calces). Powder or friable substance left when a metal or mineral has been burnt, residuum. [L. genit. calcis, lime]
caly., calycin-, st. of calyx. Caly•c•fi•or, n. flora, flora, flora, flora, florum, aa., with stamens & petals inserted in calyx; caly•form, a.; caly•c•i•nal, caly•c•ine, aa., having a, on the, calyx; caly•c•inar 1 a., = -also, also (of flower) double by increase of calyx-lobes; caly•coid, caly•coid•aus, aa.
calyx, n. (bot.). Row of bracts surrounding calyx-base; adherent, found in flowers. Hence or cogn. calyc•z•ed, caly•cular, caly•cu•late, aa. [f. L calyculos dim. of CALYX (ULE)]
calypt•s, st. of bot. terms = having, like, a hood. [f. Gk kaluptra veil (kalupto to cover)]
calyc•x, n. (Bot.) Whorl of leaves (sepal) forming outer case of bud (for derivatives see SEPAL)
calyx, n. (Bot.) Whorl of leaves (sepal) forming outer case of bud (for derivatives see SEPAL)
calum, 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., kam, G. kam]
can
CANDY

CANDIDATE, n. One who puts himself or is put forward for appointment to an office or honour; person thought likely to gain any position. [f. L candidatus, as prec., -A TE 2 (2), orig. white-robed (Roman cc. wearing white)]

candidature (câ-dî-dûr'), n. Standing for candidate. [F, as prec. + URE]

candanied. See CANDY.

candied. See CANDY.

candie, n. Cylinder of wax, tallow, spermaceti, &c., enclosing wick, for giving light; (also c.-power) unit of light-measurement; Roman c., firework, tube discharging coloured balls; can't, is not fit to; hold a c. to, is not to be compared with; 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 bushel; candellberry-myrte (N.-Amer.), candellberry-tree (Moluccas), yielding wax & nut-kernels used as cc.; c.-ends, remnants of c. odds-and-ends hoarded by the stingy; candlelight, light of cc., 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)]

candellmas (cândîl'mas), n. Feast of purification of Virgin Mary; (as date) 2nd Feb. [OE Candelmesse (CANDLE, MASSES)]

candour, n. Open-mindedness, impartiality; freedom from malice; frankness. [f. L candor whiteness (candere shine)]


candytuft, n. Plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in flat tufts. [f. obs. Candy (Candia Crete) + TUFT]


cane 2, v.t. Beat with, whence canning (1) n.; drive (lesson) into (person) with c.; insert c. into (chair-frame &c.). [f. prec.]

cane'phorus, n. (pl. -i). Sculptured Greek youth or maid bearing basket on head at feast of Demeter. [L. f. Gr. kanephros (kancan basket, pherô carry)]

cangue (kâng'), cang, n. Heavy wooden board worn round neck by Chinese criminals. [F (gue), f. Port. cango cf. campa yoke]
capphire (ázam), n. Of, as of, a dog of the breed; c. of the four strong pointed teeth between incisors & molars. [f. L caninus (canis dog) + E]

cânnister, n. Small box usu. of metal for tea, shot, &c.; (R.C.Ch.) vessel holding wafers before consecration; c.-shot or c., = case² shot.

canvas (kâ-nës), n. f. Gr. kanastron wicker basket (kanna CANGE)]

canker, 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 ulcerous throat; hence
Canonist, n. Canon-lawyer. Hence can-
onist(ic(al) aa. [f. F canoniste (CANON, -IST)]
canonize, v.t. Admit formally to calendar of saints; regard as a saint; recognize (book) as canonical; sanction by church authority. [Canonication n. [l. med. L canonizare (CANON-, -IZ)]
canopy, 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.; (vb) supply, furnish with such a canopy; F canapé (now) couch f. med. L canopeum t. Gk kôndopémos mosquito net (kôndope gnai)
canorous, a. Melodious, resonant. [f. L canor-us (canor song f. canere sing) + -ous]
cant, n. Bevel, oblique face, of crystal, bank, &c.; push, toss, movement, that partly or quite upset; tilted or sideways position; c.-board, sloping board. [cf. Du. kant, OF cant, It. canto, corner, edge, &c., persb. f. L f. Gk kanthos corner of eye]
cant, v.t. & l. (Trans.) bevel off; tilt; turn over, turn upside down; push, pitch, sideways, prostrate; impel, oblige, incline to; take in, hitting of two balls successively by player's ball. 5. (Also a-curt) sawed-off, prop. horizontal, curvi. [in 16th c. also cano f. F canon cf. It. canonne great tube (canana cane1), -oon]; sense 4 is corruption of obs. carom short for carambole (f. F. Sp. carambola atym. dub.); sense 5 is obs. canion f. Sp. cañon ornamental roll on breeches-legs (canana as above)
can, v.i. Make a c. at billiards (of player or ball); come into collision, strike obliquely, against, with. [f. prec.]
cannéda, n., v.t. & l. Continuous gunfire; canna, n. A c. fired easily; bombard, fire fast at. [Cannon1 + -ade]
cannot. See can2.
canny, a. Shrewd, worldly-wise; natural, safe to meddle with, (esp. w. negl.); thrifty; gentle, quiet, circumspect, (ca. c. Sc. for drislie or go gently), as name for trade-union policy of limiting output; sly, canny. Hence cannily adv., canning n. [Sc. wd. (w. senses differing f. above) f. can2 know + y]
cano (cana), n. & v.i. (Go in, paddle) boat propelled with paddle(s). Hence canoeist(s) n. f. Sp. & L canoe, canoe in canoe.
can, n. Church decree; c. law, eccl. law; general law governing treatment of a subject; criterion; list of Bible books accepted by Church; part of Mass containing words of consecration; (Mus.) piece with different parts taking up same subject successively in strict imitation; (Typ.) largest size of type with specific name; metal loop on bell for hanging it; member of cathedral chapter, whence canonical(2) n.; MINOR C. [OE, f. L f. Gk kanon rule (kanna cane) in last sense short for canonical, meaning person (living) with (other) to rule]
cañon. See CANYON.
canonical, a. & n., canonico, 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 cc. as n. pl.); included in (cane) books; &c.; the seven of Peter, James, John, Jude; authoritative, standard, accepted; (Mus.) in canon form; of a cathedral chapter or a member of it. Hence canonically adv. [f. med. L canonicalis f. canonice (CANON, -IC) + -AL]
canycèle, n. See CANYON.
canonicity, n. Status as canonical book. [f. canonici CANONICAL, -TY]
Cántle, n. Piece, slice, cut off; hind-bow of saddle. [t. ONF cantel dim. of CANT-l]

cántlo, n. (pl. -os). Division of long poem. [t. L cantitium, dim.

Cantón (also káh-). n. Subdivision of country; State of Swiss confederation; (Herald.) square division less than a quarter in upper corner of shield. Hence CANTONAL a. [OF, = corner (CANT-), -ON]

canton1 (also -tón). v. Divide into co- (-tón); (-tón) quarter (soldiers). [t. prec.]

cantonment (-on-), n. Lodging assigned to troops (in India also permanent military station). [prec. + MENT]

cantalora, a. Of the precentor of, N, side of choir (cf. DECANAL). [t. L as foll. + -AL]

canvas, v.t. & i. & n. Discuss thoroughly; solicite votes, solicit votes from (constituency), associate with; canvass; canvassing. [t. Fr. canvasser 1 n.; (n.) canvassing for votes. [t. prec., orig. sense being toss in a sheet, & so shake up, agitate, &c.]

canyon, n. Deep gorge with stream. [t. Sp. cahon tube (canal L. L canna CANE)]

canon1, n. Short light song. [t. It. canzone; canzone f. L. can(o) caner, song; L. canare, singing]

casot Juhe (kow-tshoek), n. & a. (Of) India-rubber. [f. Fr. carib. cachou]

cape1, n. Head-dress (woman's, esp. of muslin &c. worn indoors, but also now, like man's or boy's, for out-door use, blemish & of cloth or soft material; c. & hand, humbly; c. & foot, person feels that general remark is true of him; set 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 membership; c. of liberty, conical given to Roman slave on emancipation, now Republican symbol; c. & bells, jester's insignia; fool's c.); caplike covering, natural (mushroom top, koo-koo, &c.), or added for various purposes (windmill top, toe-c., inner waist-case; percussion c. for igniting explosive in cartridges &c.); (Naut.) doubly planked block for lengthening mast by extra spar; conical paper bag, cornet; c.-paper, white-brown for packing, also a size of writing-paper; c.-stone, top stone, coping. [OE eppe f. L. cappa, the Rom. forms of which meant cloak, coat; c. & coat are sometimes 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 percussion c. on nipple of (gun); protect (end of beam &c.) with metal &c. when capping. [t. cap (oc.) L. capere, to take, top of crown; outdo (a. anecdote, quotation, &c., produce a better or another opposite one; c. verses, reply with one beginning at the last's last beginning; touch or take off one's hat to (also intr. with to); injure at point (horse caper, c. a horse capers).]

capability, n. Power of (action &c., acting &c., for (being done something to), to (do something); undeveloped faculty (has cc.), (full.-hILTy)

capable, a. Susceptible (of, or ab), having the power or fitness for (of); wicked enough for (of); gifted, able. Hence capital adv. [F. L. capabil is irreg. for capabil (L. capere hold, -ABLE); earlier sense having room (for)]

capacious, a. Roomy. Hence capaciousness n. [L. capax (capere hold), -ACIOUS]

capacity, n. Hold power; receiving 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. &c.); legal competency. [F. F. capacité f. L. capacità f. L. capas, hold, -ACIOUS]

cap-a-pie (kà-papì'), adv. From head to foot, (armed, ready, &c.). [t. OF cap a pie]

caparison (zn), n. (often pl.). & v.t. Horse's trappings; equipment, outfit; (vb) put c. upon. [t. F. caparison (now -on) f. Sp. caparazon (now -on) f. L. caper, caper; L. caper]

cape1, n. Short sleeveless cloak, either as separate garment or as fixed or detachable part of longer cloak or coat. Hence capped a. [t. F. Sp. capa or It. capp; see cap1]

capé2, G, n. & a. Headland, promontory; hat, bowl of (Gor. of Gor. S.-African of mixed black & white descent), & as adj. of its products (C. wine &c.). [t. F. cap f. Rom. capa f. L caput head]

caper1, n. Bramble-like S.-European shrub; (pl.) its flower- buds picked (esp. c. sauce); English cc., seed vessels of Nasturtium picked. [ME capris, cappers, cappes, f. L. f. Gk. kapern, capris; - last as though pl. sign cf. PEA, MACER]

caper2, n., & v.t. (Give a) frisky movement, leap; fantastic proceeding; cut a c., cc., = vb. (short for capriole)

capers, pl.-izle, n. Wood-grouse, largest European gallinaceous bird (Scotland &c.). [f. Gael. capull coastle horse of the wood]

caperer, n. In vb. senses; esp., caddis-fly (from its flight). [caper3, -er1]

capful, n. Enough to fill a c.; esp. c. of wind, passing gust. [-FUL2]

capulet, n. Of or as c. [L. = take thou]

capillarity, n. (Power of exerting) capillary attraction or repulsion. [F. F capilitarité see foli, -TV]

capillary (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 (-AERY) f. capillus hair]

capital1, n. Head or cornice of pillar. [= L. capite, the Fr. form of L. capitulum cf. (f. Chapiteau) dim. of capitulum dim. of caput head]

capital2, adj. Losing 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 several messuages, c. town or city, or as c. noun, head town of country, county, &c.); important, leading, first-class, excellent, first-rate, (often as inter.) 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 c. funds &c., goods, money, &c.; so fig., make c. out of, turn to account). Hence capital3 adv. [F. L. capitalis (caput -itis head, -AL)]

capitalism, capitalist, nn. Possession
CAPITALIZE or influence or system, possessor of capital or fund used in production. Hence capita-
listic a. [prec., -ism(3), -ist(n)]
capitalize, v.t. Convert into, use as, capital; compute or realize present value of (income). Hence capitalization n. [-iz(a)n]
capitated, a. [nat. hist.]. Having distinct headed flowers etc. [f. L capitatu-
tus headed (caput -itis, -aTus)]
capitation, n. (Levying of) tax or fee of so much a head; c. grant, of so much for every person fulfilling conditions. [f. L capitatio
poll-tax (caput -itis head)]
capitol, n. Name of a temple of Jupiter on Tarpeian hill (later Capitoline hill or Capi-
toline) (U.S.) Congress house. [f. L Capitolium (caput head)]
capitular, a. Of a cathedral chapter; (Physiol.) of a terminal protuberance of bone. [f. med. L capitularis (L capitulum CHAPTER, -AR)]
capitulary, n. Collection of ordinances, esp. of Frankish Kings. [f. med. L capitularius (as prec., -ARY)]
capitate, v.t. Surrender on terms. [f. med. L capitare draw up under heads (see capi-
tate, -ate)]
capitation, n. Stating heads of subject; agreement, conditions, (esp. the Cc., by which foreign residents in Turkey have extraterritori-
yality; surrender on terms, instrument containing these. [f. F. med. L capitationem (prec., -ATION)]
capon, n. Castrated cock. Hence capo-
ize(3) v.t. [OE capun f. L caponem (nom. capo) caponier, n. Covered passage across ditch of fort. [f. F caponnier L Sp. caponera orig. a capon-cote (see prec.)]
caporal, a. French tobacco. [F cap-
rat, v.t. -rat.] (In piquet) winning of all tricks by one player; (vb) do this against (opponent). [F]
capote, n. Soldier's, traveller's, &c., long cloak with hood. [f. dim. of cape CAPE]
caprice, a. (chem.) C. acid, obtained from butter, cocoa-nut oil etc. [f. L caprice -pri goat + -tus]
caprice, n. Unaccountable change of mind or conduct, fancy, freak; inclination to these; work of sporting fancy in art &c. [f. F. it. capriccio sudden start (capro goat f. L
capr(o)]
capricious, a. (usual) Guided by whim, inconstant, irregular, incalculable. Hence capri-
ciously adv., capriciousness n. [f. F capricieux f. L capriccioso (prec., -ous)]
capricorn, n. Zodiacal constellation Goat; tenth sign of zodiac; TROPI OF C. [f. L capri-
cus (capricorn) goat, cornu horn]
capriciation, n. Hasting of ripeness in figs by subjecting them to puncture by wild-
fig gall-insects. [L Capriciation t. capricciosus wild fig (capre goat, ficus fig), -ATION]
caprine, a. Of, like, a goat. [f. L caprinus (capr(o) goat)]
caprit, a. & v.i. (Give a) leap, caper, esp. (in manège) horse's high leap & kick without out advancing. [F (now cab)-, or f. It. capriola dim. of L Capra she-goat]
capricio, a. (chem.) C. acid, found with caprie & butyric acids in butter etc. [var. of capricious]
capslom, n. Kinds of plant with hot cap-
sules & seeds. Guinea Pepper &c.; the prepared fruit. [irreg. prob. f. L capsula CASE]
capsize, n. & v.t. & i. Upset, overturn, (of ship, boat). Hence capsize(2) n. (perh. f. Sp. cazar pitch or capusar sink by the head (cab4 t. L caput head))

CAPSTAN, n. Revolving barrel, worked by men walking round & pushing horizontal levers, for winding cable in, hoisting heavy sails, &c.; [f. Fr. Pr. cabestan f. L capistrare (capistrum halter f. capere hold), -ANT]
capsule, n. (Physiol.) membranous enve-
lopee (Bot.) dry seed-case opening when ripe holding the seeds & flowers. [L]. Gelatine capsule enclosing pill; metallic top for bottle. Hence capsular, capsuliform, capsul-
comb. form. [f. It. capsula (case, -ULE)]
captain, n. Chief, leader; great seafarer; strategem smarty; (Army) chief company or troop officer. (Navy) officer commanding man-of-war (also used, by courtesy, of commander); C. of the Fleet, admiral-general of a force, with rear-admiral's uniform; chief sailor of special gang (C. of fore-
caste &c.). Master of merchant ship; manager of Cornish mine; tenant; head boy; leader of side in games; = Grey Gurnard.
Hence captaincy, captanship, n., captaining, n., capta-
lessness a. [MÆ & OF captain f. LL capitaneus (a. & n.) chief (L caput head)]
captain, v.t. Be c. of, lead. [f. Proc.]
captation, n. Stated or capitandum argu-
ments or appeals. [f. L capitatio (capitare catch at, frequent. of capere take), -ATION]
caption, n. Legal arrest; (Law) certificate attached to or written on document; (U.S.) headling of chapter, article, &c. [f. L capitio (capere take, -TION) last meaning f. second]
capitose, a. Fallacious, sophistical; fond of taking exception, trying to catch people in their words. Hence capitously adv.,
captiousness n. [f. L captio (prec., -o)]
captivate, v.t. Fascinate, charm. Hence capitivation n. [f. L captivare take cap-
tive, -A7S]
captive, 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 captiviy n. [f. F captif (captive)]
captor, n., captress, n. fem. One who takes a captive or prizze. [or L (as prec., -OR); & see -ESS]
capture (tasher), n. and v.t. Seizing, taking possession of; thing or person seized. (Vb) take prisoner, seize as prize, become a capturer.
[f. L captura as prec., -URE]
Caphushin (tash), n. and a. Franciscan (friar) of new rule of 1538; woman's cloak and hood; C. monkey, pidgeon, kinds with head hair or feathers like cowl. [F (now-cin).] It. capuccino (capucio cowl f. cappello) n. worthlessness. No. Worthless residue. [L. = dead head; alch. term for residuum of any substance after distillation or sublimation]
capbara, n. Large S. Amer. rodent allied to guinea-pig. [Brazilian]
car, n. Wheelless vehicle (chiefly post-
carriage, &c.; of the coach, triumphal carriage of Juggernaut, &c.; or with specification as jaun-
ting-c., motor-car, tramway-c., dining-c. in U.S. of any railway carriage or van; in Eng. also of low two-wheeled truck for horse-
heads &c. & of other low heavy cars); pendant lantern; balloon holding passengers; carman, driver of van or jaunting, c. carter, carrier. Hence carful(2) n. [MÆ & ONF carre f. LL carru
car; L carrus four-wheeled vehicle f. L. Brot. carr (of OW. carr)]
carabineer, carbo, n. Soldier with car-
bine; The Carabineers, 8th Dragon Guards, [f. F carabinier (CABINEER, -IRI)]
CARACAL, n. Kind of lynx. [F. f. Turk. carah-gulag black ear]  
caracol, f. (Execute) half-turn(s) to right or left (of horse or rider). [f. F caracoler]  
f. It. caracollo f. Sp. caracol snail, spiral shell  
caro, n., Kauri gum used for coloring spirits &c.; a sweetmeat. [f. F Sp. caramele]  
carat, n. Measure of weight for precious stones, about 33 grains; measure of purity of gold, pure gold being 24 c. [f. f. It. carato f. Ar. karat, ornament perf. f. Gr. keratón fruit of kerat horns]  
carp, n., Eastern or N-African company of merchants, pilgrims, &c., travelling together for safety, esp. through desert; covered cart or carriage, house on wheels (esp. of menagerie &c.). [16th-c caravan f. Pers. karvan]  
caravan, n., Eastern quadrangular inn with great inner court where caravans put up. [f. Pers. karvan-sarai (prec. sarai mansion)]  
caraway, n. Umbelliferous plant with fruit (c-seeds) used in cakes. [f. med. L carum f. Arab. al-karanwia & Gk karon cummin]  
carbon, n. Comb. forms of carbon. Hence carbide n. [carbon]  
carbonate, n. Short fire-arm for cavalry use. [f. cara weapon of carabin soldier perf. f. Calabria perf. f. med. Lchadahula kind of ballistus (Gk katabolé overthrow)]]

carb-hyd-rate, n. (chem.). Organic compound of carbon with oxygen & hydrogen in the proportion to form water (starch, sugar, glucose).

carbonic acid, n. Powerful anti-septic & disinfectant. Hence carbonize v.t. [CARB.-OC. IC]  
carbonaceous, a. Of, like, coal or charcoal; consisting of or containing carbon. [as prec., ACREOUS]  
carbonat(e) (-5), n. Neapolitan secret society of Robespierrean revolutionists. [perh. f. disguising themselves as charcoal-burners]  
carbonation, n. (chem.). Form into a c.; impregnate with carbonic acid gas, aereate. [f. carbonate n. see CARBON., ATE*]  
carbonic, a. (chem.). Of carbon: c. acid (gas), the gas formed in combustion of carbon, given out in breathing, & constituting choking-damp. [-IC]  
carboniferous, a. Producing coal; (Geom.) strata, system, formation, palaeozoic next above Old Red Sandstone: c. age, era, period, in which these strata were deposited. [CARBON., A]  
carbonize, v.t. Convert into carbon; reduce to charcoal or coke; cover (paper) with carbon for taking copies. Hence carbonization n. [-IZ, S]  
carboy, n. Large colourless-glass bottle protected with basket-work. [f. Pers. qaraba]  
carbuncle, n. (Med.) boil, pimple of many kinds, e. g. ruby; now garnet of a red boss shape; malignant tumour, anthrax, pimple on nose or face, whence carbunculo,  
carbuncular, a. [ME & OF carbuncle t. L carbunculus small coal (CARBON., UNCLES)]  
carburettor, v. t. or n. Livewine (any element) chemically with carbon; char. Hence carburettor (2) or carburettor (1) n. [CARBON., URET]  
carcase, -ase, n. Dead body (of human body now only with contempt) (with butchers) beast's trunk without head, limbs, or offal; dead body, dead animal, as ox, etc.; worthless remains of; skeleton, framework (of house, ship, &c.); (MIL) kind of fire-ball from gun for igniting buildings. [partly of OF charcut o. f. med. L carcassum, partly f. 16th-c carcasse f. It. carcassa; etym. and mutual relations of carcassum, carcassa, doubtful]  
card, n. I, n. & v.t. a. (Also playing-c.) one of pack of 52 oblong pieces of pasteboard used in games; make a c., take trick with it; house of cc., insecure scheme &c.; cc., card-playing; sure, safe, doubtful, &c., c., such a plan, excellent; knowing, guile, c., such a person; throw up, show, one's cc., give up, lay down, one's plan; c. up one's sleeve, plan in reserve; on the c., likely, possible; flat piece of thick paper or pasteboard for various purposes (speak by the c., with precision, f. obs. use=mariner's compass; post-c, correspondence c.; for short notes; ticket of admission = invitation, & c. visiting c., with name &c., sent or left in lieu of formal visit, so leave a c. on; wedding, Christmas, &c., c., sent in notification or compliment to friends; collecting c., for entering subscribers to charities; programme of events at race-meetings &c., c. cricket score; c. correct with c., the correct thing, what is expected; print, or written notice, rules, &c., for hanging in window or on wall; c. case, for carrying visiting &c.; c. basket, c. rack, for keeping visitors' cc.; cardboard, pasteboard for cutting cc. from or making boxes &c. &c.; sharp, swindler at c. games. [f. F carte f. It. carta (cf. charte direct) f. L charta f. Gk khartes papyrus-leaf; -d for unexplained]  
cardamom, n. Spice from seed-capsules of E. Ind. plants. [f. Lf. Gk kardamónon (kar
dammon cross, amómon a spice plant)]  
cardiac, a. & n. Of the heart, or pertaining to the heart; as symptoms, of heart-disease); of upper orifice of the heart; (n.) heart-stimulant, cordial. [f. F (aigue) f. Lf. Gk kardiakos (kardia heart, -AO)]  
cardigan, n. Knitted woolen outer-waistcoat with or without sleeves. [named after Earl of C. c. 1580]  
cardinal, C. A. & n. On which something hinges, fundamental, important, c. virtues, the four natural & three theological, see VIRTUE; c. numbers, the simple ones, as one, six, cf. ORDINAL; c. points, winds, North, S., E., W.; c. church bish., one of principal churches in a country, to which a cardinal is suffragan; whence Cardinal, n., cardinal, person in charge of one of these, now one of seventy princes of R.-C. Ch., members of Pope's council of 6 c. bishops, 50 c. priests, & 14 c. deacons, & electors;
of new Pope, whence cardinality, n.; also prefixed to other titles as cardinalis, adj.; cardinallement, adv.; of deep scarlet; woman's short hooded (orig. scarlet) cloak; small scarlet bird; (Zool.) of the hinge of a bivalve; c.-flower, Scarlet Lobelia. [F, L cardinalis (cardo -i.e., hinge, -al); sense scarlet f. Cardinal's robe]
card, n. (pl. -s). Cardboard heart.
cardoon, n. Composite kitchen-garden plant allied to artichoke. [F, L cardon f. It. cardone (cardo f. L cardus, cardus thistle, -don)]
care, n. Solicitude, anxiety; occasion for thought, serious attention, heed, caution, pains; take, have a c. be cautious) charge, protection, (A, c. or c. of B, in addresses; have the, take, c. of; in, under, one's c.); thing to be done or seen to (c. of State &c.; that shall be my c.); c.-laden, -worn, with anxieties; c.-taker, person hired to take charge, esp. of house in owner's absence. [Sp cardar, com. Teut f. OTeut kard; not related to L cura]
care, v.i. Feel concern or interest for or about; provide food, attendance, &c., for (children, invalids, &c.); (w. neg. expressed or implied) feel regard, deference, affection, for, be interested in, take care of; care for; take care of, care for (with expulsive a pin, a damn, a farting; I don't c. if I do, am willing). [Ot carian f. prec.]
care-en, v.t. & i. Turn (ship) on one side for cleaning, caulking, &c.; (cause to) heel over. [ult. f. L curina keep]
carenage, n. Careening a ship; expense of it; place for it. [-AGE]
career, n., & v.i. Swift course, impetus, (in full, mid, &c., c.); course or progress through life; development & success of party, principle, nation, &c.; way of making a livelihood; (vb) go swiftly or wildly (often about). [L carriare race-course f. LLL curriare (via) carriage-(road) f. L carrus CAR1]
care'a, n. & vb. Fondling touch, kiss; blank (vb) bestow these on; pet, make much of; hence care'singly adv. [L care'ser f. It. caressare f. LLL carisata (L carus dear)]
caret, n. Mark (-) placed below line to show place of omission. [L, cenis, cut or car]
cargo, n. Freight of ship. [Sp cargue, It. carico; cargo to load (L carrus car])
Cargi, n. & a. (One of) aboriginal inhabitants of Southern W.Ind. islands. [It. Sp caribe cf. CANNIBAL]
caribou, n., & vb. N. Amer. reindeer. [Kan. Clad. f. prob. native wd]
caricature, n. & vb. Grotesque representation of person or thing by over-embellishment on characteristic traits (pictorial, literary, or mimic); hence caricatural, adj. [L caricatura (caricature to load see CARGO, -URE]
carize, n. Decay (of bones or teeth). [L caramare, -ron, or as f, n. Set of bells that can be rung either by hand or mechanically; air played on bells; instrument (or part of organ) imitating peal of bells. [L med. L quadrilunum nom. -o quaternary (formerly four, bells)]
carious, a. Decayed (esp. of bones, teeth). [L carius (CARRIES, -OKE)]
carriage, n. OF or vb cark f. ON karl cogn. W. CHURL.
carline, n. (Sc.). Old woman. [ME & ON kerting fem. of prec.]
carlin, a. Spanish legitimacy, legitimacy, supporter (of) Don Carlos second son of Charles IV. [-ism3, -isl2]
carlovingian, carolingian, (-j.), a. & n. (One) of second French dynasty founded by Charlemagne. [F carlovingien after merovingien MEROVINGIAN]
carly-land, a. & n. (Thomas Carlyle) land (1815-1881). [F]
carmagnole, n. n. Song & dance among French revolutionists of 1789. [F]
carmelita, n. & a. (Member) of mendicant order of friars (also White Friars their white cloak); fine woollen stuff, usu. grey. [Mt Carmel, place of foundation (12th c.), -ite42]
cardinative, a. & n. (Drug) curing flatulence. [L L carminare card-, -ive, gross humours being combusted out like tangled wool]
carmine, n. & a. (Coloured like, colour of) crimson pigment made from cochineal. [F or Sp carminia f. L carminus for carmesi-ina CRIMSON]
carnal, a. Sensual, fleshly; sexual; unsanctified. Hence carnalism (2).
carnality, n. Carnalization (3) v.t., carnality, adv. [L L carnisia (caro see prec., -AL]
carnation1, n. & a. (Of) rosy pink colour. [orig. flesh-colour of L L carnatio (caro see CARNAE) fleshiness]
carnation2, n. Cultivated kinds of Clove-pink (formerly also incarnacyon, coronation, carnation; perh. orig. coronation as indicated like coronet, later confused w. the colour; for corn-, carn-, cf. foll.]
carnelian = CARNELIAN. [by confusion w. L CARMINAE] as flesh-coloured]
carnify, v.t. & i. (path.) Change (t. & i. of bone, lungs, &c.) to structure of flesh or muscle. Hence cernification n. [L caro carnis flesh, -FY]
carnival, n. Half-week or week before Lent; festivities usual during this in R.-C. countries; riotous, licence indulgence in something (of); c. of bloodshed &c. [It. It. cornetale orig. name for Shrove Tuesday only, f. L phr. cernem levare put away meat]
carnivora, n. Large order of flesh-eating mammals, including cats, dogs, bears, &c. [L neut. pl. see CARNIVOROUS]
carnivorous, a. Carnivorous animal or plant. [F, as foll.]
carnivorous, a. Feeding on flesh (esp. of the carnivora, & of plants digesting animal substance). [L L carnivorus (caro carnis flesh, -VOROUS)]
carny, -ey, v.t. (colloq.). Coax, wheelde. [I]
carolingian. See CARLOVINGIAN.
carom. See CANNON.
card-tid, a. (obs.) & n. Near, the two great arteries supply blood to head; (n. one) of these. [Gk kardtides pl. (kardou stupify, compression of these arteries being thought to do this)]
carouse (owz), v.i., & n. (Have, engage n. a drinking-bout; drink deep. Hence carousal.]
carp, n. A freshwater fish usu. bred in ponds. [F. OF carpe LLL carpa cf. OHG karpho, G karpfen

carp, v.i. Talk querulously, find fault, (usu. at); esp. carping tongue, critical, captious. captious.
carp, v.t. N. & v.i. Artificer in wood-work (esp. of rough solid kinds as in ship or house building, cf. JOINER, CABINET-MAKER), c.-ant., bee, kinds boring into trees; c.-scene, played before a painted scene (also c.-scene) to give time for preparing elaborate scene behind; so carpenter (2 n.) (Vb) do, make by, c.s work. [F. ONE carpenter (now ch.) LLL carpenterius (carpetum wagon f. Celt.]
carpot, n., & v.t. Thick fabric, usu. woolen & patterned, for covering floor & stairs (at first of table-covering, whence on the c., under discussion; & as floor-covering long a business, cf. JOINER, CABINET-MAKER) when c.-know, stay-at-home soldier, lady's man); smooth, soft, or bright expanse of grass, flowers, &c.; c.-bed, garden bed with dwarf plants arranged in pattern; c.-dance, informal; c.-rods, keeping-c.-place; c.-make, variegated Australian kind; c.-bag, travelling-bag, orig. made of c.; c.-bagger, candidate for election or political agitator unconnected with district; hence carpets as. (Vb) cover (as) with a c., whence carpeting blanket) a n. summon (servant &c.) into the room for reprimand, reprove. [F. Gk karpophois (karpophos twig, legh pick, Vb)]
carpot of. Form of CARPET, compound form of Gk karpous fruit. Hence carptology n.
carups, n. (nat.) Part of skeleton that unites hand &c. to fore-arm; eight small bones in higher vertebrates (in man, wrist; in horse, knee, &c.) [F. Gk karpos wrist]
carriage, n. & v.t. & i. Conveying, transport; cost of conveying (c.-FREE c.-forward, not prepaid); management (of enterprise &c.); passing (of Parli. motion &c.); manner of carrying (c. of head, body, &c.), bearing, department; wheeled vehicle for persons (HACKNEY, RAILWAY, c.), esp. four-wheeled private vehicle with two (c. & pair) or more horses (c.-company, folly, c.); horse or horses (c.); 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; c.-drive, road in park &c. Hence carriage-

CARR, n. OF O. F. Carrage f. L O. F. CARRY, -ARE]
carriable, a. Available for carriages (of road). [ABLE]
carrock bend, n. (naut.) Kind of knot or splice. [BEND; c. carrick perh. f. obs. carrack armed merchant ship]
carrilier, n. Engine of sense; esp. person plying for hire with cart for conveyance of parcels (common c., legal term including also railway and steamship companies &c.); part of bicycle &c. for carrying luggage; c.-PIRON, c.-nation &c., conducting overseas trade for others. [CARRY + ER]
carrile, n. Small open carriage for one; covered light cart; Canadian sledge. [F. F carriole, med. L carriloda dim. of cARR I]
carrion, n. & a. Dead putrefying flesh; anything vile, garbage, filth; c.-crow, between raven & rook, feeding on c. animals, &c.; c., rotten, loathsome, offensive; c. of &c. perh. f. Rom. carruca. [L. cARR IPSE]
caronade, n. Short large-calibered ship's gun. [Carron orig. place of making + -ADE]
carrot, n. (Plant with) tapering orange-colored edible root; (pl.) red hair, red-haired person, whence cARROTY a. [F. F carolle L carrota f. Gk karpos (of a head, body, oneself), 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. of use, make braver, c. of, advance (process) a stage, continue, manage (business), (collog.) 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. ONE cARR ier L LLL cARR icarce (L carrucar)]
carest, n. & v.t. & i. Strong two-wheeled vehicle (cf. WAGON) used in farming &c. 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, thickest & fit for heavy
work; c.-ladder, rack at sides or ends for in-
c cresc. capacity; c.-load, cartful, also
large quantity of anything; c.-road, -way, too
rough for carriages; c.-wheel, wheel of c.,
large coin as crown &c., lateral summertour of
street urchins (turn c.-u.); c.-whip, long &
heavy; c.-wright, maker of c.; hence cart-
tree(s), cartful, cartfuls, mm. (Vb) c. carry
in c. load, c. out, c. up, c. over, c. out, c.
unfairly, c. out, c. in, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
c. fat, c. with, c. off, c. down, c. up, c. in, c.
with, c. about, c. up, c. in, c. by, c. by,
CASH

which all payments are made, c.-book, for record of c. received and paid; c.-payment, in record of payments. [v. t., to pass, sell, or sell to; to trade at; to make; hence c.-shires a. (v) g. to have or obtain c. for (note, cheque, &c.).] [f. F casse (now caisse) box f. L capsa case] c. a., n. (pl. cash). Kinds of E.-Ind. and Chinese small coin, esp. a Chinese coin perforated for stringing. [v. t., to make, strike, or strike with small knapsack small coin by confession with c.],

cashier, n. Person in charge of bank's or merchant's c. [f. F caissier (cashier), -ieri]
cashier, n. Damages from service, deposits, &c.

cashless, a. (Also c.-shovel)shawl of fine soft wool of Cashmere goat; the material; imitation of it. Hence cashmire, (2) n.
cashless, a. -se-, n. Public music or dancing room. [It. dim. of casa house f. L casa cottage]
cashmere, n. Wooden vessel (=barrel). This and its contents; varying measure of capacity. [par. f. F casque helmet]
cashless, a. Word-box, often of precious material & workmanship, for jewels, letters, &c. [par. dim. of cash ( prer. -t) but quoted from a century earlier]
casque, n. (hist., poet.). Helmet. [f. Sp. casco]
Cassandra, n. Prophet of ill; unregarded prophet. [Trojan prophetess famed to prophecy truly & be unbelievably]
cassation, n. Annulment. [f. L cassatio (L casse carshier, -ation)]
cassava (-ah), n. W.-Ind. &c. plant with tuberous root; its starch or flour, bread made from these. [f. Haytian cascri &c.]
cassero, n. A heat-proof earthenware vessel in which meat &c. is cooked & served (en c. as served). [f. F]
cassia (-shah), n. Inferior kind of cinnamon; genus of plants yielding cinnamon leaves. [f. L caska &c. Hob. q'shah (Gen. cusk-fish)]
cassock, n. Long close tunic worn by some Anglican clergymen under gown or short surplice, or as ordinary attire. Hence cassocked, n. [f. F casque etym. duph. perh. f. L cascaca habitation, also long coat, cassy see casino] cf. CHASUBLE

cassotte, n. Vessel for burning perfumes; perfume-box with perforated top. [f. dim. of cassole dim. of casse pane]
cassowary, n. Kinds of large cursorial bird related to ostrich. [f. Malay cassuari]
cassie (kassie), n. Scotch poet, or archaic exc. in spec. uses, as: c. dice, c. a vote, give or deposit it; c. lot, c. ashore, c. net, hook, fly, casting-net, one thrown & at once drawn in; c. the lead, in sounding; c. anchor; c. in one's teeth, reproach him with, that; c. an eye, glance, look; c. a spell on, bewitch; c. light, a shadow on; c. blacks, one's cares, upon; c. into prison; overthrow in a lawsuit; throw off, get rid of, lose, c. not a cloud 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, plover, plover, c. a. [f. Sp. casca]
detach, detach oneself; reckon, calculate, c. accounts, do sums; c. a column of figures &c., add up; c. a HOROSCOPE 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 casting (2) n.; c. about, go this way & that; 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.

Cast, 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 hook & gut & good, bad, &c. for casting, larks, etc.; cast off, undigested food thrown up by hawk, owl, &c.; calculation, adding of columns in account; set of actors taking the parts in play, 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. q. features, c. of mind). [f. prec.]

Castalian, a. Poetic. [L f. Gk Kastalia fountain of the Maidens of Corinth in the Mount of Pisæus M. of the Muses.]
castanet (-et), n. (Usu. pl.) hard-wood or ivory instrument(s) used in pairs to rattle in time with dancing. [f. Sp. castañeta dim. of castaña f. L lanatana chestnut]
castaway, n. & a. Reprobate; shipwrecked person. [p.p. of cast, away, a.]
castaway, n. Indian hereditary class, with members socially equal, united in religion, &c. following same trade, having no social intercourse with persons of other cast; hereditary more or less exclusive class elsewhere; this system, the position it confers (lose, re-nounce, c. descend in social scale). Hence casteless, a. [f. Sp. & Port. casta lineage perh. orig. fem. of casto CHASTE]
castellan, n. Governor of castle. [ME & ONF castellain f. L castellanus (castle, -an)]
castellated, a. Castle-like; battlemented; of a district &c. having castles. [f. med. L castellus (castle, -an)]
castigate, v.t. chastise, punish with blows or words; correct & emend (book &c.). Hence castigation, castigator, n., castigator, a. [f. L castigare (see -ate) perh. = castus apere make CHASTE]
casting, n. Vowel that decides between two equal parts. [part. of cast in obs. sense, cf. castor]
cast iron, n., cast-iron, a. Iron shaped by being run into mould. (Adj.) made of c.i.; hard, untiring, rigid, unadaptable.

castle (kastle), n. 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); Englishman's house his c., none may force entrance; (Chess) piece made with battlemented top, also Hook; the C. air, or Gossamer, thin, visionary project, day-dream, (so c.builder). Hence castled, a. castlewise adv. [f. ONF castle f. L castellum dim. of castrum fort]
castle, n. & t. (Chess). Move a c. next king & king round c. (the king, or abs.). [f. prec.]

castor, n. Subtaneous, gotten, caught, used in medicine & perfumery; (slang) hat.

castor, a. & t. (pl. table, &c. cast-stand; c.-sugar, white, powdered. 2. Small swivelled wheel on leg of chair,
### Castor
- **Castor oil**, n. Nauseous vegetable oil used as purgative (cold press c. or c. expessed from roasted kernels). [chem. l. b. t. & c.]
- **Castor oil**, n. Horny external knob inside horse's leg (also castenut). [pert. - obs. castane cast nesting on L. Castanea].

### Cataract
- **Cataracta**, n. Perversion, improper use, of words. So cataracta está (L. a. c. cataracta está (L. cataracte está). [adv.]

### Caesura
- **Caesura** (-zóo, -zóu), n. Accidental; irregular; undesigned; unmethological, careless; c. laborer, who works when the chance comes; c. poor, who sometimes need poor relief (also c. as noun); c. ward, for their relief in work-house. Hence caesural adv., caesuralness n.

### Casualty
- **Casualty**, n. Accident, mishap, disaster, esp. (pl.) list or number of killed, wounded, & invalided, in battle, march, ship, etc. [casualties 1. rhyming word of royalty etc.]

### Casuist
- **Casuist** (-zóo, -zóu), n. Person, esp. theologian, who lays down the moral principles of action affecting practical cases, weighs conflicting obligations, classifies exceptions, & draws distinctions, sophist, quibbler. Hence casuistic (c. a. c. casuistically adv., casuistry n.

### Catus
- **Catus** belli, n. Act justifying war. [L]

### Cat
- **Cat**, n. Small domesticated carnivorous quadruped (male, c. or, **Catus**), Wild C, large native British kind; spiteful woman, scratching child (cat). [c. any member of genus Felis, as lion, tiger, panther, leopard (esp. the c. the cat).]
- **Cat**, n. -like animal of other species (civet, musk, c.). [Hist.] penthouse in sieges (also catle horizontal horizontal water from each side of ship's bow for raising & carrying anchor; also c. a whipping whip with nine knotted lashes formerly used for flogging sailors & soldiers; six-legged tripod always standing on three of its legs; tapered short stick in game tip-c. turn c. in pan, change sides, be turncoat; c. may look at king, rebate to the exclusion of c. c. of c. for six is nine lives; there are three being cheerful for the c. for the c. see which way the c. jumps, cult of the jumping c. &c., of politician refusing to advise until public opinion has declared itself; light like Kilkenny c., to mutual destruction; bell the c. not room to swing a c. confined space; c. & dog life & c. of quarrels, esp. of husband & wife; rain cc. & dogs, very hard; catbird, Amer. thrush; catcall, shrill whistle (sound or instrument) expressing disapproval at theatre &c. (also as v. l. & t., use, reserve with this); c. eyed, able to see in dark; c. fish, of various kinds. esp. large Amer. river-fish; c.-ice, milky-looking, bubbly, not solid, irregular by receding of water; c.-lap, sloppy, tea, &c.; c.-mint, blue-flowered aromatic plant; c.-nap, -sleep, brief, in chair &c.; c.-sardine, child's game with transfers of strings between fingers of hands; c.-eye, precious stone of Ceylon & Malabar; c.-foot, ground c. meat, horse-flesh prepared & hawked as food for c. c.-paw, person used as tool by another, slight breeze rippling water in places. f. c.-tail, various plants, as Reed-mace. Hence cat- n., catlike a. [com. -Europ. f. L catta]

### Catta
- **Catta**, l. & L (coloq.). Vomit. [L. prec.]

### Catta - Catt
- **Catta**, catt, cth, pref. in ws. taken from Greek, and in others formed with Gk. materials or on Gk. analogy; meanings: down, away, wrongly, mis, entirely, down upon, according to, along side of, thoroughly. [f. Gk kata prep.]

### Catachrestis
- **Catachrestis**, n. Perversion, improper use, of words. So catachrestic (L. a. c. cata chrestic). [adv.]

### Cataclysm
- **Cataclysm**, n. Deluge (esp. in Geol. as required by theory of school that believed in repeated destructions of all life followed by new creations); godlike (book). Hence cataclysmal, cataclysmic, aa.

### Catapalm
- **Catapalm** (-kóm), n. Subterranean cemetary (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; similar works elsewhere (in Paris, worked-out stone-querries with bones from emptied churchyards); wine-cellars. [etym. not known; the c. generally, while in use, were not so called; that of St Sebastian was, c.]

### Catá-momb
- **Catá-momb** (c. kumbas at the boats) being possibly name of district or an inn

### Catá-demous
- **Catá-demous**, a. (zool). Descending to lower river or sea to spawn. [f. Gk catá (dromous running) + -ous]

### Catá-dáoque
- **Catá-dáoque** (-k), n. Decorated stage for coffin or effigy of distinguished person during funeral service; open hearse. [F. f. L. catáfalco etym. dub.; but cf. F. chaufré scaffold]

### Catú-lán
- **Catú-lán**, a. & n. (Native, language) of Catalonia.

### Catá-lestico

### Catá-lepsy
- **Catá-lepsy**, n. Disease in which trances occur; (Philos.) apprehension, grasping by mind. [f. med. L catálepzia f. Gk catálepesis sudden] see facts etc.

### Catá-leptic
- **Catá-leptic**, a. & n. Of, subject to, the disease catálepsy (n. a. c. person); (Philos.) mental apprehension. [f. L. catálepticus f. Gk catáléptikoš sērizing f. lámbanō seize]

### Catá-logue
- **Catá-logue** (-g), n., & v.t. (Enumerate, enter, in a complete list, usu. alphabetical or numerical head line or social upheaval; raft of boats fastened side by side; quarrel some woman. [f. L. catá-lógus choose] choose]

### Catá-pa
- **Catá-pa**, n. Kinds of tree with heart-shaped leaves & trumpet-shaped flowers. [W.-Ind.]

### Catá-láisis
- **Catá-láisis**, n. (chem). Effect produced by a substance that without undergoing change itself aids a chemical change in other bodies. So catálytic a. [f. Gk catá-lavioos loosening f. lýō to loose] dissolution

### Catá-maran
- **Catá-maran**, n. Raft or float of logs tied side by side, longest in middle, used for communication with shore or in emergency; raft of two boats fastened side by side; quarrel some woman. [f. L. catá-maran (L. catá-maran) tied tree]

### Catá-mite
- **Catá-mite**, n. Sodomite's minion. [L. cata-mitus f. Gk akanádes cup-bearer of Zeus]

### Catá-mountain, cata-m-, n. - Leopard; v. t. quarrels one person.

### Catá-pult
- **Catá-pult**, n. v. t. & L. Ancient engine worked by lever & ropes for discharging darts, stones, &c.; boy's shooting contrivance of forked stick & elastic; (vb) shoot or pepper (bird, &c., or abs.) with this. [f. L. catapulcia f. Gk kataléptis leap]

### Catá-sell
- **Catá-sell**, n. Waterfall (prop. large & shear,
catchment, n. C.-basis, area, from which rainfall flows into river &c. [catch1, mental]
catchpole, -pole, n. Sheriff's officer, bumble-lit. [f. med. L capseolus cf. OF chasepole catch-foal (chase. L pullus fowl)]
catchy, a. Attractive; easily caught up (of tune &c.) [catch1 + -y]
cate, n. (Usu. pl.) choice food. [for obs. acate f. OF cat purchase. acater now acheter buy] f. L. accepior frequent of L capere take] catch at [catcher, n., a., b., by, oral teaching; according to a., or the Church. catechism; consisting of, proceeding by, question & answer. Hence catechetically adv. [f. L f. G kathektikos f. kathektés oral teacher (kathektés CATECHIZE, IC)]
catechism (kê), n. Instruction by question & answer; published example of this, esp. on religious doctrine (Church C., the Anglican; Longer & Shorter C., of Presbyterians); series of questions put to any one. Hence catechismal a. [f. L catechismus (fol., 1891)]
catechizer (-izer), n. Instruct by question & answer, or by book, catechism; put questions to, examine. Hence cogn. catechist(-ist), catechizer(-izer), n. [f. L. catechizare f. G kathektizô f. kathekté sound] make hear]
catechu (-shô), n. Astringent substances with much tannin from bark, wood, or fruits, of eastern plains, known as chocolate. [katechumen (-mûn), n. A convert under instruction before baptism. [f. Kataykhun f. pass. part. of G kathektô CATECHIZE]
categorical, a. (Logic: of proposition) unconditional, absolute; explicit, direct, plain-speaking; (Ethics) imperative, bidding of conscience as innate moral sense. Hence categorically adv. [f. L catégoreos speaking] + -AL]
category, 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 the a priori conceptions applied by the mind as frames to material supplied by sense; class, division. [f. L. catégoria statement as prec. to catégories, n. (Gk. catégorein, to distinguish. L. = chain)]
caténary, catenarian, aa. & nn. (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]
catenates, v.t. Connect like links. So catenation n. [f. L catenare as prec. -ATE]
cater, n. The four of cards or dice. [f. F quatre f. Latin quattuor four]
cater, v.t. Purvey food (usu. for); provide amusement &c. for. Hence caterer n. [f. obs. noun cater (now cater) obs. acater L. OF cater buyer (g. -etor kvinder)]
cateran, n. (Sc.) Highland fighting-man, marauder, cattle-lifter. [f. Gael. caithinear peasantry]
cater-cousin, n. Intimate; be cc. on good or familiar terms. [perh. f. CATERS as feeding teacher]
caterpillar, n. Larva of butterfly or moth; rapacious person. [perh. f. OF chatecelotis lit. hairy-cat, with -s dropped as pl. sign, & spelling influenced by vb pât rob, strip]
caterwaul, v.t. & n. Make cat's screaming or quarrel-like cat. [cat-wail, wail]
catgut, n. Material used for strings of fiddle &c. made of twisted intestines of sheep, horse, or ass (not cat); stringed instruments. [expl. of cat doubtful]


caverne, n. Underground hollow (rhet.). [f. L caverna t. f. L caverna (caveus hollow)]
cavernous, a. & v.t. Full of caverns; as, the cave of a mountain, cavern(s). [-epz]
cavernous, a. & v.t. Full of caverns; as, house, of huge or deep as, a cavern (c. darkness, mouth, eyes); porous. [f. L cavernosus (cavern, -ose)]
cavil, cavare (-ar), n. Stungu-rove pickled, eaten as relish, c. to the general, good thing unpleasantly by the ignorant. [f. L cavil, cavare]
cavil, v.t. (l.), & n. (Raise). Captious objection (at, about). Hence caviller 1. n. [Of caviller f. L cavillari (cavilla mockery)]
cavity, n. Empty space within solid body. [f. L cavum (caveus hollow, -ty)]
cave, n. & int., & v.t. & t. (Make) rook's, crow's, raven's, cry; c. out, utter in cawing tone. [init.]
cay, n. Insular bank or reef of coral, sand, &c. [-quay]
cayenne, n. (Also C. P.) Pungent red pepper of capsicum, [f. B. k'ymma assim. to cayenne cay, French Guian.
cce, n. [See c.
cess, v.t. & t. Desist, from; stop doing, being, &c. (of feelings, actions) come to an end; bring to an end (strife, endeavours, &c.); (Mill.) c. fire, discontinu
cee, n. Ceasing (obs. exc. in without, c., incessantly). Hence cee-seless a., cee-selessness n. [f. Of cee (cess see prec.)]
cécity, n. Blindness (usu. fig.). [f. L cecitas (ceceus blind, -ty)]
océan, n. -ty] -ty]
ocide, n. Give up, grant, admit, surrender (territory). [f. L cedere retreat]
obilia, n. Mark (-s) written under c. that it is slant. [Sp. L. cedilia dim. of cètia Gk name of Z.] 
ocide, n. The letter C; cee spring, C-spring, spring so shaped supporting carriage body.
oble, v.t. Line roof of (room), whence ob-ling (-g) n. [prob. f. L cìel heaven, ceiling, f. L caeleum heaven, w. int. of Lcadere embo
obon, a. Yellow green. [F. perh. n. of character in D'Urè's Astre]
oblandine, n. Two yellow-flowered plants, Greater C. & Lesser C. (Pile-wort. Flig-wort.) [f. Of celidione f. Lchelidoniá f. Gk kólélidion (kélidion swallow); for-n. cf. passer
obile, n. In officiating priest, esp. at Eucharist. [f. L celebrare (foll.), -ant]
oblate, v.t. & l. Perform publicly & duly (religious ceremony &c.); officiate at Eucharist; consecrate, honour, with rites, festivities, etc. (festival) (p. p.) praise, extol, (p.p.) famous. Hence celebrat
obility, n. Being famous; well-known person. [f. L celebritas (celebrar see prec., -ty)]
celétrie, n. Turnip-rooted celery. [f. CEL-
ERY, -ac unexplained]
célérité, n. Speed, dispatch (of living movement or agency). [f. F célérité t. L celeri-
tatem (celer swift, -TY)]
céleri, n. Plant of which blanched stem is used as salad & vegetable. [f. F céleri ult. t. L CÉL-
UM, stem, shoot]
céléste, n. & a. Sky blue; (also voz c.) organ & harmonium stop; (adj.) sky-blue. [f. F céleste t. L caelestis (caeleum heaven)]
célestial, a. an. Of the sky (c. globe, map); heavenly, divinely, divine, good, beautiful, etc., with due reverence. [L. CÉLESTIS (transl. of native title; so C. = Chinese, a. n.). [OF (L caelestis see prec. -AL)]
célèbrite, n. Person not married, bound or resolved not to marry; unmarried (of life, habits). So célèbricité n., célèbrataire a. a. n. [f. L caelestis unmarried + AVÉ 2(2)]
cellula, n. 1. Independent nunery or monastery (hist.). anchor's one-roomed dwelling; cottage (poet.); grave (poet.); single person's small room in monastery or prison (condemned c. for one condemned to death); compartment in bees' comb; (Electr.) volatile apparatus with only one pole contact, unit of battery. 2. Enclosed cavity in organism or mineral (occ. of brain, imaginary compartments assigned to various faculties); (Biol.) portion of protoplasm usually enclosed in membrane, ultimate element of organic structures; (Zoophytes) cup-like cavity of individual polyp in compound polypid. Hence (celcellés, celledur, celled, &c. [f. OF cella t. L cella small room]
cellar, n. & v.t. (Put, store, in an) underground room; (also wine-c.) place in which wine is kept, one's stock of wine (keeps a good c.); c. -ler, pl. (did., did.-e., third, use of verb) hole into coal-c. Hence cellarage n. [L. OF celer t. L cellarium (prec. -AR 3, ARY!)]
cellarer, n. Monastic keeper of wine & provisions. [f. OF celerier (celier see prec. -IER)]
cellarie, n. Case or sideboard for keeping winebottles in dining room. [cellier t. L cellarium (shorter) vino fr. L. CELLUM]
cellulaire, a. Of, having, small single rooms or compartments or cavities; (Physiol.) consisting of cells (as c. tissue); c. plant, without distinct stem, leaves, &c. Hence cellulaire-
ty n. [as foll., -AR 4]
cella, n. (pl. cellae) Cell or cavity (see cell 2; the derivatives are formed from cella, not cell). Hence or cogn. cellulaire, -ated, celluli-ferous, cellulous, a.
cellulation n., cellulose comb. form. [f. L cellula (cella CELL, -ULE)]
cellulae, a. & n. Like cells; (n.) substance like ivory, made chiefly of cellulos. [irreg. cellulose 2 -oid]
cellulose 1, a. Consisting of cells. Hence cellulosity n. [CELLULE, -OSE]
cellulose 2, n. (chem.) Substance forming solid mass of plantas. [F. f. L cellula CELLULA + -OSE]
céleri, n. & t. (Member) of one of the peoples akin to the ancient Galli (Bretons, Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Gaels). [f. F celer, celer, celt; cf. Gk Keltos, Keltai, pl.]
celt, n. (archaic) Bushy, brownish, iron chisel- edged prehistoric implement. [wd founded on a perh. false reading in Vulgate of Job xiv. 21-stylo ferreco, et plumo lamina, celte (v. l. cercs sculptarum; cf. FLYFOT]
celtique, K., a. & n. (Language) of the Celts. Hence celtrically adv., celticism (2, 4) n.
céleste (2, 3) v.t. & t. [f. L celticus (celt 1, -ic)
dredthe. Hence *centrally*  adv. [f. L centrum (centrum hundreded) + AL] centri-, comb. form of L centrum, 1/100 of the dimension in the metric system. Hence *centrigrade*, *centilithre* (liter), *centimetre*, *centimetre*, *centigrade*, a. Having a hundred degrees (of Celsius's thermometer, with freezing-point 0° & boiling-point 100°). [F, L centrum a hundred, gradus step] 100/100,000th power of a million (1 with 600 ciphers). *centum* (prec.), BILLION. *centime* (sahnté m, or as F), n. French coin = 1/100 of a franc. [F] centipede, a. Many-footed wingless crawling animal. [L centipedia (centrum hundreded, pes pedis feet) centimer, n. German weight, about 1 cwt. [G. F. L. centenarius CENTENARY] cento, n. Composition made up of scraps from other authors. [L = patchwork garment] central, a. Of, in, at, from, containing, the centre; leading, principal, & dominating. Hence *centrification* n. [f. L centrum (centrum CENTRE, AL)] centrally, adv. centrality, centrality, n. (Upholder of) a centralizing system. [prec. + INS(5), 1883] centralize, v. i. & t. Come, bring, to a centre; concentrate (administration) at single, dominant, or spirit. Hence *centrally* adv. [CENTRAL, 192(5)] centre, n. & a. Middle point (strictly, equidistant from ends of line measuring along it, or from extremities of regular surface or body, or from all points in circumference of circle or sphere, & at mean distance from all points on periphery of irregular surface or body); point, pivot, axis, of revolution (in lathe, conical adjustable bearing to hold revolving object); point of concentration or dispersion, nucleus, source; (arch. &c.) organizer, leader, (esp. head-c); (hit on) part of target between bull's-eye and outer (Arch.) wooden mould for arch or dome while building; (Mill) main body of troops between wings; (Pol.; orig. F. French) the C. men of moderate opinions (left-c, left, radical grades; right-c, right, reactionary); c. of attraction, (Physics) to which bodies tend by gravity, &c. draw, or which they are attracted; c. of reaction, that point in body, which being supported, body remains at rest in any position; c. of mass, point (in relation to body) any plane passing through which divides body into two parts of equal weight; dead c., c-piece, ornament for middle of table; c-rail, third rail on ball track for cogged wheel &c.; c-second, second hand mounted on centre arbor of clock or watch; c-bit, boring-tool with c. point & side cutters; c-board, (flat-bottomed boat with) board for lowering through keel to prevent lee-way; hence c-centre, c-centre, c-centre, c-centrally, adv. centrality, a., at, of, the c.; hence *centres* n. [F (5), L. Gk kentron spike (kenté to prick)] centres, n. v. i. & t. Be concentrated in, on, at, round, about, place in c. mark with a c.; concentrate in &c.; find of. [f. prec.] centralize, v. i. & t. bring, centre, concentrate from centre; c-force, with which body revolving round centre tends to fly off. inertia; c-machine &c., in which c. force is utilized; (Bot.) c. inflorescence, in which end flower opens first & side ones in downward order. Hence*centrifugally*, adv. c-machine, a. Tending towards centre; c-force, machine &c., inflorescence, opposite of centrifugal. Hence *centripetally* adv. [f. L. petus -seeking (petere seek) and as prec.] centro-, comb. form of L centrum, centre, central, centre. centuple, a. & v. Hundredfold; (vb) multiply by a hundred. [f. L. centuplex (centrum hundreded, pli-c fold)] centuplicate, a. & n. (AT), & v. t. (AT) = prec., esp. in c., of things of which a hundred copies are produced. [L. centuplicare as prec. *+AT] centurion, n. Commander of century in Roman army. [L. centurio -onis (foil)] century, n. (Rom. hist.) company in army, orig. of 100 men; political division for voting. A hundred of something (esp. 100 runs at cricket); one of the hundred-year periods counting from a received epoch, esp. from birth of Christ (first c. 1-100, ninetecent c. 1901-1900, &c.); any hundred successive years, centenary. [L. centuria (centrum hundred)] cephal-, a. Of, in, the head. [f. F céphalique t. L. Gk kephalios (kephal head, -oi)] cephalo-, a. cephalo-, form. head, head- &c. [see cephalic, -oi] cephaloped, n. Mollusc with distinct tentacled head. [prec. + Gk pouis podos foot] cephalothorax, n. Cased head & thorax of crustaceans &c. [Gk kephalo-thorax] -cephalous, last element esp. of anthropological terms = head, as brauchy., with short head. [L. Gk kephalé head + -ous] céréale, a. & n. Of or from the cereals. Hence *ceremics*, *céruramist*, nn. [G. Gk keramikos (keramos pottery, -oi)] cérébro-, comb. form of Gk kephalas -atos horn, = horn- &c., horned, & esp. of the corne. cérébrum, n. Three-headed dog guarding entrance to Hades (sop to C) to propitiate an official, guard, &c. [L. Gk Kerberos] cérébrum, n. Naked wax-like membrane at base of some birds' beaks. [F. F cire t. L. cera wax] cérébral, a. & n. Of or from the cereals. Hence *ceremics*, *céruramist*, nn. [G. Gk keramikos (keramos pottery, -oi)] cérébro-, comb. form of Gk kephalas -atos horn, = horn- &c., horned, & esp. of the corne. cérébrum, n. The brain, proper, in front of and above the cerebellum. Hence *cerebro-* comb. form. [L] cérément (ser), n. (usu. pl.) Grave-clothes. [F. F cirement (cirer to wax, wrap in waxed cloth, see CERE) cérémonial, a. & n. With or of ritual or ceremony, formal; hence *ceremonialism*, n. cérémonial, a. & n. System of rites; formalities proper to any occasion; observance of conventions; (R.-C. Ch.) book of ritual. [F L caeremonialis (CEREMONIAL, -AL)] cérémonial, a. & n. Adicted or showing addiction to ceremony, punctilious. Hence *ceremonially* adv., cérémonial, a. & n. Formed of or from the cereals. Hence *ceremonialism*, n. [F L caeremoniosus (full), -ous] cérémony, n. Outward religious rite or polite observance; empty form; stately usage; formalities. [L. Gk kephalos (kephal head, -oi) off-hand, stand upon c., insist on conventions, keep one's distance; Master of the Cc., superintending forms observed on state or public
occasions. [prob. f. OF cersomont f. L cersum-
mon. -us.] [Scot. karman work, rite, (eri dol).
céroph, sérif. n. Fine line in letter, esp. at
or on top of capitals. [perh. f. Du. &
Flem. schrif line]
cériste (-z), a. & n. (Of a light clear red.
[F. = CHERRY]
cérum, n. A metal. Hence cér(ut)., cér-
uous. cle. [planet Ceres, discovered (1801)
before, + -UM]
céros, comb. form of L cera or Gk kéros wax.
céroplastique, a. Modelled, of modelling, in
wax. Hence céroplastiques n. [f. Gk ké-
ros = céros (plastikos ed.) + plastikos, to make]
cérotite Nestlé, unfulfilling; unerring, reliable; sure to happen; indispu-
table; convinced of (of, that); destined, un-
doubtedly going, to do; that might but need
not or should not be specified (a c. person,
lady of a c. age), some though perhaps not
much (felt a c. reluctance), existing but prob-
abley unknown to hearer (a c. John Smith); for
c., assuredly. [OF (L certus orig. p.p. of cerne-
c decisions, -AN)]
certainly (-tn), adv. Indubitably; infallibly;
confidently; admittedly; (in answers) I
think so, you. [prec. + -TY]
certainty (-tn), n. Undoubted fact (bet on a
c., usu. dishonestly with secret knowledge of
result), indubitabke prospect; thing in actual
possession; absolute conviction (of, that); to,
for a c., beyond possibility of doubt. [f. OF
certainete (CERTAIN, -TV)]
cétsés (-z), adv. (archaic). Assuredly, I
assure you. [OF, also a certes perh. f. L a
certa from sure (grounds)]
certificáte (-at), n., & v.t. Document
formally attesting a fact, esp. the bearer’s
status, achievements, qualifications of condi-
tions, right to company shares, &c. ; bankrupt’s c.,
stating that he has satisfied legal requirements
& may recommend business. (Vb) furnish
with, license by, c.; hence certi fic átion n.
certify, v.t. Attest formally, declare by c.
certificvable (certain, -FY)
certiordi, n. Writ from higher court for
records of case tried in lower. [L wd in writ]
certitude, n. Feeling certain, conviction.
[f. L certitudinem CERTAIN, -TUD]
certitudes ( -z), a. Certain, positive, sure.
[f. L certus prob. for caedul (caedum sky) + -AN]
cérumen (-ob), n. Ear-wax. So cer-
minus a. [L L cera wax on anal. of albumen]
cérusé (-ose), n. (Also white lead) a white
paint from carbonate & hydrate of lead, esp.
as cement. [f. L cerusá prob. a Gk kérosusa fem. of kérois wax (CERO)
cérvical (also ser’vi), a. (physiol.). Of the
neck. So cérvico-comb. form. [f. L cer-
vis -cervix neck + -AT]
cérvine a. Of, like, deer. [f. L cervinus (cervus deer + -INE)]
Cézarévitch, -witch, (-rá), n. Tzar’s
eled son. [Russ.]
cés, n. Tax, rate (now displaced by rate
in Eng., but used in various senses in Ireland,
Scotland, and India). [prop. sens. for obs.
c. SENS, SENSE ASSESS]
céssation (-sh), n. Ceasing; pause. [f. L cessátio
(ceasse cess- go away, -ION)]
cés, n. (legal). Coming to an end, cess-
ation, (of term, liability, &c.). [F(CEASE, -ER)]
céssation, -tion (shn), n. Ceding, giving up, (of
rights, property, or esp. of territory by State).
[f. L cessionem (edere cess- go away, -ION)]
cciónary, n. - ASSIGN 2. [f. med. L césstoa-
narius as proc. + -ARY]
céspite, n. Midden. [see foll.]
céspool, n. Well sunk for soil from water-
closet &c., retaining solids & letting liquid
escape (also fig., as c. of iniquity). [prob. f. It.
cesso privy f. L cessus SECESSIO]
cératoid, a. & n. (zool.). Ribbon-like (in-
testinal worm, as tape-worm). [f. L L
ekrestos girdle + -OID]
céto-, comb. form = of spermaceti, in chem.
names. [f. L cetus -i f. Gk ketés -cos whale]
céto-see-an, a. & n. (Member) of the mam-
alian order containing beaked whales. So ceto-
see, see. a. [as perh. ACAN]
céto-saur, -saurus, n. Fossil saurian.
[f. Gk ketés -cos whale & saurios lizard]
cétérach (k), n. Kinds of fern with front-
backs covered with scales. [med. L ctym. dub.
céteris paribus, adv. Other things being
equal. [L]
chablis (shá-blé), n. A French white wine.
[place name]
chafl (sha-fé), v.t. & l., & n. Rub (skin, to
restore warmth); make, become, sore by rub-
ing; (of beast, river) rub itself against (bars,
gravel); irritate, (of person) make angry, drive;
irritate, (of thing) irritable, pet., pet. (N.);
(sore made by) friction; state of irritation,
pet.,(in a c.). [f. OF chafier f. L calicacere
calère be hot, facère make)
chafk (sha-fer), n. Kinds of beetle, usu. the
cockchafer. [OE cefer cf. G keifer perh. f. L
c. kn-gw cf. JOWL]
chaf (sha-f), v.t. & l. 1. Separated grain-
huks; chopped hay and straw; bracts of
grass-flowers; spurious substitute (caught with
in the hand, easily deceived or trapped); worthless stuff;
c. cutter, machine boiling fodder; hence
chaffy a. (vb) chop (striate &c.). & Banter
chaffy (cha-fé), a. [OE ceaf cf. OHG charr, perh. f. L
kn-gw cf. JOWL; sense 2 may be fig. use of 1
(starting with noun), or (starting with vb) be
chafe (anger playfully)
chaffier (sha-fé-er), v.t. & l., & n. Haggle, bargain
(a. away, = BARGAIN away); hence chafier
chafier (sha-fé-er), f. OE ceaf cf. CHAPMAN + -FAR FARE
chaffinch (sha-fin-ch), n. Common British small
bird. [chaff (f. haunting barndoor) + FINCH]
chafing-dish, n. Vessel with burning
charcoal &c. Inside for keeping warm things
and food on it. [f. L. CHAP = WARM]
chagra (sha-gré), n., & v.t. (Affect with
acute disappointment or mortification. [f. L
chagrin(ér) f. Turk. sağrhiump of horse,
prepared hide, SHAGREEN; sense by metaphor
f. use of shagreen for friction)
chain (sha-in), n. & v.t. Connected series of
metal or other links (ENDLESS c.); fetters,
confinement, restraining force; necklace, watch-
guard, &c.; sequence, series, set, (of proof,
events, posts, mountains; ladies c., movement
in quadrille); jointed metal-rod measuring-
line, (its length (90 ft); also c. shot) two balls
or half balls joined by c. for cutting masts &c.
(Naut.) fastening for shrouds below CHANNEL
also plate, the. (a. also the: bore, main,
-ay), whole contrivance (channel. c. plate, &
DEAD-eyes) for widening basis of shrouds;
c. armour, mail, made of interlaced rings;
c. bridge, = suspension; c. coupling, extra c.
rods, or bolts, used with screw-coupling; c.
moulding, archit. ornament, with link carving;
c. stick, ornamental sewing like chain, (sewing machine) simple sewing cf.
LOCK c-stitch); c. weale. = CHANNEL c.; c.
wheel, transferring power by c. fitted to its edic;
ence chain-less a., chain-let n. (vb)
chance, n. & v. i. & t. Happen (archaic in abs. use, getting rare in constr. It chanced that he did so; c. upon, happen to find, meet, or come upon; [collq.] risk, [esp. c. 1f]) [L. prec. of scandere, to climb, go up, go in search of (as wild game) also reserved for clergy, choir, &c., & usage raised. [OF, f. LL. cancellus f. L. cancelli lattice-bar]]

chanceller (ts-hyer), n. Position, staff, department, official residence of, a chancellor; office attached to embassy or consulate. [OF chancellerie (chancellerie) see foll.]

chancellor (ts-hyer), n. State or law official of various kinds; Lord C. (also C. of England, Lord High C.), highest judge, presiding in H. of Lords & in Chancery Div. of Supreme Court; C. of Exchequer; C. of Duchy of Lancaster, member of government (legally representative of King). Duchy of Lancaster; often Cabinet minister who does not desire departmental work; C. of bishop or diocese, bishop’s officer; C. of Garter or other order, who sees commissions &c.; titular head of university (Vice-C. performing duties); (Germany, Austro-Hungary) cancellor (archaic). [OF chancellerie (chancellerie) see foll.]

challengership n. [ME chanceller f. OF chancellier (chancellier) &c.] f. L. cancellarius law-court usher (cancellari grating)

chance-medley, n. (Law) action, esp. homicide, mainly but not entirely unintentional; used variably. [A.F. chance médeill (see MEDLE) mixed chance]

chancery (ts-hyer), n. Lord Chancellor’s court, a division of High Court of Justice (formerly a separate court of equity for cases with no remedy 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 pummelled (from difficulty of getting clear of old Court of C.). [shortened f. CHANCELLERY]

chancer (shanker), n. Venerable ulcer. [F. chancer]

chanceless a. Uncertain, risky. [CHANCE1, -2]

chandelier (sh-her), n. Branched hanging support for several lights. [F. see foll.]

chandler (sh-her), n. Dealer in candles, oil, soap, paint, & groceries (cornc., in corn; ship-c., in cordage, canvass, &c.). Hence chandler (i) n. Of chandelier (L. candela candle, -ary) 1.

change (ts-henj), n. Alteration; substitution of one for another, variety (for a c.); when ch andal (dull), n. Change, place where merchants meet (on C., engaged there); area where money is paid or received (prop. at new moon only); c. of clothes second-hand; preserve; lower coins given for higher one or for foreign money; money returned as balance of that tendered for article (take one’s, the, c. out of, avengeo on); [collq.] ring (the c. you’ll ever be able to make of, [collq.] change). [OF, f. LL. cambiare (chambire change) change, v. t. & i. Take another instead of (c. one’s coat); resign, get rid of, for; give or get smaller or foreign coin for (money); put on different clothes; go from one to another of (change)

chap (shap), n. (collq.) Man, boy, fellow. [short for CHAPMAN cf. customer]

chap-book (shap-kerk), n. (biblio.) Specimen of popular literature (usu. small pamphlet of tales, ballads, tracts) formerly hawked by chap- men.

chap (shap), n. Metal cap of scabbard-point; back-piece of buckle attaching it to strap &c.; sliding loop on belt or strap. [F. f. LL. capa]
CHAPLEAU-GRAS

CHAPLEAU-GRAS (shap-oh-bras), n. (hist.). Three-cornered, flat silk hat of 18th c., carried up to 18th quarter of 19th c., (F.)

CHAPEL (shel), n. Place of Christian worship other than parish church or cathedral, esp. one attached to private house or institution (c. royal, of royal palace); oratory in larger building, with altar, esp. compartment of cathedral &c. separately denoted (Lady-c., dedicated to Virgin). [E. of high rank] Subordinate Anglican church, esp. c. of ease, for convenience of remote parishes; R.-C. or dissenters' place of worship in England; c. service or attendance at c. (keep a c., be present, in colleges; (Print.) printing-office, journeyman pressmen's c.]. (F. l'aumône, f. L L. capella dim. of cappa cloak [cap]; first c. was sanctuary in which St Martin's sacred cloak was kept by cappellani.)

CHAPERON, n. District served by chapel. [-RY]

CHARON (shor-ahn), n. & v.t. Married or elderly woman in charge of girl on social occasions; hence chaperonage n. (Vb) act as c. to.

CHAPITRE (shah-tyer), n. (bibl.). Capital of column.

CHAPITRE (shah-tyer), n. (bibl.). Capital of column.

CHAPITRE (shah-tyer), n. (bibl.). Capital of column. [earlier form of CHAPTER]

CHAPTER (-n), n. Clergyman officiating in private chapel of great person or institution; man in charge of chapel; c. of manor. Hence CHAPLAIN n. [F. OF chaplain l. L L. cappellanus (CHAPEL - AN)]

CHAPLET (shel), n. Wreath of flowers, leaves, gold, gems, &c., for head; string of beads for counting prayers (one-third of rosary number), or as necklace; string of eggs in toss &c. - bead, moulding. Hence CHAPELLE n. a. [F. OF chaplette dim. of CHAPEL, see -LET]

CHAPMAN (shah-pan), n. Pedlar. [OE cæmann (cæp n. barter, man man) cf. G kau/mann merchant, Du. koopman, & see CHEAP]

CHAPPEL (-el), n. (colloq. Exquisite, man about town. [CHAP 3 & -Y]

CHAPTER (shah-ter), n. Main division of a book (abbr. cap. or c.), (fig.) limited subject, piece of narrative, &c.; Act of Parl. numbered as part of session's statutes for reference (§ & § Will. IV. cap. ch. 38). [Doctory, Declarations Act 1838] General meeting, vb. (esp. of council of collegiate or cathedral church or monastic or knightly order (c. house, used for such meetings); c. & verse, exact reference to passage, exact authority for statement; to end of c. for ever; c. of accidents. [for CHAPITRE f. OF chapitre l. L capitulum dim. of caput -it head]

CHAR (shar), n. Hill trout of Wales &c. [I]

CHAR (shar), n. See CHAPEL.

CHAR-À-BANC (shahr-zbang, or as F), n. Long vehicle, with many seats looking forward, for holiday excursions. [F. - banc carriage]

CHARACTÈRE (shahr-kay-tyer), k., n., & v.t. Distinctive mark; (pl.) inscribed letters or figures; national writing-symbols (in the German c.); person's handwriting, esp. of famous person, &c. (in Nat. Hist.); collective peculiarities, sort, style, person's or race's idiosyncrasy, mental or moral nature; moral strength, backbone; reputation, good reputation; description of person's qualities (testimonial); status; known person (usu. plain), celebrated or great; character or dramatist; actor's or hypocrite's part (in, out of, c. appropriate to these or not, also more widely of actions that are in accord or not with person's c.); eccentric person (c. actor, who devotes himself to eccentricities). (Vb, poet. & archaic) inscribe; describe. [F caractére l. L f. Gk kharaktēr stamp (kharátē engrave)]

CHARACTER (shahr-tyer), n. Typical, distinctive, (trait, mark, quality); which characteristically adv.; (Math.) index of logarithm. [f. Gk kharaktērisko (prec., -air-, -i)]

CHARACTERIZE, v.t. Describe character of; describe as; be characteristic of, impart character to. Hence CHARACTERIZATION n. (French l. F. Gk kharaktērizein [OF characteryze] c.-ize) CHARACTERLESS, a. Ordinary, undistinguished; without testimonial. [-LESS]

CHARRADE (shar-ah-d), n. Game of guessing word from written or acted clue given for each syllable & for the whole. [F. l. Fr. charrada (carded chalk) c.-ade]

CHARCOAL (shahr-coal), n. Black porous residue of partly burnt wood, bones, &c., form of carbon; c.-burner, maker of this. [perh. F. CHAR + COAL in sense (wood) turned coal]

CHARER (shair), char, n., (usu. pl.), & v.t. (-rr), (do) odd jobs; work by the day at housecleaning. [OE cerr. cerr., l. L L. cornu, corn][U.S. char]

CHARGE (shahrj), n. Material load; right quantity to put into thing, esp. of explosive for gun; figurative load; expense (at his own c.); price demanded for service or goods; task, duty, commission; care, custody (of); nurse in; charge of, ch. in; c.-master, person in charge; give person in c., hand over to; thing or person entrusted, minister's flock; exhortation, directions, (parting c., bishop's c., judge's c. to jury); accusation (lay to one's c., accuse him of; c.-sheet, record of cases at police station); impositions attack, rush, (return to the c., begin again, esp. in argument); (Mil.) signal sounded for attack. [F. l. Rom. carpa l. L carrica (L Carricarre see foll.)]

CHARGEABLE, a. 1. Expensive (archaic). 2. Liable to be charged with (accused of); subject to a money demand; liable to be made an expense (c. to the parish); imputable to (en); proper to be added to an account. Hence CHARGABILITY n. [F. CHARGE 2 & -ABLE]

CHARGÉ, n. (archaic). Large flat dish. [ME chargeour perh. CHARGE 2 & -ER (loader), or OF chargeoir (CHARGE 2 & AS PARLOUR)

CHARGÉ, n. In vbl senses, esp. (Mil. officer's horse. [-ER]

CHARIOT (shahr-tyor), n. & v.t. Stately vehicle, triumphal car, (poet. & esp. fig. of sun's c. &c.); 18th-c. four-wheeled carriage with back seats only; (Hist.) car used in ancient fighting, whence CHARITE, n.; (vbl) convey as in c. [OF, augment. of char CAR]

CHARITABLE, a. Liberal in giving to the poor; disposed to give or with such giving; won't judge favourably of persons, acts, & motives. Hence CHARITABleness n., CHARITABLY adv. [OF (charité = foll. -ABLE]

CHARITY (shahr-ty), n. Christian love of fellow men (in, out of, c. with); kindness, natural
chartreuse (charterize), n. A liqueur; paleap-green colour. [made by CARHUSIAN monks.
chartulary (k.). See carve.
charwoman (tah.), n. A woman hired by the day for housework. See CHARE.
charry (tah.), a. Cautious; shy of, sparing in doing; stingy of (c. of praise). Hence charily adv.
chariness n. [O.E. Carey = OSax. Karag f. OTeut. korel, CARE.
charbdid (k.), See SYLLA.
charitable (k.), See CHARITY.
charity (k.), n. a. Pity, compassion; the c. of realizing the wants of others. (Hist.) c. of giving individual help; also c. of caring for the wants of others. [OE Charite, a, or Charrity, a; of Germanic origin; see CHAIR.
charismatic (2), charismatic, n. & adj. Of, or characterizing by, the supernatural power believed to have been bestowed on Jesus Christ and his apostles. [OE Charite, a, or Charrity, a; of Germanic origin; see CHAIR.
charlatan (tah.), n. a. Impostor in medicine, quack; of, of, as, pretending to knowledge or skill. Hence charlatanish a., charlatanishy, n. [F. It. ciatelano (ciaturare pattern).
Charles's Wain, n. (Also Plough, Great Bear) constellation Ursae Major and its seven bright stars. [OE Carlia wopen; wain of Arcturus, neighbouring constellation, became wain of Char, who was confused with the other great hero Charlemagne.
charmed (tah.), n. Pudding of cooked apple covered with bread-crumbs; C. Russe, custard enclosed in sponge cake. [F.]
charming, adj.面貌, of. Charmer, n. [F. Charmer (charm).
charmer, n. In vb senses; esp. beautiful woman. [F. Charmer, n.]
charnel-house (tah.), n. House or vault in which dead bodies or bones are piled. [OF charnel burying-place f. LL carnale (CARNAL).
Charon (k.), n. Ferryman conveying souls across Styx to Hades in Gk mythol. (C. s boat, ferryman; charax, cargo); [of Gk Khardos.
charpoy (tah.), n. (Anglo-Ind.). Light Indian bedstead. [Hind. charpaj.
chart (tah.), n. & v.t. Navigator's sea map, with coast outlines, rocks, shoals, &c.; outline map with conspectus of special conditions, as magnetic c.; record by curves &c. of fluctuations in temperature, winds, &c.; sheet of tabulated information; hence chartless a. (Vb) make c. of, map. [OF, f. L carta card.
chart, n. Written grant of rights by sovereign or legislature, esp. creation of borough, company, &c. (Great C., MAGNA CARTA); deed conveying land = HARTER-PARTY; privilege, admitted right. [OF CHARTRE f. L carta dim. of carta CARD.
chart, v.t. Grant c., give privilege to (chartered accountant, member of Institute of Accountants with royal c.; chartered libertine, one who practices libertinics); hire (ship) by c.-party, (loosely) hire (vehicle &c.). Hence charterner n. [f. prec.
chart-party (tah.), n. Deed between ship-owner & merchant for hire of ship & delivery of cargo. [F. F charte partie divided document, INDENTURE.
chartism, n. (tah.), n. (hist.). Principles,
chatter (teh'-), v.t., & n. (Of birds) utter quick series of short notes; (of persons) talk quickly, incessantly, foolishly, or inopportune-ly; (of teeth) rattle together (also of lid-adjusted parts of machine). [N.] any of these sounds; chattering (n.): chatterbox (n.): chatterer (n.): give ear to; [lit. see KER-] chaufer (teh'-), n. Meat basket hanging fire; portable furnace with air-holes. [f. F. chaufler f. L. cale factory. Cale Factory.]

chaufer (shofter), n. Motor-card-driver. [F.

chaumonde (sho-wa), n. Large kind of pear.

[New name of French village]

chausse (sho-), n. Boots or shoes.

chausseul (sho-), n. Bellissime patriotism, foreign jingoism. So chauviul(2) n. & a., chauviulistica. [Chauvin, Napoleon veteran, person in Cogniard's Coarade Tricor 1831]

chaw (teh'-), v.t., & n. (now vulg.) Chew; (U.S.) c. up, utterly defeat; c. bacon, bumptin; (n.) quid of tobacco. [var. of CHEW]

cheap (teh'-), a. Inexpensive (of thing, price, shop, dealer); worth more than its cost; easily got; worthless, of little account, stale, (hold c., despise) (as p. c.) = cheaply (got it c.); c. down, c. out, c. off, c. to pieces; (of man) travelling hawker; c. trip(pen), excursion list by rail & c. at reduced fares. Hence CHEAPLY adv., CHEAPISH 2 adv. CHEAPNESS n. [f. phr. good c. o. cheap, n., o. cheap barter, price, com.-Teut. c.f. G kaufen 'purchase']

cheater (teh'-), n., & v.t. (teh'-) flagging for archasich; make or become cheap, deprecate. [GEN 6]

cheat (teh'-), n. & v.t. & I. Trick, fraud; swindler, deceiver; card-game in which undetected cheating is licenced. (vb) deceive, trick; deal fraudulently; wise away (time, fatigues). [ME c.であれば for ESCHAT]

cheat out, cheat (teh'-), v.t. & I. (Anonouncement of) exposure of chess king to attack; sudden arrest given to motion, rebuff, repulse; slight military reverse; (Hunt.) loss of the scent; stoppage, pause; restraint on action (keep c. in, under control) person or thing that restrains; control to secure accuracy; token of identification for left luggage, seat-hold, &c. (U.S.) country counter at cards (hence colloq., hand in one's cc, die); c.-action in piano, restraining hammer from striking string twice; c.-nut, screwed on over nut to prevent its working loose; c.-rein, attaching one horse's rein to other's bit, also rein prev-entively, head c., head c.-saddle, saddle in carriage for signalling to driver to stop; c.-taker, collector of pass tokens in theatre &c.; c.-till, in shop, receiving receipts. [F. Of eschecher f. Arab. f. Pers. shah king]

check 1. v.t. & I. Threaten opponent's king at chess; suddenly arrest motion of; (of hounds) stop on losing scent, or to make sure of it; re-straint, curb; test (statement, account, figures, employes) by comparison &c., examine accuracy of. [f. Of escuyer play chess, check, as prec.]

check 2. n. Cross-lined pattern; fabric woven or printed with this. So checked 2. a. [perh. for CHECKED]

check 3. n. = CHECK.

checker. See CHEQUER.

checkmate, int., & n., & v.t. (also mate, now more uso. in chess but not in fig. sense). (An- nouncement to opponent of) inextricable check of king, check mate, end of game, or in an enter prise; (vb) defeat, frustrate. [F. Of escuyer mat (see CHECK 1. f. Arab. shah mala king is dead]

Cheddar (teh'-), n. Kind of cheese. [place]

cheek (teh'-), n. & v.t. Side-wall of mouth, side of face below eye, (c.-tooth, molar; c.-bone, that below eye; c. by jowl, close together, in close; to one's own c., not shared with others; saucy speech (vb, address saucily), whence

cheeky 2 a., cheekily 2 adv., cheekiness n. cool confidence, effrontery, (have the c. to); side post of door & c.; (pl.) jaws of vice, side-pieces of various parts of machines arranged in lateral pairs. [OE céce cf. Du. kaak]

cheep (teh'-), v.t. & I. (teh'-) shrill, feeble note as of small bird. Hence (of young partridge or grouse) cheeper 1. n. [ML.]

cheer 1. (teh'-), n. Frame of mind (what c.?), how do you feel? be of good c., stout-hearted, hopeful; food, fare, (make good c., feast; the feet for the better c.), more to eat; shout of en-couragement or victory (cheers, c.); success, (cheered, c., victorious) united hurrahs, often for person or thing hon-oured. [obs. sense face, ME & OF chere f. LL cara face perch. f. G kara head]

cheer 2. v.t. & I. Comfort, gladden; incite, urge on, esp. by shouts; applaud (t. & I.), shout for joy; c. up, comfort, take comfort. [F. prec.]

cheerful, a. Contented, in good spirits, hopeful; animating, pleasant; willing, not re-luctant. Hence CHEERFULLY adv., CHEER-FULNESS n. [CHEER 1 + -FUL]

cheers, a. Dull, gloomy, dreary, miser-able. Hence CHEERLESSELY adv., CHEER-NESS n. [CHEER 1 + -LESS]

cheerly, adv. (naut.) Heartily, with a will. [formerly adv. & adv. (see -LY 9) of CHEER 1]

cheery, a. Lively, in spirits, genial. Hence CHEERYLY adv., CHEERYNESS n. [-Y]

cheese 1. n. Cheese; cheese plate.

cheese 2. n. The c., the correct thing. [prob. Anglo-Ind. f. Pers. & Hindi chit thing]

cheese 3. (teh'-), v.t. (slang). C. it, stop, cease, give over, (only as imperative). [I]

cheesy, a. Like, tasting of cheese; (slang) sickish. Head c., head c.-ache, head c.-ache. [CHEESE 1, 2, Y]

cheetah (teh'-), n. Kind of leopard, tamed in India & trained to hunt deer. [F. Hind. chita f. Skr. chitraka speckled]

chef (sh'-), n. Head cook (male). [F.

chef-d'oeuvre (shay-d-o-voor), n. (pl. chefs', same pronounc.). A. one's, master-piece. [F.

chek (ko), (k)-. CHILE-

cheir 1 (kheer)-. CHIR-(

cheiropteran (kheer-o-p'ter-an), n. (kheer-o-p'ter-an). (Member) of mammal order with membrane d hands serving as wings, the Bats. [prec.

cheiraptor (kheer-o-p'tor), n. (kheir-o-p'tor). CHEIROPTERAN, a. (kheer-o-p'teran). (Member) of mammal order with membrane d hands serving as wings, the Bats. [prec.

cheile (shay-le), n. Novice qualifying for initiation in esoteric Buddhism. [Hind., = pupil]

chemical (khe-e-uhl), a. & n. Of, made by, relating to, chemistry; c. combination; (usu. pl.) substance obtained by or used in c. process. Hence or cogn. CHEMICALLY 3 adv., CHE-MICAL, SYNTHETIC, c. synth., comb. form of chemical or mod. L chymicus, assim. of alchimicus AL- CHEMIC to supposed Gk etym.) + -AL

chemise (shay-mez), n. Woman's body undergarment. [Of. f. LL camisia shirt]

chemisette (shay-set), n. Bodice, jacket; with upper part like chemise; lace, muslin, &c., filling up opening of dress below throat. [F. dim. of prec.

chemist (khe-est), n. Person skilled in che
chemistry; dealer in medical drugs, apothecary. [f. chemist, t. mod. chemist, see ALKEMIST] chemistry; science of substances & their laws of combination & behaviour under various conditions; applied or practical c. of utilizing this knowledge; [fig.] mysterious change or process. [prec. -RY] chemistype, n. [Process for getting] relief cast of brawling. [ALKEMIC & -TYPE]

chenille (shén-ël), n. Velvet cord used in trimming dresses and furniture. [F., caterpillar L. lanicula small dog]

cheque (ték), n. Written order to banker to pay named sum on drawer's account. [F. et cheque, t. L.] cheque-book, n. Number of stamped & en-graved forms for drawing cc. bound & issued to customer. [var. of CHECK]

cheque^1 (ték'-shér), n. (pl. chequers) chess-board as inn-sign; often pl. pattern made of squares or with alternating colours, whence chequer-wisk adv. [f. OF echeckier t. L. acquaire chess-board, EXCHEQUER]

cheque^2, v.t. Mark with squares, esp. of alternate colours; variegate, break uniformity of, litter fig., esp. in p.p. as chequed c. c.-book, n. Number of stamped & en-graved forms for drawing cc. bound & issued to customer. [var. of CHECK]

chevy (shé), n. Foster, nurse, keep warm; value, hold in one's heart, cling to, esp. hopes, feelings, &c. [f. F. chevir (see -ISH)]

chervil (shér-vil), n. Garden herb used in soup, salad &c. [OF hervill f. L. Gk. kheris, kheris, c.-ruber (shér-ber), n. (pl. -ber, -fers). Annelid being, one of the second degree of nine-fold celestial hierarchy, gifted with knowledge as the first (seraphim) with love; [Art] winged (head of) cherub. 


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chess (shés), n. Game for two players with thirty-two pieces or men on a board checked with sixty-four squares. [ME chess of c. check 1 (lit. sense king)], c.-smell (shés-mel), n. Cheese-making mould. [prob. f. CHESS + WELL]

chest (chés), n. Large strong box; box for sailor's belongings; carpenter's, medicine, &c., holding special requisites; treasury, coffer, of institution (usu. fig. for the sums in it); case of drawers, frame with drawers for keeping clothes in bedroom; part of human or lower animal's body enclosed in ribs, whence chested a., c.-note, -voice, of lowest speaking or singing register; c.-protector, flannel &c., worn on c. [OE cest f. L. Gk. kítté]

chestnut (chésnùt), n. (also tree) (also tree, Spanish c., or Sweet c.) or its edible fruit; c.-wood; c.-horse 1, 2; c.-sator 3; stale anecho, 4; (of) c.-colour, deep reddish-brown; horse of this colour. [f. obs. chesten t. L. Gk. kantanea prob. f. place-name + NUT]

cheval-glaive (shé-väl-glas), n. Tall mace swung on uprights. [f. F. cheval horse, frame]

chevalier (shé-väl-ë), n. Member of certain orders of knighthood, & of French Legion of Honour &c. (Hist.) The C. or C. de St George, Old Pretender, The Young C., Young Pretender, &c.; soldier of fortune, &c.; officer of industry (often in F. c. d'industrie), adventurer, swindler. [OF (L. caballus horse, -AVRY, origin, sense horseman, cf. CAVALIER]

decouvaux de frise (shé-vófòfré), n. pl. Iron spikes set in timber &c. to repel cavalry &c. in war, or to guard palings in peace; natural protective line of hair in plants, eyelashes, &c. [F, lit. horses of Friesland, invented by 17th-c. Frisians who had no cavalry]

chevelure (shé-vé-lür), n. (Arrangement of) the hair. chéviot (shé-vì-ot), n. & a. (Wool, cloth) got made, from sheep of Cheviot hill. 

chevron (shé-vón), n. Triangular mark that has been inverted V shape, in escutcheons, as archit. ornament (c. moulding, consisting of series of these), & on sleeve of army N.C.O. indicating rank (3 bars for sergeant, 2 for corporal, &c.) [F, fr. L. caprionem nom. -io (L. caper goat), L capreolus chamois was used as art, as pair of rikers]

chévrotain, -tin (shé-vô-rott-ën), n. Small Mink Deer. [F. dim. of CHEVRON (chê-vrô) goat]

chivy, chivy (shë-vë, shë-vë), n. esp. spelt -e & pron. -i, n., & v. & l. Chase (n. & v.), s. (n. & v.); game of prisoners' base. [prob. f. ballad CHERY CHASE (place-name)]

chow (shó), v.t. & i. & n. Work about between teeth, grind to pulp or indent with repeated biting; (abs. c. tobacco, whence c.-er (chow-er) 1; turn over in mind; meditate upon or over; c. the cud, bring back half-digested food taken for further chewing; (fig.) usu. with of reflection, fancy, &c. meditate. (N.) act of chewing; qul of tobacco. [OE cewcan cf. G kau]n

chis-mit (khish-mit), n. Dry red Ital, wine. [It.]

chisucorso (kyar-ös-kor-so), n. & a. Treatment of light &c. Thus, the shade effects in nature; variation, relief, handling of transitions, use of contrast, in literature &c. (Adj.) of c. half-revealed. [It. -bright-dark (L. claris, obscurus)]

chis-mus (khish-mus), n. Inversion in second phrase of order followed in first c. (C) dig, (I) am ash, (A) is ash, (M) is ash, (G) is ash, (K) is ash, &c. c. cross arrangement f. kihzó make letter k (shaped as Eng. XI)

chibouk, que (shë-bó-kerk), n. Long Turkish tobacco pipe. [Turk. chiprub]

chifti (shë-fë), n. & a. Skill, effectiveness, style, stamp of superiority in styles in the fashion. [F. cymul. dy. adj. use Eng.]

chloane (shë-ô-ne), v.t. & i. &. Use chicanery; cheat (person) into, out of, &c. (n.) chicanery. [f. F. cihane (pert. f. med. Gk. kóskoantó play polo f. Pers. tehavan polo-stick]

chicken (shë-ken), n. Small plant. [short for foll.]

chicken (shë-ken), n. (pl. c.-ens, -en) Young
bird, esp. of domestic fowl, flesh of this; youth-
ful pride, esp. in c. [Moore Currer’s c.]
Storony Petrel, c. nest or c. before they are
hatched, be over-sanguine, precipitate; c.-
breaded (c.), (having) malformed projection of
breast bone; c.-hazard, game at dice; c.-
hearted (c.), (with) no courage; c.-poz. children’s
mild eruptive disease. [OE cicen cf. Du. kieken
prob. < Gmc. kíken, OFr. ciche]  
chi’cucking (tsh.-), n. Common cultivated
Vetch. [earlier chi’chucking dim. of ME & OF
chiclet ult. f. l.cicier]  
chi’cek’pee, n. Dwarf pea. [earlier chi’-
pekase as prec. + PEASE]  
chi’clop’se, a. & adv. (c., -c., now rare).
Blue-flowered plant cultivated for its root;
root ground for use with or instead of coffee. [F.
chicoree (now chico) f. L. cichorium f. Gk
khikhora sucrory]  
chi’dle, v.t. & l. (chidd, chidden or chid). Make
complaints, speak scoldingly, (esp. fig. of
hounds, wind, &c.); scold, rebuke. [OE ciddan]
chi’dle (tsh.), n. (Herald.) upper third of
shield; leader, ruler, head man of tribe, clan,
&c., whence chi’fless n.; head of a depart-
ment, highest official; in-c, supreme, as Com-
mander, Colonel, -in-c. Hence chi’fdom,
chi’fship, n., chi’fless a. [L. OF chef f. L.
ca.che]  
chi’fl, a. & adv. (c., -f., now rare). First by
title (C. Justice &c.); first in importance, influence, &c.; prominent, leading; (adv.)
chiefly, especially, (but c. or c. of all, for-
got not). [orig. chi’f used in apposition]  
chi’fled, a. Proper for a chief. [chi’fled + Lyr]  
chi’fley, a. Above all, mainly but not exclu-
sively. [chi’fley + Lyra]  
chi’flein (tsh.-), n. Military leader (poetic);
captain of robbers; chief of Highland clan or uncivilized tribes. Hence chi’fley-nacy,
chi’fley-nacious, chi’fley-nish, chi’fley-
nish, n. [t. OF cheflaterre CAPTAIN]  
chi’ff’chaff (tsh.-), n. Bird of Warbler
family. [imit.]  
chi’ffon (F.), n. (Usu. pl.) adornments of fe-
male dress; (sing.) thin gauze. [F. f. chi’e fag]
chi’ffoner (sh.), n. Moveable low cupboard
with three shelves. [prob. f. OF chifone]  
chi’ffon (F.), n. Mass of hair on pad at back
of head. [F. f. 12th-c. chiafone nape of neck =
chaifon (link chi’fne)]  
chi’go (tsh.-), n. W.-Ind. fea, burrowing
into skin. [W.-Ind.]  
chi’hi’ball, a. Sticking sore on hand or foot
from exposure to cold. [Hence chi’hi’ballad]  
chi’hi’blandy, n. (Chill + Blain]  
chi’ld (tsh.-), n. (pl. children). Unborn or new-
born human being; boy or girl; childish person;
(slang) this c., I, me, son or daughter (at any
age) of (or with my &c.), offspring; descendant
likewise; like (as part of a word like devil);
deer of Izaak Walton, anglers’ fancy’c., c.
of nature); result of; with c., pregnant;
c. of years, easy task; burnt c. dreads; fire;
chilled, birth, parturition; c. wife, very young
wife. Hence chi’ldless a., chi’ldness n. [O.
Old Eng. kiht, kindred. kith, n. womb]  
chi’lderman, n. Festival of Holy Inno-
cents, 28th Dec. [OE ceidra (prec.) of infants
+ massa MASE]  
chi’ldhood, n. Child’s state; time from
birth to puberty; second c., doteage. [HOOD]  
chi’lde, a. Of, proper to, a child; puerile.
chi’ldish, a. & adv. (poet.). Like a child.
[mod. revival of obs. wd; -ly, -ly]  
chi’li’ad, k., n. A thousand; a thousand
years. [L tf. Gk khilia’-ados f. khil’ovi adj. a.
number, many]  
chi’lia’sm, chi’lia’st, n. (n). Doctrine of
or belief in, believer in, the millennium. Hence
chi’lia’stic a. [Gk khilia’-mos, -aste (prec.
+ endings used w. vbe in -asa cf. -ism, -ist)]  
chi’ll, (tsh.-), n. Cold sensation, lowered
temperature of body in general, feeling
(catch a c.; also of special part as liver-c.
unhealthy coldness of air, water, &c. (take of
water, warm slightly); depressing influence (catch a c.);
coldness of manner. [OE celge cogn. w. cold;
cold, after, giving chill, 4, 5, was
documented 1400-1350 & recorded aschiill,
of chill]  
chi’ll, a. Unpleasantly cold; feels cold; feeling
cold; unfeeling, unemotional, abstract. Hence
chi’lliness n. [prob. f. prec.]  
chi’ll, a. & adv. (c., -ly, -ll, now rare). Dried
pod of Capsicum (as relish, or made into cayenne). [Mex.]  
chi’lly, a. Rather cold to feel; feeling rather
cold; sensitive to cold; not genial, cold-
mannered. Hence chi’lliness n. [CHILL + -ly]  
chi’lly, a. & adv. (cf. CHILL + -ly]  
chi’ilo’ (o), chi’ell’o (ko), (k.), comb. form of Gk
khilos lip, in zoöl. terms as chilopod (having
tooth serving as jaws)  
chi’lter’n Hundreds (tsh.-), n. pl. Apply
accept, the C. H., resign seat in House of Commons.
A Crown manor, administration of which,
being titular office under Crown, requires
the otherwise illegal vacation of seat]  
chi’me (tsh.-), n. Set of attuned bells; series
of sounds given by this; harmony, melody,
rhythm, ring-song; agreement, correspondence.
[ME chymbale f. L. f. Gk kumballon CYMBAL]  
chi’m, v.t. & l. Make (bell) sound; ring cc.
(of person or bells); ring cc. on (bells); show
(hour) by chiming (also of hour, -sound); sum-
mon by bells to; repeat mechanically; be in
rhyme, make to rhyme; be in agreement (to-
gether with), or abs.; join in, express eager
agreement. [as provoc]  
chi’m, n. Ringing at ends of cask. [ME chymbel cf. Du.
timelge]  
chi’m’ra’-a’era (k.), n. Monster with
lion’s head, goat’s body, and serpent’s tail.
Bogy; thing of hybrid character; fanciful
conception; whence chi’m’ra’cal a., chi’mera-
ically adv. [f. F. chimère f. L. Gk khimaira
she-goat, chimera, (khimara goats)]  
chi’m’ra’ (tsh.-), n. Bishop’s robe. (=OF
chamartre eym. dub.)  
chi’m’nay (tsh.), n. Fluence carrying off
smoke or vapor from engine, pipes, &c.; (also c.
stalk, -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 fireplace; c.
jack, rotating cowl; c.-pipe = MANTEL; c.
porch, framework or railing to be replaced (chamber
of c. pot hat, tall silk hat); c.-stack, united
group of c.-stacks; c.-stalk, see above, also = tall factory
c. swallow, common swallow; c.-sweep, man
who sweeps cc.; c.-sweeper, c.-sweep, also
joined c.-cleaning brush. [t. Of cheminée t.
chi’mun’na’ (tsh.), n. Festival of Virgo, replaceted (chamber)
f. L. caminum oven, -ATE]  
chi’m’pan’zees (tsh.-), n. African ape re-
ssembling man. [native name in Angola]  
chi’’n (tsh.-), n. Front of lower jaw; up to the
c. c., deep, deeply immersed. Hence chi’nn
CHLOROSIS

[OE cin cn. G, kinn, & Gk geneion chin, genus cheek]

Ch'na, a., ch'na, n. & a. (tah.). - From China (C. eape, C. ASTER, &c.; Chinaman, native of C.). [Made of] a fine semi-transparent earth: for shaping wood or metals; cold c. of all steel or iron for trimming cold iron; chinellated features &c., clear-cut; the c., sculptor's c., (art of) sculpture; (slang) defraud, unfair treatment. [ONF, dim. of L cium neut. p.p. of cedere (caedere cut)]

Ch'tah, n. - (tah.), n.; (Anglo-Ind.). Note or written paper, esp. character given to servant.

Ch'tah, n. (tah.) - Light conversation; subjects of it, gossip. (redupl. of chat)

Ch'tin (k.), n. Substance forming hardy cover of beetles & crustaceans. Hence ch'tinous a. - Should be chitin; f. F chitine f. G k hitter onos tunic + -in

Ch'ttering (tah.), n. (usu. pl.). Smaller in- tones of bees, as cooked for food.

Ch'tty. See ch't.

Ch'tvalorous, (poet. &c.) - RIC, (see foll.), a. Of, as of the, Age of Chivalry; of, as of, the ideal knight, gallant, honourable, courteous, interested; quick; piquant. Hence ch'tvalrous adv. [f. OF chevalerie (CHEVALIER, -OUS)

Ch'tvalry (formerly tah.); now usu. sh. as though a recent F importation]. n. Horsemen, cavaliers, (archae); gallant gentlemen; knightly spirit; (archae); medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, social, &c., characteristics; devotion to service of women; inclination to defend weaker party; flower of c., pattern knight, elite of nation's soldiers. [f. OF chevalerie l. caballarius CAVALIER, -ERY

Ch'tive (tah.), dive (e), n., Small herb allied to onion & leek. [F cire f. L cepa onion]

Ch'vy. See ch'vy.

Chl-o- [1, 2], Chl-0, used before vowel.

Chlor-al, n. C. hydrate or c., a hypnotic & anaesthetic. Hence chl-o-ralism (s), n., chlor-alza (s) v.t., pop. misuse of chloral, strictly chlor alcohol, substance from action of chlorophyll on alcoholic, otherwise the name)

Chl-o-ride, n. (Chem.) Compound of chlorine (-lDE); (pop.) kinds of bleeding agent not true cc., as of lime, soda, potash. [Chlor-2, -lDE]

Chl-o-ria, n. (Chem.). Non-metallic element, a yellowish-green heavy ill-smelling gas. [f. Gk khloros green + -INE]

Chl-o-1, chlor-, comb. form in bot. & mineral. terms of Gk khloros green.

Chl-o-2, chlorine, comb. form in chem. terms of CHLORINE. Hence chlor-ate (3), n., chlor-o(chlor, chem.), a., chlor-o-derm (chem.), a. Pain, local medicine, narcotic & anodyne. [foll. + G odynen pain]

Chl-oform, n. & v.t. Anaesthetic, thin colourless liquid whose inhaled vapour produces insensibility. (Vb) treat (person with), render insensitive by, c., whence chl-o-fo-rmated (1) n.; f. F chloro-forme c. CHLORO-1 + formyl] see FORMIC

Chl-o-phyll, n. Colour-matter of green parts of plants. [f. f CHLOR01 phylle f. Gk phyllon leaf]

Chlorosis, n. Green sickness, anaemolo condition of young women, obesity, in green witch's comp. (Bot.) blanching of green parts, or turning green of petals & c., Hence chl-o-rotic a. [Chlor-1, -018]
chock 1 (tsh.), n. Block of wood, esp. wedge for stopping motion of cask or wheel, also in various senses. [OE] [f. OF chou^2; L. chōca "a stake"; Goedeck.-] 1. Block of wood supporting something on deck; (Turning; earlier form of). CHUCK [tsh.]. 2. vr. & adv. Make fast with cc.; place (boat) on cc.; c. up, wedge in tightly, encumber (room &c.) with furniture &c.; (adv.) closely, tightly, closely. c. up, close. [f. perh. ONF chou^2; L. chōca; f. chōc- (chōcan, chōcan), to chock for c. full is prob. an etym. guess, & misrepresents pronunc.]

chocolat (teh.), n. & a. (Cake) of cacao-seed paste; drink of this in hot milk or water; dark brown (n. & a.); c. cream, sweetmeat of c. encasing sweet paste. [f. F. chocolat & L. cacao; perh. from Arab. xkal- "to chew"

chocotow (teh.), n. (skating). Step from either edge to other edge on other foot in opposite direction. [fancy name, cf. Mohawk.]

chole's 1 (teh.), 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 care which; Howdon's c., to take or leave the one offer); elite, flower, of; variety to choose from; thing or person chosen; alternative (have no c. but). 2. vr. & adv. Choose c. of. 3. vr. & adv. Choose c. from. 4. vr. & adv. Choose c. of. [Rom. coccus, coccus, choricore (k-joch iere) test.]

chole's 2 (adv., chole'sness n. (perh. mixture of prec. w. ob. chis [OE es etym. dub.] fastidious).

choir (kwit), quire n., & v.t. & l. Band of singers performing or leading in musical parts of church service; chancel of cathedral, minster, 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, lowest of three key-boards; (vb) sing in chorus (intr. or with strata, hymn, &c., as obj.). [ME quere of cuer f. L f. Gk khoros song and dance]

choke 1 (teh.), v.t. & l. & n. Stop breath of, suffocate, temporarily or finally, by squeezing throat or nose, without choking the air or (of a tree, suck, &c.) being unbreathable; (fig., of emotion) paralyse (c.-pcast, fact, reproof, &c., hard to swallow); suffer temporary stoppage of breath, become speechless from anguish &c. (n., this condition); smother, stifle, kill, (plant, fire, &c., by depriving of light, air, &c.; suppress (feelings), block up wholly or partly (tube by narrowing part of it, as in the narrow part of the fore, c.-bore, of gun with bore narrowing towards muzzle; also of channel with sand, stones, &c. to stones c. or c. up channel, channel choke), fill chock-full; c. off, remove, c. out, check in, or choke down, c. off carbonic acid gas in mines, wells, &c. [OE accecon etym. dub.]

choke 2 (n.), Centre part of artichoke. [prob. confusion of ending w. prec.]

chocker, n. In vulg. senses; esp., white c., white tie ( slang). [ER]

choles 1 (k.), c. in form med. & chem. wds of Gk khōlon gall, bile.

choler (k.), n. (Hist.) one of the four humours, bile; (poet. or archaic) anger, irascibility. [ME & OF coirre f. L f. Gk khōlera choiera perh. f. khōlon bile]

choler (k.), n. (Also English, bilious, summer, c., or in L c. nostrae = 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 choler'a 10 a. [L. in orig. Gk sense [prec.]]

choleric (also -én), n. Summer cholera; diarrhoea often prevalent at same time as Asiatic cholera. [F (<-f. cholérea CHOLERA] chol'ëb (k.), n. = SCASON. Hence cho-lëbic a. & n. (F. Gk xhélambochos; ch合肥市, lambs IAMBUS]

chondral - (r.), - (k.), comb. form of Gk khondros, in Med. & Physiol. cartilage.

choozen (tehooz), v.t. & i. (chose, chosen). Select out of greater number; (Theol., esp. in p.p.) destined to be saved; decide (to do one thing rather than another); think &c., to be determined, to do: make choice between; cannot c. but, must, have to, (archaic); pick &c., select carefully, be fastidious; nothing &c. to c. between them, of things nearly equal. Hence choosen' a n. [OE cesan cf. G kiesen] cho'ep (teh.), v.t. & l. Cut by a blow, usu. with axe (c. up, c. into small pieces, mince; often c. off, away, down); deliver such blow at; make one's way by such blows through; mince (esp. in p.p.); (fig.) cut (words &c.) short or into distinct parts; c. in, intervene in talk; c. over, overcome or pass over suddenly, double, (chopping sea with jerky motion) c. up, out, come to surface. [var. of Chap. cf. D & G Kapen]

chop 1 (n.), Cutting stroke with axe &c.; thick slice of meat, esp. mutton or pork, usu. including rib (c.-house, cheap restaurant);

chop 2, See Chap. 2.

chop 3 (v.t. & i., & n. C. & change (emphatic for change, usu. intr.), vicariate, be inconsistent, (n., c. & changes, variations); c. round, about, (esp. of wind) change direction suddenly; c. topic, handy arguments. Hence chopp'y f. [etym. dub., but cf. Chop 1 in some senses]

chop 4, n. (India, China) seal, licence, passport, permit; (China) trade-mark, a brand of goods; (Anglo-Ind. & coloq.) first, second, &c., first, second, &c., class. (cf. Hind. chap stamp)

chop stick n. Small chip of ivory &c. of which two held in one hand are used by Chinese as fork. [transal. of Chin. k'wai-tez nimble one. Chin. chop quick + stick]

chor'al 1 (k., a. Of, sung by, choir (c. service, with canticles, anthems, &c., no full c. service, with verses & responses also sung); of, with, chorus; Hence chor'al 2 adv. (f. Med. L choralia (chorus, &c.)

chor'al(s) 1 (k.), a. (Metrical hymn to) simple tune usu. sung in unison in German church (also called chorale); chor'ale (f. true to suggest foreign accent as in morale, locale)

choral'st, n. Chorussinger. [Choral 1, -ist]

chord 1 (k.), n. String of harp &c. (poet. also fig., as touch the right c., appeal skilfully to emotion); (Physiol.) structure resembling string, as root c., spinal c. (also chord); (Math) straight line joining points on a (third c. correction of 3rd after L. f. Gk khorde)

chord 2 (k.), n. (Mus.) combination of three or more (rarely two) simultaneous notes according to rules of harmony (common c. also c., any notes with its major or minor third, perfect fifth & octave; or c. equal to c., play its notes successively); harmonious combination of colours. [earlier cord for Accord 2 later confused prec. w.]

chordal (k., a. Of, like, &c., chord 3 [-], all]

chore (teh), n., & v.t., & l. (U.S.) = Chark

CHROMATOGRAPHY [krəˈmətəˌg्रαfə] n. 1. The science of the production of images or patterns by the use of colored substances, as in the production of chromatograms, etc. 2. The art of producing images or patterns by the use of colored substances, as in the production of chromatograms, etc.

CHROMATOGRAM [kroˈmətəˌgræm] n. 1. A record of the distribution of colors in a given substance, as determined by chromatography. 2. A record of the distribution of colors in a given substance, as determined by chromatography.

CHROMATOLOGICAL [kroˈmətəˌləgəˈləl] adj. 1. Of or pertaining to chromatology. 2. Of or pertaining to chromatology.

CHROMATOLOGIST [kroˈmətəˌləgəst] n. 1. A person who studies the distribution of colors in a given substance, as determined by chromatography. 2. A person who studies the distribution of colors in a given substance, as determined by chromatography.

CHROMATOLOGIZATION [kroˈmətəˌləgəˌzaʃən] n. 1. The process of chromatologizing. 2. The process of chromatologizing.

CHROMATOLOGIZE [kroˈmətəˌləgəˌza] v.t. 1. To chromatologize. 2. To chromatologize.
CINculum

CHURCH

son; c. rate, levied by vestry for maintenance of parish c. & its services; c. service, public worship, book with Common Prayer, proper lessons, &c.; c. text, black letter in monumental inscriptions; churchward, elected lay representative of parish (usu. one of two, elected one by incumbent, one by parishioners), also layman elected by and representing parishioners in church in which c. stands, sometimes used for burial (churchyard coach, heralding death; fat churchyard, many deaths). Hence churchless a., churchward(s) adv. [OE circe f. Wg cirka f. Gk Kuriakon (perh. dôma) Lord's (house)]

church, v.t. Bring (woman) to c. to have thanks offered for delivery of child. [f. prec.]

churchy, a. Obstensibly or intolerably devoted to church or opposed to dissent. Hence churchify v.t., churchiness n. [t-]

churl (tchur-), n. Person of low birth (gentleman or c.); peasant, boor; ill-bred fellow; coarse-grained or niggardly person, whence churlishly adv., churlishness n. [OE corf f. Wg kert man]

churn (tchurn-), n., v.t. & l. (Agitate milk or cream, produce butter, in-), butter-making man; churn (kiln); make it froth; (of sea &c.) wash to and fro, foam, seethe; large milk-can of c. shape; c. dasher, staff, appliance for agitating milk in c.; a churning, amount of butter made at once. [OE cyrcin (sync.) Teut. Du. karm]

chute (tchut-), n., v.t. & l. (A passo or fall) deep trail as of night-jar. [limit, cf. chirr]

chutney, -nee, (tchut-), n. Hot Indian condiment of fruits, chilies, &c. [Hind. chatni]

chyle (tchyle-), n. White milky fluid formed by action of pancreatic juice & bile on chyme. [F. f. L. Gk kholes juice (khou)-pair]

chylous (tchyle-), adj. Food converted by gastric secretion into acid pulp. [f. L f. L. Gk kholous juice (khou)-pair, kholous & kholus, synonyms, whence Eng. name of a disease]

chymic, chymistry. See CHEMIST,

chymical (tchym-), adj. adj., comb. form of Gk kholous KCHEMY. chymol, n. (Arch.) canopy, canopied shrine; receptacle for reservation of Eucharist, shaped like shrine, or cup with arch covered. [f. mod. L. f. Gk kholôron, seed- vessel of vegetable (kholou)-padded]

clada, clada, claga, claga, (tclada-), n. -ing, winged shrill chirping insect. [E.letal. f. gala f. F. gal-t. L. (lada)

cicatrice, cicatrice, cicatrice, (tclacistri, tclacute (tclate), n., -ezel, -l. Form in scientific use. Scar of healed wound; scar on tree bark; (Bot.) mark left by fall of leaf, &c., hilum of seed. Hence cicatricial (tclaticial), cicatricial, cicatricise 1, a. [F. 'lice, L. Cicatriceum nom. -iz]

cicatricula, n. (Biol.) germ of chick, round white spot on yolk, seed; (Bot.) = prec. [f. L cicatricula (prec. -izel]

clayey, a. Earth, skin over (t. & l.); mark with scars. Hence cicatrization n. [f. F cicatrier f. L cicatrice (CICATRICE W. assim. to -ize (prop. cicatrice)

cleely, n. Kinds of umbrelliferous plant (Sweet, Wild, Rough, C.). [f. L f. Gk klesa see se-

clerone (tclerone), n. (pl. -on pr. -one) & v.t. (Conduct traveller &c. as) guide who understands & explains antiquities &c. [It. t. L. Ciceronem nom. -e the Roman orator]

Ciceronian a., n. Eloquent, classical, or rhetorical, as Cicero's style; person learned in or admiring Cicero. Hence Ciceronianism 3, 4, n. [f. L Ciceronianus (prec. -ian]

cificase (tshaitetzabo), n. (pl. -bi pr. -bae), head, head and hair, married woman. So ciblaseism n. [It.]

Cid, n. The C. title (lord) of Ruy Diaz, 11th-c. Christian champion against Moors, & of epic relating his deeds. [Sp. f. Arab. sayyid]

in-paste, suffix forming nouns meaning (1) alayer of; e.g., L L -cida (n. cida) both f. L caedere kill; taken f. L as parricide, or formed on L nn. as regicide or facetiously on L nn. as birdicide.

cider, n. Fermented drink from apple-juice; c. -cup, c. -press, for squeezing juice from apples. [f. OE sidre f. L. L. f. cik sikera f. Heb. shekar strong drink (shakar drink deeply)]

ci-devant (s), a. or adv. Formerly, that has been (with the earlier name or state)

cigar, n. Roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking; c. -shaped, cylindrical with pointed end(s); c. holder, mouthpiece holding c. [f. Sp. cigarro pipe; f. L. cigarra clump]

cigarette, n. Small cylinder of cut tobacco or of narcotic or medicated substance rolled in paper for smoking. [dim. of prec.]

cilia, n. pl. Eyelashes; similar fringe on leaf, insect's wing, &c. (Physiol.) hair-like vibrating organs on animal & vegetable tissues, serving many lower water animals for locomotion. Hence ciliary, cillate, ciliated, a., ciliation n. [pl. of L. cilia eyelash]

cilice (tcalise), n. (Garment of) hair-cloth. [F. also Oc. cicite, L. Gk kiktion (Kiktka Cicilia]

chimaera (tchimaera), n. Drug, drug or vegetable, drug made from it, tonic & febrifuge also loosely for c. & quinine). Hence chim-eon's in- (tchimen's in-), a., cimennonine, a. cimennonine (tchimennonine), n. [pl. of L. cimennon (tchimennon) raven, &c.]

Cinera aux (tchineraux), n. Kinds of evergreen tree yielding c. bark or Peruvian bark & quinine; the bark, drug made from it, tonic & febrifuge also loosely for c. & quinine). Hence ciner-a-ceous a., cimennonine, a. cimennonine (tchimennonine), n. [pl. of L. cimennon (tchimennon) raven, &c.]

Cincinnati, n. Great man in retirement, who can be called upon in a crisis. [Rom. hero called from Greek chon, to dictate]

cincture, n., v.t. (Surround with or as with a girdle, belt, fillet, border. [f. L. cinctura (cingere cinct. gird. -ure)

cinder, n. Slag; residue of coal, wood, &c., that has ceased to flame (whether cold or not but has still combustible matter in it; loosely in pl. ashes; c. path, running-track laid with fine cc. c. printer, for separating cc. from ashes. Hence cindery a. [OE finder cf. G. sintzer, Sw. sinder, w. assim. to the unconnected F cendre & L. cina-cria.

Cinderella, n. Person of unrecognized merit or beauty; C. dance or C. dance closing at twelve o'clock. [allusions to fairy-tale]

cinematograph. See KINEMATOGRAPH.

cinera, n. Bright-flowered composite plant, grown chiefly under glass. [f. L ciner-a-bar of ashes f. cina-cria ashes (ash-coloured dew) on leaves]

cinematic, a., n. Brightness of the picture, brightness of the picture, brightness of the picture. [prec.]

cinerary, a. Of ashes (esp. c. urn, holding ashes of dead after cremation). [as prec.]

cinerous, a. Ashen-grey (esp. of birds or plumage. [f. L. cinerex (cina-cria ashes) + ovis]

Cingalese, n. & n. (Native, language) of Ceylon. [It. Skr. shtala]


CINNAMON, n. & a. (E.-Ind. tree yielding aromatic inner bark used as spice; c.-coloured, (of) yellowish-brown; c.-stone, brown or yellow growing in the bark of the tree; c.-york, adj., n., v., & t.] Italian style of art, artist, of the 16th c. (1563) with reversion to classical forms. [It. (+, -) -ita] with omission (in It.) of mi.

CINQUESFOUL (skunk), n. Kinds of plant with compound leaf of five leaflets; (Arch.) five-cusped ornament in circle or arch. [th. Ofr. L. cunquefolium five-leaf].

Cinque Ports, n. pl. Certain ports (orig. five only) on SE coast with ancient privileges. [f. Of cink porz five ports].

CIRCE, n. 1. Arithmetical symbol (O) of no value in itself but multiplying number it is placed before divides down small number it is placed before, by ten; person or thing of no importance; any Arabic figure; secret writing, thing so written, key to it; interlinked initials of person, company, &c., monogram; continued sounding of organ-notewaving to defective valve. [f. Of cy or c. in Arab. c. xero (orig. adv. - empty).]

CIRCE, i., v., & t. Do arithmetical, work (usu. out) by arithmetical, calculate; put into secret writing (cf. DECEIPHER); (of organ-not) go on sounding when not pressed. [f. prec.]

CIRPOLIN, n. Italian white & green marble. [f. It. cipollino (cippola onion) from resemblance to onion].

CIRCUS, no., v. & t. (pl. case, &c., &c., & c.) ring of seats at theatre &c. (dress c., upper c., more & less expensive); (Arch.) ring of stones at St.ouchenge; 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 intensifies each other (often vicious c.); persons grouped round centre of interest; set, cortee, class, (first, upper, &c., &c. in which one moves); area of influence, action, &c., &c., of sphere. Hence CIRCUN hover adv. [OE circul. (M E cercle f. F), f. L. circulm dim. of) circle (1)].

CIRCUS, v. & t. Encompass (poet); encompass round, about; to embrace a c. round, &c.; be passed round of wine &c.; (MII) sweep round on moving flank of cavalry, cf. wheel.

CIRCLET, n. Small circle; circular band, esp. of gold, jewelled, &c., worn on head or elsewhere. [f. F cerclet (CIRCA 1), et]

CIRCUIT, v. & t. Line enclosing an area, distance round; area enclosed; roundabout journey (of a journey, an act, &c.) of judge in particular district to hold courts; this district (eight.In Eng. & Wales), the barracks.
citric, a. (chem.). Of citron (esp. c. acid). [t. L. citrus CITRON + -IC]
citron, n. (Tree bearing) lemon-like but larger, less acid, & thicker-skinned fruit; lemon colour. [F. f. L. citron (L. citrus, -ON)]
citro-, = CITR.
citronella, n. (bot.) important town; (strictly) town created c. by charter, esp. as containing cathedral (but all cathedral towns are not cc., nor vice versa); c. of refuge; Holy C., Jerusalem, Heaven; Eternal C., C. of the Seven Hills, Rome; Celestial C., Heavenly C., C. of God, Paradise; the part of London governed by the Aldermen & Common Councillors, business part of this, commercial circles, C. man, in commerce or finance; C.-article, in newspaper on these; C. Company, company representing ancient trade-guild. Hence (-)CITTED, CITLESS, aa., CITWARD(S) adv. [L. OF cite t. L. civitates (civis citizen, -TY) citizenship, community]
civet, n. (Also c.-cat) carnivorous quadruped between fox & weasel in size & look; strong musky perfume got from anal glands of this. [F. civette t. Arab. xabad]
civile, a. Of, proper to, citizens (c. crown, oak-grafted, Roman honour to one who saved for the public service, &c.); C. War, War of the Civil War; of, city, municipal; of citizenship, civil, (c. virtues, activity), whence CIVICLE, n. Hence CIVICALLY adv. [L. Civitace (civis citizen, -10)]
civit. a. Of gregarious men (c. society, life); of a citizen community (c. institutions; c. war, connected to this, between fellow-citizens, the C. W., in Eng. between Charles I & Parliament, in U.S. War of Secession); of, becoming a citizen (c. rights, liberty, c. spirit); polite, obliging, not rude, whence (with pl. = favours) CIVILITY n.; not naval or military (c. engineer; C. Service, all non-warlike branches of State administration, C. Servant, member of one of them); not ecclesiastical (c. magistrates, & formerly c. law); not criminal (c. law, concerning questions of private rights merely); not natural or astronomical (c. day, year, as recognized for dating &c.); C. Law, Roman law (so D.C.L., &c.); Parliament, allowance for King's household & royal pensions. Hence CIVILY adv. [F. l. Civilite (civis citizen, -11)]
civillan (-yan), n. & a. (Person) not of navy or army; (also Indian) member of Indian Civil Service. [archaic sense, one learned in Civil Law, of O. civile as prec. -IAN]
civilization, n. Making or becoming civilized; stage, esp. advanced stage, in social development; civilized State. [f. fol. -ATION]
clack, n. & v.t. Sharp sound as of boards stuck together; flap, valve in pumps &c.; clutter of tongues. (vb) chatter loudly; make sound as of clogs on stone. [prob. imit.; cf. F. cloquer, Du. klakken]
clear, v.t. See CLEAR.
cládoph, n. Soft, form of Gk klados young shoot, in bot. terms as cladoporous with fruit on lateral branches.
claim, v.t. Demand as one's due (recognition &c., to be, that one should be recognized &c.); represent oneself as having (c. the victory; c. for peace); clap hands on; ( vb) claim (or demand, to say, to tell the truth); demand recognition of the fact that; (U.S.) contend, assert; (of things) deserve (esp. attention). Hence CLAIMABLE, a., CLAIMANT, n. [f. OF clamer (L. clamare call out)]
clairvoyance, n. Faculty of seeing mentally what is happening or exists out of sight; exceptional insight. [f. L. clarus clear, videre, see, -ANCE; first sense given in E] (clairvoyance, clairvoyant, clairvoyement, fem. -te, & a. (Person) having clairvoyance. [F. as prec. -ANT]
clairvoyant, n. See CLAMP.
clairvoyant, n. Various bivalve shell-fish, esp. the N.-Amer. Hard or Round, & Soft or Long, C., used for food. [orig. c.-shell t. clam = CLAMP]
clam, v.t. Make clammy; make, insist on; urgent. [t. L. clamare cry out, to call on; (struggle to) make one's way, etc.]
clamour, v.t., & n. Climb with hands & feet; climb with difficulty & labour. [prob. f. CLIMB + -EUR, but cf. CLAMP & G sich klammern book oneself on]
clammy, a. Moist, usu. cold, & sticky or slimy (of the hand, fish-baked bread, &c., any surface). Hence CLAMMINLY adv., CLAMMINNESS n. [perh. f. O. clam clay]
clamour, n., & v.t. & t. Shout; (to make) loud appeal, complaint, or demand (aba., or for, against, to do; also as v.t., c. down, silence c. out of into, force by c.); (make) confused noise. So c. c. (vb) c. on, c. about; (vb) c. down. [F. as prec. -ANT]
clamp, v.t. (also clam in some technical uses of n.). Brace, clap, or band, usu. of iron, for strengthening other materials or holding things together; various appliances (tools with opposite sides connected by screw for holding or compressing); (vb) strengthen, fasten together, with c. or cc. [f. 15t. c.; there was OE clam in same sense]
clamped, n., & v.t. Pile of bricks for burning, potatoes &c. under straw & earth, turf, peat, garden rubbish, &c.; (vb) pile (bricks &c.) up. [perh. = prec.; cf. Du. klamp a heap]
clan, n. Scotch highlanders with common ancestor, esp. while under patriarchal control (clansman, member, fellow member, of c.); tribe; family holding together, whence CLANNISH, a., CLANNISHLY adv., CLANNISHNESS n. [Gael. clann t. L. PLANUS]
clandestine, a. Suggestitious, secret. Hence CLANDESTINELY adv. [L. landi- stinus (clam secretly, cf. intestine, matutine)]
cland, n., & v.i. & t. Loud resonant metallic sound (esp. of trumpet, arms, large bell, some birds); (vb) make, cause (thing) to make, this. [f. L. clangere of Gk klag-]
clangour, n. Succession, prevalence, of clanging noises. Hence CLANGOROUSLY adv. [f. L. clangor (prec., -OR)]
clan, n., & v.i. & t. Sound of heavy chain being dragged; (vb) make cause (bucket, chain, &c.) to make, this. [f. 17t. c., pht. on clang, clink, but cf. Du. klank]}
clanish, n. The clan system; division into mutually jealous parties; devotion to a leader. [-SHIP]
clash, n. Explosive noise (of thunder, of things struck together); slap, pat, (archaic). [perh. f. toll]
clash, v.t. & n. C. one's hands, c. (t. & f.), applaud by striking palms together loudly (also, usu. w. hands, strike them for warmth, as signal, &c.); flap (wraps) audibly; c. on the drum. [from the French, clapment of congratulation; put, place, quietly or energetically (spurs to horse, person in prison, duty on goods; c. on all sail; c. up peace, barren, make hastily or carelessly; c. eyes on, catch sight of, esp. w.]
scratch gently; (Naut.) beat to windward, esp. c. off, away from the shore. [f. prec.] — scratchy adj.

Stiff, like cloven-hoofed teeth; of bricks, pottery, &c.; (material of) human body (vest, moisten, one's c., drink); (also c.-pipe tobacco pipe made of c. (yard of, c. long); c.-cold, cold as a (usu. of the dead). Hence (with c. to separate, &c.) comp. more, most.

clay footprint, (f. G. klei, f. klee, foot step of, &c.) strike of, Gk gliese, L glutea

clay·more, n. Ancient Scottish two-edged broadsword; (incorrectly) basket-hilted often single-edged broadsword introduced in 18th c. [f. Gael. claidheamh mor great sword]

close, v.t. & i. (clown or cleft; cloven or cleft). 1. Make (of dirt &c.) empty (one's plate); make oneself; become, (a. also c.); c. up, put things tidy, put (things) tidy, close (mess) away; c. out, empty, strip, (esp. slang, person of his money); c. down, by brushing or wiping; hence clean a., (closet), &u. (N.) cleaning (give it a c.). [f. clean]

cleanliness, n. Habitually clean, attentively clean. Hence cleanlinessy adv.

cleanliness, n. Make clean (of dirt &c.); empty (one's plate); make oneself; become, (also c.); c. up, put things tidy, (put things) tidy, close (mess) away; c. out, empty, strip, (esp. slang, person of his money); c. down, by brushing or wiping; hence clean a., (closet), &u. (N.) cleaning (give it a c.). [f. clean]

cleanlinessy, adv.

cleanlinessy, a. Habitually clean, attentively clean. Hence cleanlinessy adv.

cleanlinessy, adv.

clear, a. & adv. Unclouded, transparent, not turbid,alfous, unsotted, (so clear-starch v.t., =starch well); distinct, unmistakable, intelligible, not confused, manifest; discerning, penetrating, (so clear-sighted, sightedness, usu. fig.); confident, decided, certain; easily audible; without delusion, net; rid of; complete; (also c. duped); open, unobstructed; (c. & c.) not to be seen or interfered with; unengaged, free, unencumbered by debt. (Adv.) clearly (speak loud &c.); c. cut, well defined; show, shine, quite; c. away (out, off, through; three feet); apart, without contact, (stand, hang, appear, get, c.). [ME & OF clair (C. clair)

clear2, v.t. & i. Make, become, c. (c. the air, lit. of suiltness, fig. of suspicion, constraint, suils, &c.; c. one's throat, by slight coughing); show or declare innocent; free from obstruction (c. the deck for action, make ready to fight); c. (from cultivating) remove (obstruction, esp. 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. a gate); (Naut.) free (ship) by paying all
CLENCHER

close (t. & l. of teeth or fingers) tightly (e); grasp firmly (e); (Naut.) fasten (rope) with (e); convey resolutely (e); confirm, settle (argument, bargain) conclusively (e, i); in any of above actions or the resulting state. [OE clenccian, cf. OHG klenken, cogn. w. w. causal sense]
clencher. See CLENCHER.
clépsydra, n. Ancient clock worked by flow of water. [L., fr. Gk klepsydra (kleptó steal, húdor water)]
clérécstopy (-esps). n. Part of cathedral wall, with series of windows, above aisle roofs. [Fr., as in strophes, fr. Gk klérécstic, fr. kléréc, clerex]
clergy, n. The clerical order, all persons ordained for religious service (the c. usu. has pl. vb; a c., i.e. the c. of a country or church, has usu. sing. vb); clergyman (30 c. were present); (Hist.) membership of, learning proper to, c. (benefit of c. exemption from trial by secular court, & later from sentence for first conviction, enjoyed by all who could read); clergyman, ordained minister, esp. of Established Church; clergywoman, wife, daughter, &c. of clergyman, esp. if dominating parish. [OE. cleréig, cleréigum, fr. clérég (OE cleréig, fr. klérég, -eig, clerex), clerex + -c-]
clérical, a. & n. Of clergy, clergyman, or clergyman; of, made by, clerical (c.error, in writing out duties, staff); (n.) member of c. party in politics. Hence clericalize (3), clericalist (2), n., clericalize (3), v.t., clericality n., clerically a. adv. [F. LL clericalis (prec. -aL)]
clerk (-ark), n. (Also in holy orders) clergyman (archaical, legal, & sometimes appended to a name, as Wylde Clerk), one of the officers of parish church with various duties; (no) great c., (no) scholar (archaical); officer in charge of records &c., secretary, man of business, of town (Town c.), corporation, &c. (usu. a lawyer); person employed in bank, office, shop, &c., to make entries, copy letters, keep accounts, &c. &c.: of the Weather; personification of meteorology; of the works, overseer of materials &c. in buildings done by contract. Hence clerkdom, clerkship (1, 3), nn., clerkly a. [OE cleirc, cleirc, cleerc, as clerical]
cléver, a. Adroit, dexterous, neat in movement; (archaical) skilful, talented, ingenious (of doer or thing done). Hence cleverish (2) a, cleverly a adv., cleverness n. [stym. dub.; clever occurs 1220 = quick at seizing; cf. Fr. cliver, & ME cliver, claws]
clévis, n. U-shaped iron at end of beam for attaching tackle. [peth. cogn. W. CLEAVE] clew, n. p. & v.t. Ball of thread or yarn; this as used in mythol. story to guide through labyrinth = CLUE (Naut.) small cords suspending hammock; lower or outer corner of sail by which it is extended; (vb) c. up, draw lower ends of (sails) to upper yard or mast ready for cutting. Hence clumb, vb., dim. of OHG Klümen; CLUE is a var. spelling merely, but the two are now usu. differentiated

cliché (élsh), n. Metal cast esp. stereo or electro duplicate; hackneyed literary phrase. [F]
click, n. & v.1. (Make, cause glasses &c. to make) sharp ringing sound; clinkston, kinds of fisepar (f. ringing like iron when rubbed). [lim.] click, n. & v.t. (Clink, click) sound of fore & hind feet (n., this fault); (S.-Afr. lang.)(make) sharp non-vocal sucking sound as articulation. [lim., cf. Du. klitten, F cliquer]
client, n. (Rom. Ant.) plebians under protection of noble; (archaical) dependant, hangman, employer of lawyer, employer of any professional man, customer. Hence clientage

cлиentilsh, nn., all'entless a. [f. L. cliens -entis (elicuere hear, obey, -ent)]
clientèle, n. I. Person's dependants, following. 2. Customers, supporters, (of physician, shop, theatre, &c.). [f. L. clientëa as prec. in senal, but clerically & later readopted t. in senal, & often pronounced & written -tele as F' clifr, n. Steep rock-face, usu. overhanging sea; cliifman, skilled climber. [OE. cf. Du. cliif, cliif]
climactéric, a. & n. Constituting a crisis, critical. (Physiol. & Med.) occurring at period of life (45-60) at which vital forces begin to deplete, in the interm of 3, 5, 7, 9, odd multiples of 7, &c.; grand c., 63rd year. [f. L. t. Gk klimáktërikos t. klimàkter rung of ladder (klimax), 10]
climaté (at), n. (Region with certain conditions of temperature, dryness, wind, light, &c. Hence climatéic a., climatically adv., climatology n., climatological a. [f. L. clima t. LL t. Gk klima -at (ktinó slope, -mi)]
climax, n., v.1. & v.t. Ascending scale; series of ideas or expressions so arranged that last term in these: culmination, apex, hence (irreg.) crescendo, quaestor (c, to a. [L. Gk klimax-akos ladder, climax)]
climb (l-im), v.t. & l. (past climbed & archaico clomb pr. -om), & n. Ascend, mount, go up, (t. & l.) esp. with help of hands: c. down (t. & l.), descend (cliff &c., or abs.) similarly, (intr.) retreat from position taken up, give in; (of sun or moon) to rise; (of female) to slow; to go slowly; (of tendrils or twining from tree, trellis, &c.) to climb upwards; rise by effort in social rank, intellectual or moral strength, &c.; climbing-iron, spikes attachable to boot for climbing trees or ice slopes; hence climmable (ma) a. (N.) piece of climbing (c. down), abandonment of intended intention, or the like. [Gk Klímen, prob. cogn. W. CLEAVE]
climber (-mer), n. In vb. sense; esp.: climbing plant, kinds of bird, usu. with two forward & two backward toes. [ER]
climia, n. (poet.). Tract, country, with or without ref. to climate. [f. LL AS CLIMAE]
climb. See CLENCH.
climber, climencing, n. In vb. sense; esp.: remark, argument, that triumphantly settles a question; climber-built = CLINKER-BUILT. (prec. + ER)
climbing, v.1. (climbing) C. together, remain in one body or in contact, resist separation; stick, adhere to (whether by stickiness, suction, grasping, or embracing; clinging garments, showing form of body or limbs); remain faithful to (friend, habit, idea); clingstone, kind of peach or nectarine in which flesh adheres to stone. [OE cliingan, cf. Fr. klégeren shrub, Sw. klánge climbing, tendril]
clinic, n. Teaching of medicine or surgery at the hospital bed-side. [f. L. clinique f. Gk klinikê (teknê) CLINICAL (art)]
clinical, a. (med.). Of, at the sick-bed (esp. of lectures, text, &c.); (of thermometer) used for taking patient's temperature; Hence clinically a. adv. [f. L. F Gk klinikòs (klinê bed) f. klinê slope) + -AL]
clink, n. & v.1. & t. (Make, cause glasses &c. to make) sharp ringing sound; clinkstone, kinds of fisepar (f. ringing like iron when rubbed). [lim.] clink, n. & v.t. Lock-up, (esp. in c.). [name of a Southwark prison; prob. = CLINCH]
clinker, n. Very hard yellow Dutch brick; brick with surface vitrified by great heat; mass of bricks fused together or of slag or lava. [f. Du. klinckerd (now klinker) t. klinck, KLINKER-BUILT. (c. of boat) made with
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CLOSET

external planks overlapping downwards & fastened with clinched copper nails. [f. obs. cline]

clino-meter, n. Instrument for measuring slopes. [f. G. clinometer, a. & n. c. clinometer or c., clinometer in which colours of pattern are kept apart by thin outline plates. [f]

cloister, n., & v.t. (Enclose, shut up, in) convivial, monastic. [f. L. closterium, cloistered or c., cloistered (in which the adjective is kept apart by thin outline plates).] Hence cloistered a. [f. ME OF clostre f. L. closterium (claudere shut, -trum instr. suf.)]

closing, n. See cloister.

cloisonné, a. [klosiōn, a. & n. c. cloisonné or c., cloisonné in which colours of pattern are kept apart by thin outline plates.]

clothespin, n. (British) Pin for holding things together or for attachment to object as mark. [cf. ON klyppa pinch]

clip, v.t., & n. Surround closely, grip tightly: (a) appendage of body (b) hold things together or for attachment to object as mark. [OE cloppan embrace c.f. ON klyppa pinch]

clipper, n. In vb senses; also esp. instrument for clipping hair; swimmer (esp. of horse or ship); ship with forward-raking bows & raking masts; (slang) thing excellent of its kind. [clipper, clipper]

clippering, a. In vb senses; esp. piece clipped off. [clipper, clipper]


cloak, n. (archaic) cloak, n., & v.t. & i. Loose usu. sleeveless outdoor upper garment; covering of 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. ONF cloka f. med. cloca horseman's cape named from its bell shape cloka]

cloaked, a. Time-measuring instrument periodically wound up, kept in motion by spring or weight, and indicating hours, minutes, &c., by means on a dial (c. now usually) only attached to the actual hour, as six o'clock, but quarter to six, six fifteen, 7.25; what o'clock is it? what is the time? of the c. still in formal or facetious use; downy head of dandelion &c.; cloakroom, counter-clockwise, moving in curve from left to right, right to left, as seen by spectator at centre; c. work, mechanism on c. principle (c. c., regularly, automatically, (attrib.) regular, mechanical. [f. MDN. cloclke (cf. G. Glocke bell), or ONF cloke f. L. cloaca cf. prec. orig. meaning, a. & n. c. cloak, n. Pattern worked in silk on side of stocking. Hence cloaked a. [f]

cloaking, a. C. hen, one sitting on eggs. [part. of dial. vb cloak = cloack]

cloak, n. & v.t. Lump of earth &c.; lump of earth (vb, pet to it); c., soil, land, mere material lump, mass of earth; c. hopping. [c. hopping, loutish, without cloaddish a.; cloaddishness n. coarse part of neck of ox as meat. [var. of clot now differentiated]

cloak, n. Block of wood fastened to leg to impede motion;li. sediment, encumbrance; wood, wooden, for heightening ground; wooden-soled shoe with metal rim; c. dance, performed in cc. [f]

cloak, v.t. & i. Confine (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 c. up. [f. c. cloak, c. cloa
COATEE

bearings or shield; c. armour, blazonry, heraldic arms; c.-card, not usu. court, playing card, compared with queen, or knave; trail one's c.-tails, for some one to tread on, = seek to pick quarrel; dust one's c., beat him; turn one's c., change sides, desert; wear the king's c., serve as soldier; woman's stout buttoned overcoat; petticoat (archaic & dial.; in literature & poetry, covering dress, clothing); vestment; beast's hair, fur, &c.; (Physiol.) investing membrane &c. of organ; skin, rind, husk, layer of bulb &c.; covering of paint &c. laid on at once; hence (-coated) 2d. COATED, aa. (Vb) put or with paint &c. subj. be c. of paint, in a coat, &c.; cover with c. of, &c., of coat &c. (now coat petticoat) f. med. L cotta cf. OHG chozza (garment of) shaggy woolen stuff.

coasser, n. Short-tailed (esp. mill.) coat. [ER] COAST, (-sh.), n. American carnivorous mammal like civet & raccoon with long flexible snout. [Br. (caw closure, tim nose)]

coating, n. Layer of paint &c.; material for coat. [JING]

coax, v.t. & i. Persuade by blandishments (to do, into doing or good temper &c.; thing out of person); c. away, out, &c., entice, practice on, &c.; covey, covey, covey; vb. f. obs. coaxes fool n. perh. cogn. w. COCKNEY.

coaxial, -ial, a. (math.). Having common axis. [CO-, AXIS, -AL]

coab, n. Male swan; stout short-legged riding-horse, whence coabby 2d, a.; also c.-nut large kind of hazel-nut; roundish lump of coal &c.; CONGIE.

coab, n. Composition of clay, gravel, & straw, used for building walls. [I]

coab (awit), n. Reddish-grey metal similar in many respects to nickel; deep-blue pigment made from it. Hence COABLE, COABERT, COABEROUS, COABEROUS (chem.), aa., COABEROUS comb. form. [G. prob. = kobold goblin of mines]

coabole, n., v.t. & i. (Also c.-stone) water-worn rounded stone of size used for paving (vb, pave with these); (pl.) coals of this size. [cf. COAB]

coabole, n. Vt. Put together roughly, mend, patch, repair, [etym. dub. & foll. is quoted a century earlier]

coaboler, n. Mender of shoes; clumsy work- man; (often sherry c.) loaded wine of sugar, lemon, sucked through straw (origin unknown; from U.S.); c.'s coab, resinous substance used for filling through.

coabole, adj. Flat-bottomed six-cared fishing-boat with lug-sail. [cf. W cewal, Bret. cewal]

coabla (de capello) (dl.), n. The venomous Hooded Snake of India, with neck dilated like hood under irritation. [Port.; cobra f. L ototuba snake, capello hood, = F chapeau]

coablor, n. Coverlet, material of, thread of this thing; thin of filmy texture (so adj., thin, flimsy, subtle fanciful reasoning; rusty rubbish (esp. fig. as of the law, of antiquity; blow away the cc., take an airing); entanglement, mesh. Hence coab-webber, coab-webber, coab-webber (s.) n. [obs. cob spider is prob. f. cobweb; but cf. Flem. cobbe, coppe, spider]

coaca, n. (Leaves of) Bolivian shrub (chowed as stimulant). [Sp., f. Peruv. caca]

coacina, n. Drug from coca producing local insensibility. Hence COACINIZATION, COACINIZED. [v.t., COACINIZE (9)]

coacage, n. A cider apple, cider from it. [t. Ir. cac a ghéidh goose dung (so coloured)]]

coacox (köts), n. Small triangular bone ending spinal column in man; analogous part in birds &c. Hence or coacoxygeo, coacoxygeo (3) comb. forms. [L, L. Gkk kokkux-ugoς cuckoo (like its bill)]

cochin-china (kó-tshin), n. & a. (Fowl) of Cochín China breed.

cochinesis (kó-thinihel), n. Dried bodies of birds found on coast of Mexico, used for making scarlet dye & carmine. [F. Cochennel (t.) coccinella (coccino f. L coccinum scarlet robe f. coccum scarlet, orig. berry) COCHINELLE, (k.), n. (pl. -elae). Spiral cavity of internal ear. [L. = small]

cock, n. 1. Bird (alone of domestic fowl) as below. Also of black: of other birds only when used by context; in comb. in bird-names, as PEACOCK, WOODCOCK, & prefixed = male as c.-robin; c.-sparrow, male sparrow, small lively pugnacious person; c. of the wood, capercaille; c. of the north, brambling; c.-nest, built by some cc., as weaver, to roost in; male of domestic fowl (cock-a-doodle-doo, its crow, child's name for c.); GAMES, c.-bull story, idle invention, incredible tale; c.-crow, crowing, dawn; c.-fighting, setting cc. to fight as sport; this beats c.-fighting, is inexpressibly delightful; I see as a fighting cc., on best of fare;开发者, f.开发, f.开发 w. f. develop, develop, develop, c. lobster, male; c.-shot, -shy, object set up to be thrown at with sticks, stones, &c., as formerly cc. at Shrovetide, a throw at this; cockscomb, crest of c., Yellow Rattle & other plants, & see COXCOMB; cock's foot, a pasture grass; cock's head, kinds of tretroll; cockspur; cockicus, c. of the walk, common person (so c. of the school among boys); old c., familiar vocative. 2. Tapped out, tap, c.-metal, two parts copper to one of lead) (not decent) penis; 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 cock, cf. F coq, LL coccus; prob. imit. from its cluck; sense 2 perh. f. resemblance of tap to c.'s head & comb]

cock, v.t. & i. Erect, stick or stand up, jauntily or defiantly (c. the ears, in attention; c. one's nose, in contempt; c. one's eye, glance knowingly, wink); c. one's hat, set it on aslant, also turn up the brim (cocked hat, formerly, with brim fixed so, now, brimless 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. proc. w. ref. to cock's comb, crowing-attitude, &c.]

cocker, n. Upward bend (of nose &c.); significant turn of eye); way of cooking hat; cocked state of gun (see COOK 1). [f. prec.]

cock, n., v.t. (Heap hop, rarely corn, heap, small cornfield, small harvest, field. [cf. Norw. kok a heap, ON köttir lump]

cockabondo, n. Kind of fishing-fly. [F. W coch a bon dado red with black trunk]

cockade, n. Rosette &c. worn in hat as badge of office or party or part of livery, esp. black leather rosette (badge of House of Hanover) worn by servants of persons serving Crown. Hence cockade, a. [f. F cocarde fem. of 16th-c. cuadrant pert (cog COCK 1, ARD)]

cock-a-hoop, a. & adv. Exultantly, with boastful crowing. [orig. doubtful; there were inn-signs Hart, Swan, Cock, &c. on the earliest public houses; earl, fox, &c., historically, were cock or game bird; an explanation (1870) is that the spigot (cock) being taken out and laid on hoop of barrel, the running of the ale produced jollity]
COLLAR also against the c.; restraining or connecting band, ring, pipe, in machine, cart; arrange
ment of parts; colouring; coloration; stripe round animal's neck; piece of meat,
brawn, fish, tied in roll; c.-bone, joining breast-
bone & shoulder-blade, clavicle. Hence (2) (leopard's, as. [L. CF coller] c.
collar (collar neck, -AR])
collare (collare, -AR) (past part. of the c., capture; 
Footh.) lay hold of and stop (opponent holding ball); 
(slang) appropriate; press (meat &c.) into roll. [f. prec.]
collaerte (f. L colllare, as. COLLAR) n. Woman's collar of lace, fur, &c. [f. L colllarette (collaret COLLAR, -ETTE)]
collate, v.t. & i. Compare in detail (copies of 
text, or documents) of, or (bookbinding) verify order of (sheets) by signatures; 
appoint (clergyman) to benefit (only of the Ordinary). So collator 2 n. [L. coll-
latur, p. st. of ferre bring]
collaterals 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 
(no as noun c. kinsman). Hence collaterals ad.v. [f. med. L. collateralis 
(f. latus -eris side)]
collate in vbl senses of collate; also (R.C. Ch.) light repeat in evening of fast-
day; light meal (usu. cold) often at exceptional time. [OF. L collationem (COLLATE, -ION); sense 
repast from Benedictine monastery readings of Lives of the Fathers (collationes patrum; collatio also of the reading & debate on it) followed by light repast]
collage (a), a. One of two or more holders of joint office (usu. with my &c.). [f. F 
collegue, f. L collegium f. legere choose]
collate, v.t. Short form of Common Prayer 
Book, esp. one of those appointed to days or seasons & read before Epistle & in morning & evening prayer. [f. F collecte, L collecta 
fem. p.p. of collegere COLLECT 2; orig. sense 
perh. summoned up (of thought appropriate to occasion); for noun use of p.p. cf. e. g. army]
collect, v.t. & i. Assemble, accumulate, bring together, gather; get addition to a number of; secure (specimens, 
books, &c.) for addition to a set: regain control of, concentrate, recover, (oneself, oneself's 
thoughts, energies, courage; collected, not distracted, cool, whence collectively ad. v.;
c. a horse, keep him in hand, not lean sprawling; infer, gather, conclude. Hence collectable, 
-IBLE, a. [f. obs. collect adj. f. L collectus p.p. of 
collegere = legere pick] 
collectanea, n. pl. Collected passages, miscellany. [L. neut. pl. adj.] 
collection, n. Collecting; collecting of money, specifically 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, -ION)]
collective, a. & n. Formed by constituting a, collection, taken as a whole, aggregate, (c. 
fruit, resulting from many flowers, as mulberry); 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); c. livestock, nn. (Gram. & Log.) c. noun, c. idea, or c., used in sing. to express many 
individuals, as cattle, troop, duck. Hence collo-
lectively ad. collectivity n. [f. L. collectione (as prec. ;EVB)]
collector, n. Person who collects (specimens, curiosities, railway tickets at station, money 
due, esp. taxes, rent, &c. subscriptions); collecting-apparatus in various machines; (I.C.S.) 
chief official of district collecting revenue & holding magisterial powers, whence (office &c.) 
collector house n. Hence collectorship n. [med. L. co- 
colligatus (collig. colligo)] 
colleget (-t), n. Body of colleagues with common 
functions & privileges (Sacred C. of 
cardinals, the Pope's council of 70; Herald's 
C. or of Arms; C. of Physicians, Preceptors, 
&c.); independent corporation of scholars in 
university, usually unattached to university, 
& 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. lying, benefit in 
gift of a.c.; ¦-pudling, small plum-pudding for 
one person. Hence collègial a. [f. Of 
collegi f. L collegium (collega COLLEGE)]
collegiate, n. One of seventy foundation 
scarses at Eton. [EIR] 
collégian, n. Member of a college. [AN] 
collège (a) (at a. Constituted as, belonging 
to, a college or body of colleges (corporate) 
c. church, endowed for chapter but with no 
seat (Sc. & U.S.) under joint pastoral; c. school, 
of high pretensions. Hence collegiately ad. 
[f. L. collegiatus (COLLEGE, -ATE)]
collégiste, v.t. Make c. [as prec., -ATE] 
collège, n. Encouraging, enthral, suck, 
set, flange holding gem, bezel. [f. dim. of col] 
collider, v.i. Come into collision; be in conflict. [f. L. collidere lie = laedere hurt]
collie, n. Scotch sheep-dog. [c. obs. adj. 
coily = coaly; pers. as orig. black] 
collier, n. Coal-miner, whence coll'iyer (3) 
. coal-ship; sailor on this. [COAL, -IER] 
colligate, v.t. Bring into connexion (esp. 
material facts, parts, or provisions); colliga-
tion n. [f. L. collegare (bind), see -ATE]
collimator, v.t. Adjust line of sight of (tele-
scope &c.), make parallel (telescopes, rays). 
Hence collimation n. [collimate false reading 
in Cicero for collinear or linear line]
collimator, n. A small attached telescope 
for collimating an instrument; tube in spectros-
cope throwing parallel rays on prism. [OR -9] 
collinear, a. In same straight line. [COL] 
collison (12hn), n. Dashing together, violent 
encounter of moving body, esp. ship or railway 
train, with another; (fig.) harsh combination 
or collision of persons; S.W. Union, &c. (esp. 
in c. come into c. with); (Naut. c. mat, 
ready for putting over hole made by c. 
[f. L. collisio (COLLIDE, -ION)]
collocate, v.t. Place together, arrange; 
station, set in particular place. So colloc-
ation n. [f. L. collatio (as prec. & loco place] 
collator, n. Partaker in talk, as my c. 
said. [Lit. c. collaguit locut-talk]. [OR -9] 
collodium, n. Solution of gun-cotton in ether 
filtering when exposed, used in photography & 
surgery. Hence collodionized a., collodi-
tize (v.t.); collodionize (v.t.) adj. & comb. form. [f. Gk 
Kollodie (collag lie, -OKE)] 
collogue (-og), v.i. Talk confidentially (with 
suggestion of plotting, an obs. sense). [C. F. 
collogue conference, & obs. colleague vb plot]
basty. C. about, happen; c. across, meet with; c. along. (colloq.) make haste; c. at, reach, discover, get access to; c. away, get detached; c. back, return to; c. beyond control, (adv.) pass; c. down, extend downwards to, be handed down by tradition, fall, be humbled (esp. in the world, lose caste); c. down upon, rebuke, punish, exact reparation from; c. down with, pay (money); c. forward, present oneself, advance, etc., to c. in, enter house, etc., begin innings, take such a place in race &c. (c. in this d), be elected, come to power, be received as income, become seasonable or fashionable, serve a purpose (esp. c. in use/ul), find a place (where does the joke c. in?); where do you come from? (adv.) save, advance to save (life, limb, storm, disease), arise to be discussed, appear on stage, begin to bowl, (imperat.) follow me, c. off, be detached, extricate oneself from contest &c. in such state (with flying colours, badly), be accomplished, fulfilled; c. on, (prep.) c. upon, (adv.) continue coming, advance etc., to c. over, (prep.) master as an influence, (adv.) c. from some distance or across obstacle (cama over with the Conqueror, over from London to see us), change sides or opinion; c. round, look in from one end, return from all temer, swoon, &c.; c. to, (prep.) inherit, return to (oneself, one's senses from fainting-fit or from folly), (adv.) cease moving, revive; c. under, be classed as or among, be subjected to (influence); c. up, join university, approach person for talk, get abreast with, spring out of ground, become fashionable, be mooted, be equal to standard &c. (imperat., to horse) go faster; c. upon, attack by surprise, strike or lay hold of (mind), make demand on, be a burden to, meet by chance with. [OEs caman.-com.-cute. cf. Du. gem-meren, gemmeno; cogn. also w. Skr. gama. gam bai-s, L senari.]

come, n. C.-go, passing to & fro; c.-down, downfall, degradation. [f. prec.]
come-a-ble. a. Accessible. [ABLE]
come-dian, n. Actor, writer, of comedies. [f. F. comédien n. L. comedia COMEDY + -AN]
cómédie-nne (-ne), n. Comedy actress. [F]
cómédiette, n. Short or slight comedy. [It., dim. of comédie COMEDY]
cómédie, n. Writer of comedies. [foll., -1st 7]; to avoid ambiguity of COMEDIAN]
cómédi, n. Stage-play of light, amusing, & often broadly representing everyday life, & with happy ending (cf. TRAGEDY); branch of drama concerned with ordinary persons & employing familiar language; life, or an incident in it, regarded as a spectacle; Old, Middle, New, C., classification of ancient (often, the first farcical & largely pathetic) the last corresponding to modern c., & the second transitional. [F. comédie L. Lf. Gk kómētia L. kómētidos L. kómēs revel, Æidos singer]
cómely (kummil), a. Pleasant to look at (us.), of personal appearance, sometimes of behaviour or conduct. [N. OEs cymle (cyme fine L. WG kāmē, -LY]
cómmer (kum), n. One who comes (usui. qualified, as first c., all c., any one who applies, takes up a challenge, &c. [ER]
cómestible, n. (usu. pl.) Thing to eat. [F, f. LL. comestibilis (comest- var. of comes- p.p. st. of L. comēdire eat up)]

command, v.t. & i. Order, bid, (what God commands, commands us, commands us to do, commands that we should do, commands to be done; also ellipt., let us do as God commands &c.) abs. (God commands & men obey); have authority over, control of, be supreme in; be in c. &c; be in c. of (ship, forces, &c.); c.-in-chief be commander-in-chief of, or abs.; restrain, master, (passions, oneself); have at disposal or within reach (supplies &c.); obey; obediently; deserve & get (sympathy &c.); dominate (strategic position) from superior height, look down over. [f. Of command L. COM-mandare entreat]

command, n. Order, bidding (word of c., customary order for movement in drill; at or by one's c., in pursuance of his bidding); exercise or tenure of authority, esp. naval or military (in c. of, commanding; under c. of, commanded by); control, mastery, possession, (great a. of language, skill in speech; at c., ready
to be used at will; c. of the passes &c.; body of troops in a district, under commander; c.-in-chiefe, supreme c.; c.-night, with theatre &c. performance given by royal c. [i. f. or as prec.]

commandant, n. Commanding officer, esp. governor of fortress. Hence commandership, n. [f. COMMAND, -ANT]

commander, t. Impress (men, seize stores for military service. [f. S.- Afr.-Du. commanderen (-at) t. F. as prec.]

commander, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: C. of the Faithful, title of Caliph; (Navy) officer ranking between captain & lieutenant; member of higher class in an order of chivalry; Commando, (Army) of all military land-_forces of State, of portion of them quartered in colony, or of expedition in foreign country, (Navy) of all ships on a station. Hence commanderliness, n. [i. F. OF comandre (COMMAND, -ER)]

commandment, n. Divine command (the ten cc. Mosaic decalogue; eleventh c. any precept justly classed with these). [i. F. OF commumande, c.]

commando, n. Party called out for military service, body of troops. [Port.; f. commandar command, wd used by S.-Afr. Dutch, & familiarized in Boer war]

commande à fait (kóm el fát), pred. a. Well-bred. [f.]

commande, t. & l. Begin (work, doing, to do); (archaic) start, set up, as (lawyer &c.); to begin, enter upon. [f. t. F. OF commande f. LL COMMENDARE (see INITIATE)]

commandement, n. In vbl senses; also, ceremony when degrees of Master & Doctor are conferred at Cambridge, Dublin, & U.S. Univ. [OF (commander, see prec. & MENT)]

commanderly, adv. Of commanding person (to person, his care); praise; (archaic) c. me to, remember me kindly to (person); c. me to, give me by choice (often iron.). [i. f. l. commandare = mandare entrust, see MANDATE]

commandère, a. Praiseworthy. Hence commendable, n., commendably, adv. [OF. L commendabilis (prec., BLES)]

commander, n. Tenure of benefice in absence of regular incumbency. [med. L (in) commander (depositum) given in trust]

commander, n. Praise; act of commanding person to another’s favour. [i. F. L commandement (as COMMAND, see ATION)]

commandant, a. Commanding, holding, held, in commandant. [i. LL commandatorius (as prec., see ORY)]

commission, a. & n. (One) who eats at the same table; (archaic) person living as another’s tenant, &c. having food (of &c.) of another’s. Hence commensalism, commensality, n. [f. f. med. L commensalis, t. mensa table, see AL]

commissionable (shar), a. Measurable by the same standard (with, to); (of numbers) divisible without remainder by the same quantity; proportionate to. Hence commensurability, commensurableness, n., commensurably, adv. [f. L commensurabilis, as MEASURE, see -BLES]

commissioner (at-), a. Coextensive (with); proportionate (to, with). Hence commissarily, adv., commissary, n. [i. f. L commissarius, prec. -ATE]

commission, n. Explanatory note or remark; criticism; (fig., of events &c.) illustration. [OF. = commentary f. L commendum device, comment, neut. p.p. of comminisci (f. root men- cf. mens mind)]

commission, v.i. Write explanatory notes (upon a text); make (esp. unfavourable) remarks (upon). [i. f. prec.]

comment, n. Expository treatise; comment. [f. L commentarius a. (COMMENT, -ARY)]

commentation, n. Making of comments. [f. L commentatio (commentarii discuss, frequent. of comminici, cf. comment & -ATION)]

commentator, n. Writer of commentary. [i. L (as prec., see -ARY)]

commerce, n. Exchange of merchandise, esp. on a large scale; chamber of c.; intercourse (esp. sexual); card game. [i. f. L commercium (t. men- cf. men-)]

commercial, a. & n. Of, engaged in, bearing on, commerce; c. (traveller), trader’s agent, showing samples & soliciting orders. Hence commercialism, commercialist, commerciality (shil.); n. commercializ, v.t., commerciality, adv. [i. f. L commercium commerce + -AL]

communion, n. Threatening of divine vengeance; recital of divine threats against sinners in Anglican Liturgy. [i. f. L communio (f. comminari threaten, see ATION)]

communitory, a. Threatening, denounced.

-commerce (h), n. Two-part, two-letter combination. [f. L comminuere, -US minor -LESS]

commission (at-), v.t. Feel, show, express, pity for. Hence or cogn. commissionation, n.

commissioner, a., commissarily, adv. [i. f. L commissarii, f. MISER, -ATE]

commissioner, a. Of a commissary. [-AL]

commissioner, n. Department (esp. Mil.) of supply of food &c. flowing (to person, his care); person charged with supply of food &c. for body of soldiers; C. general, chief c., esp. (Mil.) chief of a commissariat service. Hence commissionary, n. Person in charge of commission (COMMIT, -ARY)

commission, n. Command, instruction; authority, body of persons having authority, to act; c. of the peace, (authority given to) Justices of the Peace; on the c., having this warrant conferring authority, esp. that of one who enters to perform; authority to act as agent for another in trade, as have goods on c.; pay of a c.-agent, percentage on amount involved; committing (of crime &c.); c.-day, opening day of assizes, when judge’s commis-
commission, n. Member of the corps of C. organized in London for employment as messengers &c., as Charity, Civil Service, C.; representative of supreme authority in a district, department, &c. Hence commission-ship n. [f. F commission t. med. L commissarium (commission, -ady!)]

commisary, n. Juncture, seam; joint between two bones; line where eyes, eyelids, meet; bands of nerve substance connecting bends in bone, two-sided, sigmoid, &c. So commissur-AL a. [f. L commissura junction [as foll., see -UR]]

commie, v.t. (-tt-). Entrust, consign, for treatment or safe keeping to (person, his care, his judgment, to writing, memory, earth, the floods); to do as a; to put in custody; to deliver (ill) to; to entrust (crime, blunder), whence commiitable a.; compromise, involve, (character, honour, oneself); bind oneself to (a course). Hence commiitable, commitment, nn. [f. L committere send, entrust, back on commission]"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., of the whole House; Standing C. (permanent during existence of appointing body); Joint C. (of members nominated by different bodies): a-man, member of a c.; (law, pron. komité) person entrusted with charge, as cc. for lunatics. [late AF, for F commis p.p. of commettre, as prec.]

commix, v.t. & l. (archaic, poetic). Mix. So commix-ture n. [back on commission]

commoda, n. Chest of drawers; chifferon; (esp. night-c) close-stool. [F, f. L commodus measure] convenient


commodity, n. Useful thing; article of trade (staple c.) (archaic) convenience. [f. commodité f. L commoditatem (COMMODE, -TV)]

commodore, n. Naval officer above captain, not admiral, but below commander-in-chief (of temporary rank); (courtesy title) senior captain when three or more ships cruise together, captain of pilots, president of yacht-club; c.'s ship. [17th c. (-mand) f. L commodator COMMANDER]

common, a. (-er, -est). Belonging equally to, coming from, or done by, more than one, as a; belonging to, open to, affecting, the public, as c. cric, goal, alcohone, nuisance, scold; of ordinary occurrence, as c. experience; ordinary, of ordinary qualities, as c. honesty, no c. mind; without rank or position, as c. soldier, c. gentry; of less quality, as c. New shade. Snake; of inferior quality; vulgar; (Math.) belonging to two or more quantities, as c. factor, multiple; (Gram.) c. noun, name applicable to any one of a class, c. gender, masculinity or femininity; (Pros.) of variable quantity; (Mus.) c. time, measure, (two or four beats in bar), c. chord; c. law, unwritten law of Eng.; administratively, by the king's courts, purporting to be derived from ancient usage; Court of C. Pleas (for trial of civil causes, abolished 1875); C. Prayer, liturgy set forth in Book of C. P. of Edward VI; c. room (at Oxford), room to which fellows retire after dinner; c. see; common understanding, good practical sense in everything, general feeling of (mankind or community), philosophy of c. sense (accepting primary beliefs of mankind as ultimate criterion of truth); c. deal, c. wealth, public welfare, (also) c. wealth. Hence c. commonness n. f. Of common f. L communis (com + -munit bound, obliged, or + unus one)

common, n. Land belonging to a community, esp. unenclosed waste land; (right of) c., a man's right over another's land, as c. of pasturage; out of the c., usual; in c., in joint use, shared, as c. a.

commanoble, a. (Of animals) that may be pastured on common land; (of land) that may be held in common. [f. obs. vb common f. Of commoner (as common 1) + -ABLE]

commonage, n. Right of common; condition of land, held in common; commonalty. [-AGE]

commonality, n. The common people; general body of (mankind &c.); body corporate. [f. Of communalité f. communal f. L communialis (commune neut. adj. as n., see COMMUNAL 1 & 2), see -TY]

commoner, n. One of the common people (below rank of peer); (rarely) member of House of Commons, esp. the great C., elder Wm Pitt; in some Eng. colleges student not on foundation; one who has right of common. [COMMUNAL 2 & obs. vb common (see COMMUNALBE) + -ER]

commonery, n. Inferior playing-marble. [COMMUNAL 1 + -Y]

commonly, adv. Usually; to an ordinary degree, as c. honest; meanly, cheaply. [-LY]

commonplace, n. & a. Notable passage, entered for use in a c.-book; ordinary topic; commonplace; everyday saying; c. or trite; (adj.) lacking originality, trite. Hence c. commonplace n. (= Locus communis = Gk koinos topos general theme)

commonplaces, n. & l. Extract commonplace from; enter in commonplace-book; utter commonplace. [f. prec.]

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.; (Oxford, Camb.) definite portion of food supplied at fixed charged; daily meat, as c. of the Great; c. of the community, as c. of learning; republican government in England, 1649-60; title of federated Australian States; company of actors sharing receipts; (formerly) public wealth. [COMMON 1 + Weal. cf. F bien public, L res publica]

commotion, n. Physical disturbance; bustle, confusion; tumult, insurrection. [f. OF compounds, L commotionem (as foll., see -ION)]

commove (-ov), v.t. Move violently (litt. & fig.); excite. [f. F commouvoir f. L commoveor, as ov.]

communal, a. Of a commune; of the Paris Commune; of the commonalty. [f. med. L communalis (as COMMUNE, see -AL)]

communism, n. Theory of
government by local autonomy. So commun-\[n.\]alizer \[a.\] commun-\[r.\]alize \[v.\] Make (thing) the property of a local community. Hence commun-\[l.\]alization \[n.\] 1. commu-\[n.\]n4, \[n.\] French territorial division, smallest for administrative purposes; smallest unit of C. \[a.\] (of France), \[l.\] (1) usurping body during the Reign of Terror; \[2\] communistic government in 1871. \[F.\] \[l.\] med. L. commu-\[n.\]nus \[f.\] LL communus \[neut. pl. adj.\] as noun, see common \[n.\] 1. \[commu-\]nicate \[v.\] (or kō-\[m.\]), \[v.\] i. \[prob. F\] \[as fol.\] as-BLE \[l.\] commu-\[n.\]nant, \[n.\] One who esp. regularly receives Holy Communion; one who imparts information. \[as fol.\] see -ANTE \[commu-\]nicate, \[v.\] & \[l.\] Impart, transmit. (heat, motion, feeling, news, a discovery, to; share a thing with; receive, administer. Holy Communion to self, to another; & c.) afford access to (with). \[F.\] L. communicare \[as common \[1.\] + -ic-tative suf., see -ATE \[2.\] \[communication, \[n.\] Act of imparting (esp. news); information given; intercourse; passage giving) access. \[F.\] Of communication. \[L.\] communicacionem \[prec.\], -ATIONI \[commu-\]natively \[adv.\], communicatively \[adv.\] as communica-\[t.\], -tive, \[n.\] Person, thing, that communicates; person by telegraph station used in sending message; contrivance for communicating with guard or driver of train. \[L\] as prec., see -OR \[commu-\]nion, \[n.\] Sharing, participation; fellowship (esp. between branches of Catholic Church); body professing one faith; intercommunication between branches. \[Holy C.\] close, open, c. exclusion from, admission to, c. of persons not baptized according to Baptist principles; c.-cloth, -cup, \[used at \[Holy \[C.\] c.-rail \[in front of c.-table in some churches; c.-table \[used for \[Holy \[C.\] \[F.\] L. commu-\[n.\]nicatio \[n.\] 1. \[commu-\]nistic, \[n.\] Close, open, c. adherent of close, open, communism; fellow-c., member of same communism. \[183\] \[commu-\]ni-\[qué\] \[F.\] \[n.\] Official intimation. \[commu-\]nism, \[n.\] Vesting of property in the community, each member working according to his capacity and receiving according to his wants. Hence communistic \[n.\] 1. \[commu-\]nitarian, \[n.\] Member of community practising communism. \[a.\] 1. \[commu-\]nity, \[n.\] Joint ownership, as c. of goods; c. character; fellowship; organized political, municipal, or social body; body of men living in same locality; body of men having religion, profession, \&c., in common, as the mercantile c., the Jewish c.; \[the\], the public; monastic, socialistic, or other, body practising c. of goods. \[F.\] Of commun-\[t.\] \[v.\] Make (land \& c.) common property. Hence \[COMMUNI-\] er, \[n.\] 1. \[commu-\]nate, \[v.\] Exchangeable; that can be compounded for. Hence \[COMMUNI-\] er, \[n.\] 1. \[l.\] commutabilis \[as fol.\] as-BLE \[l.\] commutation, \[n.\] Commuting; money paid by way of c. \[C.\] Act \[for c. of tithes in England, 1838\]. \[F.\] \[l.\] l. commutationem \[as fol.\] see -ATIONI \[commu-\]tative \[also kō-\[m.\], a. Relating to or involving substitution \[L.\] commuta-\[t.\] \[r.\] (as fol.\] see -ATIVE \[commu-\]tator, \[n.\] Person, thing, that commutes; contrivance for altering course of electric current. \[as fol.\] see -OR \[commu-\]tate, \[v.\] Interchange (two things); buy of one obligation, sell of another; exchange (punishment into another less severe); change (one kind of payment into, for, another). \[F.\] L. commutare \[exchange\] \[com-\] pose, \[a.\] Having a \[COMA\] 2. hairly, downy. \[F.\] \[l.\] compusus \[COMA\] \[see -ove\] \[compa-\] \[n.\] Agreement between parties; c., \[general c., common consent; \[FAM.-SOC. c. \[L.\] compagi-\[c.\] pact- covenantant) \[compau-\] \[n.\] A. Closely or neatly packed together; (of style) condensed, terse. Hence \[compau-\] \[adv.\], \[compau-\] \[n.\] 1. \[l.\] c. \[pinerea pact- \[pantere fixi\] \[compau-\] \[n.\] 1. \[v.\] Join firmly together. So compagin- \[n.\] \[l.\] LL compagine \[compago-\[g.\] -grauia \[prec.\], \[see -ATE \[compa-\] \[n.\] 1. \& \[l.\] One who accompanies another; associate in, sharer of, as c. in-arms, fellow-soldier, c. of his retreat; title of handbooks, as Gardener's C. \[member of lowest grade of order of knighthood, as C. \[of \[knighthood; c. of \[woman \[person \[usu. \[woman \[paid \[live \[with \[another \[thing \[matches \[another \[also \[adj. \[as \[volume; \[v.\]) \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[compaignon \[f.\] LL compaignon \[compago-\[n.\] \[pas- \[bread\] \[compaignon, \[n.\] \[naut.\] Raised frame on quarter-deck for lighting cabins &c. below; c.-way, opening in deck leading to cabin; c.-ladder \[from deck \[cabin; \[c.-way, \[ladder \[to \[cabin. \[cf.\] \[Du.\] \[compagne, \[It.\] \[camera della, \[compagnia \[f.\] \[la\] \[gestion. \[compagnia \[n.\] store-room \[LL companscium \[pa- \[bread\] \[compa-\] \[n.\] 1. \& \[l.\] One who \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[naut.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[SHIP \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together. \[compa-\] \[n.\] \[l.\] \[Printing company of compositors working together.
comparably

comparative, a. & n. Of or involving comparison, as the c. method, esp. of sciences, and c. balance, or balances, 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 c. (familiar, informal) (coll., -ativ.)

compared, v.i. & l. Liken, pronounce similar, (to), esp. with negative, as not to be compared to; estimate the similarity of (one thing with, to, another; two things together); observe the similarity or relation between (passages of book; abbr. cp.) c. notes, exchange views; (gram.) form comparative & superlative degrees of (adjective, adverb); (intr.) bear comparison, as no lady can with Salley. [f. L comparare (parequal)]

compared, v.t. Divide into compartments. [f. L compartiri (pars partis parti)]

compartment, n. Division separated by partitions, esp. of railroad carriage; water-tight division of ship. [f. F compartiment; L compartimentum (as prec., see -MENT)]

compartment, n. (pair or cells, instrument for describing circles, with two legs connected at one end by movable joint; beam-cell (with sliding sockets, for large circles) bow-cell (with legs jointed to bend inwards) circumference, boundary, area, extent, also fig., as beyond my c.; range of a voice; roundabout way; c. of a magnet showing magnetic meridian or one's direction with respect to it (Mariner's C); box the c. c-plane (convex, for planing concave surfaces) c-saw (with narrow blade, for curves) c-window, semicircular bay-window. [f. F compart. med. L compartimentum (as prec., see -MENT)]

compass, a. & n. Complete series (of numbers or names) showing the whole of something. [f. F compasser (med.)]

compass, v.t. [kümü], v.t. Go round, hem in; grasp mentally; contrive; accomplish. Hence c. a. & n. [f. F compasser measure, contrive, l. L compassare, see prec.]

compassionate, a. Pity; feel for, show to, or spare or help, as have c. on us. [f. L LLL compassionem f. compassati pass. suffer, -seeon]

compassionate, -at, a. Sympathetic, pitying. Hence c. adv. [F compassionné p.p. of compassionner (as prec.), see prec.]

compassionateness, n. (f. F compassionné p.p. of compassionner as prec.)

compass, v.t. Regard, treat with compassion. [f. prec.]

compassable, a. Consistent, able to coexist, (with). Hence or cogn. c. compatibility n., c. adv. [f. F med. L compassional; L compassionabilis (see prec.); aTp]

compassion, n. Fellow-countryman. Hence c. a. [f. F compatriote f. L compatrius (patriae PATRIOT)]

compeer, n. Equal, peer; comrade. [OF compere (per PEER)]

compeil, v.t. (-ll). Constrain, force, (to do, to a course); bring about (an action) by force, as c. submission; (poet.) drive forcibly. Hence c. a. [f. F compulser f. L compellere pull-device]

compend, n. = compendium.

compendious, a. Brief, but comprehensive (of works & authors). Hence compendiousness, a. [f. L compendiosis; compendiose, n.]

compendium, n. (pl. -ums a). Abridgment; summary; abstract. [L, lit. what is weighed together f. compendère weigh]

compensate, v.t. & l. Counterbalance; make amends (for something, to person, with, by, in return for, to make up for, to ope other thing, to other person) to compensate (person for thing); (Mech.) provide (pendulum &c) with mechanical compensation. Hence compensative a. & n., compensatory a. & n. compensatory a. [f. L compensare frequent of pendere weigh]

compensation, n. Compensating; thing given as compensation; c.-balance, c.-pendulum, of chronometer (neutralizing effect of temperature). Hence c. a. [f. L compensatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

compete, v.i. Strive (with another for thing, in doing, or as) vie (with another in a thing); c.-v. (coll., -ted, -ing) to see, in class. L = coincide, be fitting.

competence, c.-o, n. Sufficiency of means for living, easy circumstances; ability (to do, for a task); (of court, magistrate, &c.) legal capacity. [f. F compétence f. L competens (as prec., see -ENCE, -ENCY)]

competent, a. Properly qualified (to do, to a task); legally qualified (judge, court, witness); (of things) belonging, permissible, to, as it was c. to him to refuse. Hence c. adv. [f. F compétent (as compete, see -ENT)]

competition, n. Act of competing; rivalry (of costs). Hence c. adv. [L c.-v. (coll., -ted, -ing) by examination, in market, &c.; (Anglo-lnd.) c.-wallah, member of I.C.S. chosen by c.]

compettive, a. Of, by, offered for, competition. Hence c. adv. [f. L competetio (as prec., see -ION)]

competitor, n. One who competes, rival. Hence competitory a., c.-ness n. [L (as prec., see -OR)]

compilation, n. Compiling; thing compiled. [f. F. L compilationem (fol.) -ATION]

compile, v.t. Collect (materials) into a whole; make up, make out (materials) (Cricket slang) score (so many runs). [f. F compiler (perh.) t. L compilare plunder (ptlare thrust home or ptilare plunder)

complaisance, -o, n. Tranquil pleasure; self-satisfaction. [f. med. L complacentia, whence F complaisance, t. L complacere please; see -ENCE, -ENCY]

complacent, a. Self-satisfied. Hence c. adv. [f. L as prec., see -ENT]

complaint, n. Express dissatisfaction with (of); announce that one is suffering from (of a headache &c.); state a grievance (to an authority of offender or person); (poet.) emit mournful sound. [f. F comptaindre (st., -aim) L. L compl. (plangere planet- beat the breast) bewail]

complaint, n. Utterance of grievance; formal accusation; (U.S.) plaintiff's case in civil action; subject, ground, of c.; bodily ailment. [f. F comptaindre, L compl. prep.]

complaint, n. (coll.) a. Obligingness, politeness; deference. Hence c. a. [f. See complaisance]

compliment, n. (sentiment). That which completes; (Gram.) c. of (words completing) the predicate; full number required (to man ship.
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 c. composed (adj.). [Fr. F composé t. l. gauvare cease, lie down, lay down, see POSÉ; confused with & replacing in compounds pondre t. l. ponere postulare decent belt) | composér, n. One who composes (usu. music). [prec. + -Er] | composering, n. In vbl. senses; c. machine (for setting up type); c. stick, metal instrument of adjustable width in which type is set. [-ING] | composite (zi- or -zi), a. & n. (Thing) 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 small flowers (as daisy, dandelion, &c.); (of ships) built of both wood & iron; (railway) carriage, one with compartments of different classes; c. candle (of stearic acid & stearin of coco-nut oil). Hence cocompositely adv., cocompositeness n. [Fr. F composé ponere postulare decent belt) | composition, n. Act of putting together; formation, construction; formation of words into a compound word; construction of sentences, act of literary production; act, art, of composing music; setting up of type; mental 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. [Fr. F l. composition as prec., see -ION] | compositive, a. Combining. [F. l. compositus as prec., see -IVE] | compositor, n. Type-setter. [F. AF composition l. compositorum as prec., see -ION] | compose (mentis), a. In one's right mind; not c., not in one's right mind. [L] | composable, a. Able to coexist (with). [F. F l. composible (possibly POSSIBLE) | compose (as prec., see -ION) | composéd, n. Compound manure; combination. [OF. F l. compositum] | composes, v. t. Treat with, make into, compound. [OF. F l. compounder (prec.)] | composure (cher), n. Tranquility. [F. compose + -URE] | composition, n. Tipping together. So composator, n. [F. l. composition (potaire drink) see -ATION] | composés, n. Fruit preserved in syrup. [F. l. OF composte l. fem. p. p. as COMPOSTE] | compound, v. l. & i. Mix (ingredients, lit. & fig.); combine (verbal elements) into a word; make up a composite whole; settle (matter by mutual concession, debt by partial payment, subscription by lump sum, or abs.); done (liability, obligation) for another &c.; c. felony, forbear prosecution on private motive; (intr.) come to terms (with person for forgoing claim &c., for offence). Hence compoundable a. [ME composen of OF compandre l. compound (potaire put) see -ENT] | components, n. Forming a whole; (n.) c. part. [F. l. composère (put) see -ENT] | component, a. & n. Its making up, (of something), composite element, part of; c. of, c. with, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compositions, n. (2), v. l. (Of elements) make up, constitute, esp. pass., be composed of; c. in words, produce in literary form, (const. poem &c.); c. under, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compounds, n. (1), v. l. (Of elements) make up, constitute, esp. pass., be composed of; c. in words, produce in literary form, (const. poem &c.); c. under, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compounds, n. (2), v. l. (Of elements) make up, constitute, esp. pass., be composed of; c. in words, produce in literary form, (const. poem &c.); c. under, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compounds, n. (3), v. l. (Of elements) make up, constitute, esp. pass., be composed of; c. in words, produce in literary form, (const. poem &c.); c. under, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compounds, n. (4), v. l. (Of elements) make up, constitute, esp. pass., be composed of; c. in words, produce in literary form, (const. poem &c.); c. under, suit, belong. [F. l. component (carrying)] | compound, n. Whole; (n.) a combination 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 a. animal.
compound, n. (In India, China, &c.) enclosure in which house or factory stands. [perh. Malay kampong]

comprador, n. (In China) chief native servant of foreign trading company. [Port. compor-raise (to furnish), see -AD]

comprehensive, a. Of understanding, as c. faculty; including much, as c. term, c. group (fig. & lit.). Hence comprehensiveness n. (F. L. comprehensio (as prec., see -ION))

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 -ION)]

comprehensive, a. Of understanding, as c. faculty; including much, as c. term, c. group (fig. & lit.). Hence comprehensibility (as prec., see -IBLE) adv., comprehensiveness n. (F. L. comprehensio (as prec., see -ION))

comprise, v. t. Include, comprehend; consist of, as the house comprises 9 bedrooms &c.; condense (within limits &c.). Hence comprisible a. (F. L. compréhersive (as prec., see -ION))

comprise (-s), v. t. Include, comprehend; consist of, as the house comprises 9 bedrooms &c.; condense (within limits &c.). Hence comprisible a. (F. L. compréhersive (as prec., see -ION))

comprised, v. t. & i. Settle (dispute) by mutual concession, (lit.) make a compromise; bring (person, oneself) under suspicion by indirect action. [F. prec.]

comptroller (kon-), n. Mis-spelling of controller in some titles, as C. of accounts.

compulsion, n. Constraint, obligation. [F. L. compulsionem (as compel, see -ION)]

compulsory, a. And compulsory. Hence compulsorily adv. (F. L. compulsione, see -IVE)

compulsion, n. Frisking of conscience: slight regret, scruple, as without c. Hence compulsious a., compulsiously adv. (OF, F. L. compulsionem L COM (punger punct-prick), see -ION)

compurgation, n. Clearing from a charge, vindication, esp. (Eng. Hist.) trial & purgation by an assembly. [F. L. compurgatio L COM (punger punct-prick), see -ATION]

compute, v. t. Reckon (number, amount, that, or abs.). So computable (or kóm-), computative (or kóm-), computa- n. (F. L. computarum (L COM (putare reckon))

comrade, n. Companion, mate. Hence comradishhip n. (F. camarade f. Sp. camaradería), lit. chambermaid (camera room f. L camera, see -ADE); -O- prob. to reprod. sound of Sp. a)


con, v. t. (C. (over)) study; learn by heart. [Latin spelling; a common word, comm., a differentiation of CAN (prec., st. case)]

con-2, v. t. Direct steering of ship; conning-tower, shot-proof pilot-house of ironclad. [perh. weakened form of cond., conduc, to F. conduire L conducere CONDUCT (V)]

con, prep. (It.) With (esp. Mus.), as c. bro (spirit), expression (esp. expression) fucco (fire), moto (spirited movement)

con-, pref. = L cum (see COM) before c d g

concan, v. f. L (see COM) before c d g

corn, n. (In Ireland) letting by tenant of small portions of land prepared for crop. [CORN + ACRE]

con amore, adv. Zealously. (It.)

concert, n. v. t. Link together (fig.). So concertation n. (F. L. concilbare (L calena chain), see -ATE)

concave, a. & n. With outline or surface curved so as to resemble the surface of a sphere (convex); (n.) surface, esp. vault of heaven. Hence c. or cogn. concavely adv., concavity n. (F. L. concaveus (calena hollow))

conceal-, in comb. Conceally, concave &c., as c. concave, concave on both sides, c. convex, concave one side, convex the other. [G. -CEAL-]

conceal, v. t. Keep secret; hide. Hence concealment n. (F. OF conceler L concilcare)

conceal, v. t. Allow, (statement, that); grant (right, privilege). (F. F. concealè L concilcare, -cess-yield)

conceit (-it), n. Personal vanity; fanciful notion; in my own c. (judgment); out of no longer pleased with. (F. CONCEIVE on decedal)

conceit (-it), v. t. (archaic). Imagine; persuade oneself (that). (F. prec.)


concei (c), v. t. & I. Become pregnant with; become pregnant; form in the mind, (also c. of); fancy, think, (there); formulate, express, etc. (as conceived in mind terms). (F. Of conceive (st. conceive) L F. CONCIPERE CEPT = capere take)

concelebrate, a. (R.-C. Ch. of newly ordained priest) celebrate mass with ordaining bishop. Hence concelebration n. (F. L. concelebrare CELEBRATION)

concentrate, v. t. & i. Bring together to one point (troops, power, attention); (Chem.) increase strength of (liquid &c.) by contracting its volume; (intr.) employ all one's power or attention (upon). Hence concentration, concentrate. Hence concentrate concentrate concentrate concentrate concentrate concentrate concentrate concentrate (as i. A L CONCENTRARE L CENTRE, CENTRE), ATE]

concentrate, v. t. & I. Bring, come, to a common centre. [F. F. concentrar (as prec.)]

concentric, a. Having a common centre (or axis); (Math. c. fire) firing concentrated on a point. Hence concentrically adv., concentricity n. (F. med. L CONCENTRUS, as CENTRE)

conception, n. Idea of a class of objects, general notion. [F. L. CONCEIVE]

conception, n. Conceiving (in all senses);
CONCEP'TIVE

thing conceived, idea. Hence conceptional a. [F. f. conception (as prec., -ion)]

con'tensive a. Conceiving (mentally), of conception. [F. formateur (as prec., -aire)]

con'teptual a. Of mental conceptions. [F. conceptuel] (as prec., -al)

con'teptualism n. Doctrine that concepts exist as mental concepts (only); doctrine that the mind can form ideas corresponding to abstract terms. So conceptualist n. [1839]

con'er, v.t. Relate to; affect; interest oneself (with, in, about, matter, to do); be concerned about (F. s'intéresser, to concern). [F. s'intéresser] (as prec., -ed.) I am not concerned, it is not my business (to); (in p.p.) troubled, as a concerned air, am concerned to hear; concerning (prep.), about. [F. F concerneer f. L CONCERNER stift, regard, in med. L = have regard to]

con'er, n. Relation, reference, regard, have a c. (nothing to do) with; have a c. (uninterested, share in; anxiety, solicitous regard, as asked with deep c. matter that affects one, as no c. of mine; (pl.) affairs, as meddling in my c. business, firm, as a flourishing c. (colloq.) thing, as smashed the whole c. (L prec.)

con'er, v.t. Affair, business; importance, as of vital c., being concerned (with); anxiety. [MENT]

con'cert, n. Agreement, union, as work in c. (with); combination of voices or sounds, as voices raised in c.; musical entertainment; c.-piece, grand piano of brilliant tone for c.; c.-gut, (slightly higher than the ordinary). [F. f. It. concert, to follow.

con'er, v.t. Arrange (by mutual agreement, also of one person; f. F coucer f. It. concordare accord together; connexion with L concordare contend, doubtful)

con'er, v.t. Arrange (by mutual agreement; also (Mus.) arranged in parts for voices or instruments. [ED]

con'er, n. (né), n. Portable musical wind instrument, with set of keys at each end. [CONCERT + INAL]

con'er, n. Composition (usu. in three movements) for solo instrument(s) accompanied by orchestra. [It. see concert]

con'er, n. Act of conceding; thing conceded. Hence conceptionary a. [F. L CONCÉRNER as (see, -ion)]

con'er, n. Holder of concession, grant &c., esp. of monopoly given by government. [L CONCERNAR] (as prec.)

con'er, a. Of, tending to, concession; (Gram.) expressing concession. [F. L CONCÉRNER (as see, -ion)]

con'er, n. Use of fanciful turns (It. concetti) in literature. [1839]

con'er, n. Shell-fish; shell of mollusc, esp. (Rom. Myth.) as trumpet of a Triton; (Arch.) domed roof of semicircular ape. (also conch) external ear, its central concavity. [F. L concha shell f. Gk kokkhe mussel &c.]

con'er, a. (zool., geol.) Shell-bearing. (slight prec., see Prec.)

con'er, n. Study of shells & shell-fish. So conchological a., conchologist n. [AS CONCH, see LOGY]

con'er, n. (in France &c.) door-keeper, porter, (esp. of flats &c.)

con'er, n. Of ecclesiastical councils. [F. L CONCILIUM COUNCIL + AR]

con'er, v.t. Gain (esteem, goodwill); pacity; win over (to one's side &c.); reconcile (discrepant theories). Hence or cogn. conciliative, conciliatory, aa., conciliator

con'er, n. (as prec., see -ARE)

conciliation, n. Reconciliation; use of conciliating measures; Court of c. (offering parties a voluntary settlement). [F. L conciliatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

con'ciliatory, n. Elegance, neatness, of literature, style. [F. L CONCILIATUR (conciliatus well-intentioned, etym. dub. vac.)]

con'er, a. Brief in expression (of speech, style, person). Hence concisely adv., conciseness n. [L. LONcidere cut, caedere cut]

con'er, n. Mutilation (in Phil., lit. circumcision, contemptuously); conciseness. [F. L concisio (as prec., see -ION)]

con'er, see Meeting-place, assembly, of cardinals for election of pope; private assembly, as in c. [F. L CONCLAVE lock-up place (F. cleaver key)]

con'er, v.t. & i. Bring to an end; make an end; (of things) come to an end; infer; settle, arrange, (treaty &c.); resolve (to do). [L. LONclaudere close, claudere shut]

con'er, n. Termination; final result; in c., lastly, to conclude; inference; decision; (Logic) proposition deduced from previous ones, least of three forces, forces in c., engage in a trial of skill &c. with; setting, arrangement, (of peace &c.). [F. L CONCILIATION (as prec., see -ION)]

con'er, a. Decisive, convincing. Hence conclusively adv.; conclusiveness n. [L. LON conclusivus (as prec., see -ive)]

con'er, n. Going together, as c. circumstances; (n.) accompanying thing. Hence concormently adv. [L. LON con-rinmutation (con-cor-mis companion), see -ANT]

con'er, n. Agreement, harmony, between persons or things; treaty; (Mus.) chord satisfactory in itself without others to follow; (Gram.) agreement between words in gender, number, &c. [F. L concordare f. L concordant f. L concors, companion of one mind]

con'er, n. Agreement; alphabetical arrangement of chief words (verbal c.) or subjects (real c.) occurring in a book (esp. the Bible) or author, with citations of the passages concerned. [F. F. L concordance (coll., ANK)]

con'er, a. Agreeing, harmonious, (with or abs.); in musical concord. Hence concordantly adv. [F. L concorde (concor), see Concord and -ANT]

con'er, n. Agreement between pope and a secular government. [F. L concordation neut. p.p. as concurred]

con'er, n. Crowd; confusion of things, as fortuitous c. of atoms. [OF concerfys F. L concursus -as (as CONCUM)]

con'er, n. (biol.) Coal esence, growing together. [C. L concrescentia (as foli., see -ANT, see -ANT]

con'er, 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. L concrescere cret. grow]
concrete, v. t. & i. (krétâ) form into a mass, solidify; (kó'n-) treat with concrete. [f. prec.]
concre'te-ness, n. Coating of man and woman not legally married; having, being, a concubine. [f. as CONCUBINE, see -AGEN]
concu'binage, a. & n. (Person) living in concubinage; of, sprung from, concubinage. [f. L concubinaria (as foll., see -ARY)]
concu'binous, a. & n. (with a man, not being his wife; (among polygamous peoples) secondary wife. [f. L CON(ubina) L. cubare lie]
concubin'ess, n. Sexual appetite; (N.T.) desire for worldly things. [f. L concupiscendia (as foll., see -ENCE)]
concupiscent, a. Lustful, eagerly desirous. [f. L concupiscere (incl.) concupescence of concupiscere desire, see -ENCE]
concur', v. i. (krôr) Happen together, coincide; (of circumstances &c.) co-operate (with or abs.); agree in opinion (with). So co-concur', v. t. [f. L concurrere (as prec., see -ENT)]
concurrent, a. & n. Running together, as parallel lines; existing together; co-operating; agreeing; c. lease (made before the former expires); c. fire insurance (of which the risk is definitely proportioned among several companies); (n.) circumstance. Hence con-currently, adv. [as CONCUR, see -ENT]
concurs, v. t. Shake violently, agitate, (usu. fig.); intimidate. [f. L CON(curere) cues = quattuor shake]
concussion, n. Violent shaking; shock; (Med.) injury to brain &c., caused by heavy blow &c.; c.-baffles, self-acting reservoir regulating wind in organ; c.-fuse (in shell, ignited by c.). [f. L concussio (as prec., see -ION)]
conde'min, v. t. Censure, blame; give judgment against; bring about conviction of, as his looks c. him; doom (to death, to be beheaded); (fam.) c. cell, pew, sermon, (for condemned persons); pronounce forfeited (smuggled goods &c.), unfit for use, inaccable. Hence conde'minability (mn.) a. [f. OF condamner f. L condamnare = damnare damage, condemn], censure, condemnation. [Censure, censure, condemnation; ground for condemning, as his own conduct is his c. (f. L condamnation (as prec., see -ATION))]
condemnatory (mn.), a. Expressing condemnation. [f. L as CONDEMN, see -ORY]
condemnation, n. Act of condemning (t. & i.); condemned mass. [f. L condamnatio (as foll., see -ATION)]
condense', v. t. & i. Compress; condensed milk (reduced by evaporation); concentrate (rays of light); increase intensity of (electricity); reduce, be reduced, from gas or vapour to liquid; (of water) to be condensed into few words. Hence or cogn. condensation, cibility, condensation, bin.
condensable, a. [prob. th. F condenser] f. L condensare f. densus thick]
condenser, n. In vi b. senses; esp.: chamber in steam-engine in which steam is condensed on the walls; apparatus for accumulating electricity; a length of system of lenses, concentrating light. [krôr]
condesec'n, v. Delign. stoop, (to an act, to do); waive one's superiority (to a person); (Sc.) c. upon, specify (paticulars). [f. F condescendre f. L condescendere DESCEND]
condescension, n. Patronizing manner. [f. L condescensio (as condescend, see -ION)]
condiment, n. Thing used to give relish to food. Hence condimental, a. [f. F L condimentum (condirs pickles, see -MENT)]
condit'ion, n. Stipulation, thing upon the fulfilment of which depends that of another; (fam.) clause, expressing a c. (pl.) circumstances, esp. those essential to a thing's existence, as the cc. of equilibrium, favourable cc., under existing cc.; state of being, as epsgs arrived in good c., persons of humble c.; in, out of, c., in good, bad, c.; change one's c. marry. [f. OF condition t. L conditionem f. condicare, weak st. dic, say), agree upon, see -ION]
condition, v. t. Stipulate (that); agree by stipulation (to do); the size is conditioned by (depends on) the requirements; the two things c. are essential to each other; they c. the universe lies (a condition, the condition of the material). [f. OF conditionner f. L conditionare (as prec.)]
conditional, a. & n. Not absolute, dependent (on or abs.); (Gram.) a. clause, one expressing a condition, protasis, c. mood in French and Italian verbs, that used in the apodosis; (n.) word, conjunction, mood, clause. Hence conditionality, n., conditionally, adv. [f. OF conditionel f. L conditionalis (as condition, see -AL)]
conditioned, a. Having a (specified) disposition, as ill, well; c. In a (specified) condition, as well-c. ground, cattle; circumstances.
conditioned, a. Subject to conditions. [CONDITION 1, 2, ED 1]
cond'osity, a. Expressing condensation. [f. foll. on anal. of consolatory &c.]
condole, v. i. Express sympathy (with or abs.). Hence con'dolence n. [f. L condoleare, -ere]
condom'niurn, 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. Hence condonation n. [f. L condone (donare give)]
condor, n. Large S.-Amer. kind of vulture; California C., great vulture of California. [Sp., P eruvi a cuntur]
condottiere (tyârì), n. (pl. -ri, pron. -re). Leader of troop of mercenaries. It. (condotto hire = CONDUCT 2, + -iere for -IO -ARY 1)]
conduce, v. i. (Usu. of events, rarely of persons) lead, contribute, to (result). Hence conducive a., conducingness n. [f. L conducere lead]
conduct, v. Leading; guidance, (cf. safe- guard); (fam.) 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 conduite f. L LL; conducta (fem. p.p. as noun), partly f. F conduit (whence also CONDUCT), f. L conducere (as prec., see -ARE); with as f.]
conduct 2, v. t. & i. Lead; to (of road) lead 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 conduit p.p. of conduire f. L conducere ductile] refash. on L in 16th c.]
| TREASURY (by way of penalty); seize as by authority. See confiscable. confiscatory, adj. [L. confiscare (fiscus, treasury), see -ATE 3].
| CONFLICTION, n. Act of confiscating; (colloq.) legal robbery with sanction of ruling power. [f. L. confisicatio (prec., -ATION)].
| CONFIGURATION, n. Great & destructive fire (1444). [f. L. configuratio (confugurare burn up, see FLAGRANT)].
| CONFLAGRATION, n. Fusing together esp. fig. of two variant readings into one. [f. L. confligatur. con[fare blow, see -ATION]].
| CONFRONT, v.i. Struggle (with or abs. usu. fig.); clash, be incompatible, whence confluence n. [f. L. confligere (fict-strike)].
| CONFORT, v.t. & i. Form according to a plan similar (to); adapt oneself (to); (intr.) comply with (to), be conformable (to or abs.). Hence CONFORMANCE n. [f. F. conformer l. L. conformare (forms t. forms shape)], see TV.
| CONFUSE (with-to), v.t. Defeat (plan, hope); (mild oath) c. it, you (= God c.), esp. in p.p., whence confusedly adv. [bibl.] put to shame; throw into perplexity; (throw things) into confusion.
| CONFRAETERNITY, n. Brotherhood (esp. religious or charitable); body, gang. [F (f. L. confraternitatem FRATERNITY)].
| CONFESS (f. L. CONfessare (confessare), see TV).]
| CONFUSE (2), v.t. Throw into disorder; mix up in the mind; abase, perplex, (usu. pass.).
| CONFUSION, n. Act of confusing; confused state; tumult; (as imprecation) c. l., drink c. to. [OF, f. L. confusionem (as prec., see -ION)].
| CONFUTE, v.t. Convict (person) of error by proof; prove consumer false. See Confutation n. [f. L. confutar. perh. l. same root as fundere pour].
| CONGÉ, kônzh, or as F., congée (-j), n. Dismissal without ceremony; (archaic) bow, esp. at parting; (F) congé d'âtre, royal permission to elect bishop. Hence congé, -gee, v.t.
| & I. [ME congie f. OF congez f. L. cancelatus, -a, -um, treated as mod. F.]
| CONGEL, v.t. & i. Freeze, solidify by cooling; coagulate (t. & i. of blood &c. or fig.). Hence congelatable a., congelation n. [f. OF congeler l. L. congelare (f. gelato frosti)].
| CONGELATION, n. Congealing; congealed or congealed substance. [f. L. congelatio (as prec., see -ATION)].
| CONGER, n. & a. One of the same kind as (qf) another; (adj.) akin, allied, (to.). [in thr. F. congener].
| CONGENIALITY, a. Of the same genus, kind, race; allied in nature or origin. [-c].
| CONGENITAL, a. Of a genus or (loosely) family; of same kind; a, muscles (concurring in same action). [-ous].
| CONGENIALITY, a. Of persons, characters, &c. kindred, sympathetic, (with to), suited, agreeable, (to.). Hence congeniality adv. [f. L. congener (n.p. of genuis beget) + -AL].
| CONGER, n. Large sea eel (also c.-eel). [f. OF congre f. L. congener f. Gk. pogros].
| CONGREGATE (2), v.t. & i. Collection, mass, heap. [L (as foll.)).]
| CONGREGATE, v.t. & i. (intr.) accumulate to excess (esp. in p.p.); affect with congestion; (med.) congested organ (overcharged with blood). Hence congregative a. [f. L. con- (see -GER) + gregat- (bring)].
| CONGREGATION, n. Abnormal accumulation of blood in a part of the body (fig. of population, traffic, &c.). [f. L. Congregationem (as prec., see -ION)].
| CONGREGATION, v.t. & i. Form into a band (adj.) so formed. So conggregation n. [f. L. Congregatio (globare t. globus)], see TV.
| CONGLOBATE, v.t. & i. & a. Form into a ball; (adj.) so formed. So conglobation n. [f. L. Conglobare t. globus], see TV.
| CONGLOMERATE, a, n. Gathered into a round mass; (geol.) (pudgine-stone, water-worn fragments of rock) cemented into a mass (geol.) conglomerate. Hence conglomerate f. L. conglomerare (glomus-eris ball), see TV.
| CONGLOMERATE, v.t. & i. Collect into a coherent mass (lit. & fig.). So conglomeration, a. (as prec., see -ATE). See TV.
| CONGLOMERATE, v.t. & i. Stick together with glue. Hencegment, n. [f. L. congments (glut-imente), glue], see TV.
| CONGOU (nggo), n. Kind of black Chinese tea. [F. Chin. kung-fu-cha (labour) tea].
| CONGRATULATE, v.t. Address (person) with expressions of sympathetic joy (or an event); oneself, think oneself happy (on). Hence congratulatory, adj. Congratulating, a. Congratulatory, a. Congratulating, a. Congratulatory, (pl.) congratulatory expressions. [f. L. Congratulatio (as prec., see -ATION)].
| CONGRATULATION, n. Collection into a body or mass; assemblage; general assembly (of qualified) members of university; (bibl.) collective body of all living men (general). See TV. Congregational, a. Congregational, (pl.) collective (assembly) of the nation; (bibl.) C. of Saints, the wicked, &c., (whole body); body assembled for religious worship; permanent committee of Roman College of Cardinals, as the C. de propaganda fide. [f. L. Congregatio f. L. Congregationem (as prec., see -ATION)].
congregation. a. Of a congregation; (with cap. C) of, adhering to, Congregational.-ally [al.

Congregationalism. n. System of ecclesiastical polity that leaves legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions to the individual church. See Congregationalist n.; Congregationalism v.t. [pr.ocr. +-ism]

congress. n. Coming together, meeting; for discussion, esp. of envoys or persons engaged in special studies, as Church C., annual meeting of Church of England, Social Science C., &c.; national legislative body of U.S. or S. & Central Amer. republics; it's session; C.-man, member of C. [F. I congressus -as I COUn(grac ed gras - grad walk)]

congressional. a. Of a congress. [F. I congressus (as prec., see:CON) + -AL]

Congreve, a. & n. C. (match), kind of friction match; C. (rocket), kind formerly used in war. [Sir W. C., inventor]

congruence, -oy, n. Agreement, consistency; (of words) being, between (two). [F. I congruentia (as prec., see: CON) + -ENCY]

congruent, a. Suitable, accordant, (with). [F. I congru(e) (not otherwise found), see:ENT]

congruous, a. Accordant, conformable, (with); fitting. Hence or cogn. congruity n., congruously adv. [F. I congrus (as prec., see:CON) + -US]

conic, a. & n. Cone-shaped; of a cone, as a section; (n.pl.) study of plane c. sections. Hence conically adv., conically adv. [F. I cone (as prec., see: CON) + -ALLY]

cone, a. & n. Cone. Hence conical a., conically adv., conically adv. [F. I Gk kónisos (CON, -I)O]

conicose, -like, a.; in, with a conical tendency, a.c. [of one] as prec. [F. I conique (as prec., see: CON) + -E] conifer, n. Cone-bearing plant. Hence coniferous a. [L as CON, see: FERUS8]

coniform, a. Coned, shaped. [CON, FORM]

coniform, a. Cone-shaped. [L, cone in: origin]

conico, conina, n. An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of hemlock. [F. I cone f. Gk kónicos hemlock + -INE]

conjectural, a. Involving, given to, conjecture. Hence conjecturally adv. [F. I conjecture (as fol., see:AL) + -ALLY]

conjecture, 1. n. Formation of opinion without sufficient grounds, guessing, esp. in treatises (past), hence reading not (as prec.); a c. a guess, proposed reading. [F. F. I conjectura f. Connier fect - jeact throw, see:URE]

conjecture, 2. v.t. & I. Guess; propose (a conjectural reading); (intr.) make a guess. Hence conjecturable a., conjecturally adv. [F. I conjecture (as prec., see:AL) + -ALLY]

conjoint. a. Of marriage, as c. rights; of husband or wife, as affection. Hence conjointly adv. [F. conjointement (as prec., see:AT) + -LY]

conjugate, 1. v.t. & I. (Gram.) Inflect (verb) in voice, mood, tense, number, person; (intr.) unite sexually; (Biol.) become fused. [F. I conjugatus (f. juc ovum yoke) yoke together, see:AT + -ATE]

conjugate, 2. (at), a. & n. Joined together, esp. coupled; (Gram.) derived from same root; (Math.) joined in a reciprocal relation; (Biol.) fused; (n.) c. word or thing. [as prec., see:AT + -ATE]

conjugation, n. Joining together; (Gram.) scheme of verbs; (Biol.) fusion of two (usually) similarly cells for reproduction. Hence conjunctual a. [F. I conjugatio (as prec., see: ATION)]

conjunct, a. & n. Joined together; combined; associated, joint; (a.) c. person or thing. Hence conjunctively adv. [F. I as conjoint]

conjunctive, -ively, 1. a., n. Serving to join, as c. tissue; (Gram.) (l) of the nature of a conjunction, (2) uniting sense as well as construction, c. DISJOINTED, c. mood of verb, one used only in conjunction with another verb, c. SUBJUNCTIVE; (n.) c. word or mood. Hence conjunctively adv. [F. I conjunctus (as prec., see:INE)]

conjuncture, -tor, n. Meeting of events or circumstances; crisis. [F. F conjuncture L as join, c.]

conjunction, n. Solemn appeal; entanglement. [OF, F I conjurationem (foll., -ATION)]

conjure, v. t. & I. 1. (conjor). Appeal solemnly to (person to do). 2. (künjor). Constrain (spirit) to appear by invocation (also c. one out of) (out of); effect, bring out, convey away, by juggling; f. c. appear to the fancy. [OF. I conjurer f. I conjurare (swear) band together by oath]

conjuror, -or, n. One who practises legendarian, juggler; unusually clever person, as he is no c. (-er) f. prec. + -ER1; -or) F. I conjurer f. I conjurare (as prec., see:OR)

conk, n. (slang). 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. I connective adj. (as prec., see:NEAT) + -L]

connatural, a. Innate, belonging naturally (to); of like nature. Hence connaturally adv. [F. med. L I connaturalis natural]

conference, v.t. & I. Join (two things, one with, to, another); make coherent (arguments &c.), unite mentally; associate mentally; unite with others in relation &c. (usu. pass. or refl.); (intr.) join on (with). Hence convene1(2), -or2, n, connetible a. [F. I connecter (necerede nex bind)

connect, a. In vb1 senses, esp.: joined in sequence, coherent, whence connected; with c. with persons of good position. [ED]

connetive, a. Serving, tending, to connect; c. tissue of the body, fibrous tissue connecting & supporting the organs. [VE]

connexion, -ction, n. Act of connecting; a state of being connected; a state of thought, as in this c.; connecting part, as hot water; c.; personal intercourse; sexual relation, as criminal c. (abstr. crim. con.); family relationship; relative; religious body, as Wesleyan c., whence connexional a. body of customers &c., as business with a good c.; c. with, connected with, esp. of trains, boats, &c., taking on passengers from others. [F. I connectio (as CONNECT, see:ION)]

connivance, n. Conniving (at, in); tacit permission, as done with his c. (earlier -ence, F. I connivance as prec., see:ENCE, ANCE)

connive, v. t. Wink at (what one ought to oppose). [F. I connivere, cf. nicer make a sign, nictare wink)
concurrent, a. (nat. hist.) Gradually convergent. [as CONNUINT, see -ENT].

consecrate, v.t., v.i. Critical judge (of, on). Inhabiters of. Hence CON-Version (or -tion) n. [F. L consecratio t. (con- (with) + sacra (sacred)), see -ATE]

connotative, a. CONNOTATIVELY ADV [f. L conscriptio (or -tio) (see -pect) see -ON]

connotative, a. & n. Consonant; (n.) solid general as by revolution of a conical section about its axis, also, any more or less con-shaped body. Hence CONONGLUAL a. [Gk koconitis (as Eov, see -oid)]

conquer, v.t. Overcome by force; get the better of (habit, passion, &c.); acquire, subjugate, (land). Hence conquérable a. [f. O Fr conquerer t. L conq (quae) seek, get]

conqueror (-ker), n. One who conquers; the C, king (or, in) (coll.); play, the c. (definite gen.); the c., the conqueror (conquerShape l., see prec. & -OR)

conquest (-kw), n. Subjugation (of country &c.); the (Norman) C, acquisition of English crown by William of Normandy, 1066; conquered territory; person whose affairs have been won; make c. (of), win (person's) affections. [f. O Fr (1) conquer thing acquired by c.; (2) conquera act of c. C. conquerita, fem. p.p. of conquerer (-que) conquer CONQUER]

conquering, a., f. (F-,-ine, as foll.) CONQUERING a. Of the same blood, akin, [f. L conquingueus t. sanguee v. (sanguine) blood] +ous

conqueringly, n. Blood-relationship (also fig.). [f. F conquenique t. L consanguitatem (as prec., see -TY)

conscience (-shuns), n. Moral sense of right & wrong; good or clear, bad or guilty, c., conscious, if; if c. (right), if c. (wrong); in all c., goodness knows; have the c. to, have the impudence to; c. clause in act, one ensuring respect for the acts(oF those affected; c. money (sent to relieve the c., esp. in payment of evaded income-tax). Hence consciousness (-shuns) a. [f. L conscientia t. (conse(lie) know) be privy to, see -ENCE]

conscientious (-shinsh), a. Obedient to conscience, scrupulous, (of persons or conduct). Hence CONSCIENCEFULLY ADV, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS N. [f. L conscientiex, -ese, f. mgd. L conscientia (see prec., see -oUS)

conscious, a. Aware, knowing (of, fact, of, external circumstances, that, or abs.), with mental faculties awake; (of things) felt, sensible, =Sel-conscious. Hence CONSCIOUSLY ADV. [f. L conscius t. (conscie) know) be privy to +ous

consciousness, n. State of being conscious; totality of a person's thoughts & feelings, or of a class of these, as moral c. perception (of, that). [N-N]

conscription, v.t. Enlist by conscription. [f. L conscriptura scriptura (see -script) conscript]

consorers, a. (collective title of Roman senators). [as prec.]

conscription, n. Compulsory enlistment for military or naval service (esp. enrolment by lot). [f. L conscriptio (as prec., see -ION)
consoláted, v.t & f. [L conscólatus a.] 
Hence consólate, adj. [L conscólati s. adj. 
Associate(d). 
[F L consociatus, see -ATE] 

consólation, n. Act of consoling; consoling circumstance; cons. race, prime motive, (open to competitors unsuccessful in former events). 
[F, f. L consolationem (as foll., see -ATION)] 

consólatory, a. Tending, meant, to console. Hence consólatory, adv. [L consolationis] 

consólate, v.t. & f. [L consólate r.] 
Hence consólate, a. 
[F F consoler f. L consolare, -re] 

consólate, n. (Arch.) kind of bracket or corbel; frame enclosing manuals, drawknobs, &c., of organ, &c., supported, (supported by bracket against wall). 
[F, etym. dub. 

consólate, v.t & f. Solidify (t. & l.). 
strongen (usu. fig. power &c.); combine (territories, estates, companies, statutes, debts) into one whole; consolidated annuities, consols, Government securities of Great Britain, consolated in 1751 into a single stock at 3½% (now 2%). 

Consolidated Fund, united product of various localities, &c., whence much is contributed to, not paid. Hence consoládation, consolátor, consoláto, a. 
[F L consólatóre t. solidúus, see -ATE] 

consólate, n. pl. See prec. [abstr.] 

consommé (F), n. Strong meat soup. 

consomnénsance (F), n. [L consoméns, -antia] 
appearance of same or similar sounds in words, assonance; sound of two notes in harmony; (Mus.) consonant interval, concord; (fig.) agreement, harmony. 
[F, f. L consonántia (as foll., see -ANCE) 

consomnànt, a. Agreeable to, consistent with; harmonious; agreeing in sound; (Mus) making concord. 
Hence consomnànt, n. Recurrence of same or similar sounds in words, assonance; sound of two notes in harmony; (Mus.) consonant interval, concord; (fig.) agreement, harmony. 
[F, f. L consonántia (as foll., see -ANCE) 

consomnànt, a. Alphabetical element other than vowel; sound in forming a syllable is combined with vowel. Hence consomnàntal, a. 
[F, f. L consonántem (litterum letter) sounding with another (as prec.) 

consort, n. Husband or wife; queen, king's wife; king, prince, queen, husband; ship sailing with another. 
[F, f. L CON(sors) -RE lot sharer, comrade] 

consort, v.t. Associate (with, t. & l.); keep company; agree, harmonize, (with). 
[F, f. prec. and f. vb. sort (in same sense)] 

cons-specific, a. Of the same species. [CON] 

conspective, a. General mental view; tabulation of details, synopses. [L, vbl n. f. spècìvaere look at] 

conspecific, a. Clearly visible, striking to the eye; attracting notice, remarkable, as c. by its absence. Hence conspecificity, conspecificity, nn. conspecificously, adv. [L conspícuus (as prec.) + -OUS] 

conspire, v.t. & f. Combine privily for unlawful purpose; to concert; combine, concur, to do; plot, devise, as his ruin, c. an attack. 
[F F conspirer f. L CON(spirare breathe) agree, plot] 

conspire, v.t. Express detestation, clamour for the abandonment or abolition, of (person, race, &c.). 
[F F conspírae f. L CON(spera split) split upon]
constable, k*n-], n. (Also police c.) policeman; special c., person sworn in to act as c., on special occasion; outrun the c., run into debt; C. of France, chief officer of household of early French kings, commander-in-chief in king's absence; C. of England, Lord High C., similar officer in English Royal household (now temporally regarded as C. of Great Britain); C. at large, C. of a city or town, (f. i.e., a statue in the city); C. at law, same as C. of England, Lord High C.; C. at large is the same as the stable (f. L. sumo stabuli count of the stable) constabulary, a. & n. (Organized body) of constables. [f. med. L. constabularius (n. -aria) f. constabulis = constable, see -ARY] constancy, n. Firmness, endurance; faithfulness; steadfastness; firmness. [F. L. constante as foll., see -ANCY] constant, a. & n. Unmoved, resolute; faithful (to); unchanged; unremitting, as c. attention, chatter; (Math., n.) quantity that does not vary; (Physics) number expressing a relation, property, &c., that remains the same for same substance in same conditions, as c. of friction. [F. t. L. constare (stand), see -ANT] Constantia, n. Wine from the C. farm near Cape Town.

constantly, adv. Always; often. [LY] constellate, v.t. & i. Form into a constellation, as stars, f. L. constellare, -at. [F. L. constellation (as prec., see -ATION)] constellation, n. Number of fixed stars grouped within an imaginary outline (also fig.). [F. L. constellatio (as prec., see -ATION)] consternate, v.t. Dismay (usu. pass.), [F. L. consternare, -at., throw down), see -ATE] consternation, n. Dismay. [F. L. consternatio (as prec., see -ATION)] constipate, v.t. Confine (bowel); render costive. [F. L. constipare (press), see -ATE] constistive, n. Costiveness. [F. L. constipatio (as prec., see -ATION)] constituency, 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] constituent, 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; c. of a person member of a constituency. [as foll., see -ENT] constitute, v.t. Appoint, as c. high president, c. oneself a judge; establish, found; give legal form to (assembly &c.); frame, form, (esp. pass. of bodily or mental constitution); make up, as c. of of. [F. L. constitutere -ut = statuire set up) constitution, 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 c., document embodying these; (Hist.) decree, ordinance, as C. of Clarendon (1164). [F. L. constitutionem (as prec., see -ION)] constitutional, a. & n. Of, inherent in, affecting the bodily or mental constitution; essential of, in relation with, authorized by, the political constitution; c. sovereign, government, (limited by c. forms), whence constitutionality n. adhering to the political constitution; (n.) c. walk, for health's sake. Hence constitutionally as adv. [AL] constitutionalism, n. Constitutional government; adherence to constitutional principles. [-ism] constitutionalist, n. Writer on the political constitution; adherent of constitutional principles. [-ist] constitutionalize, v.t. & i. Make constitutional; (intr.) take a constitutional. [-IZE] constitutional, a. Constructive, formative; essential; component. Hence constitutionally as adv. [L. CONSTITUTE + -IV] constitutor, n. Person that constitutes. [L. (as constitute, see -OR)] constrain, v.t. Compel (person to do, to course or state, &c.); bring about by compulsion; c. to consent, forcibly, (lit. & fig.); (p. p.) forced, embarrassed, c. consent manner, whence constrainingly as adv. [OF constrindre f. L. CON (stringere strict- tile) constraint, n. Compulsion; confinement; restraint of natural feelings, constrained manner. Of constraint, f. L. (as prec., see -OR)] constricte, v.t. Contract, cause (organic tissue) to contract. So constriction n., constrictive a. [as prec.] construct, v.t. Fit together, frame, build, (also fig.); (Gram.) combine (words) syntactically; draw, delineate, as c. a triangle. [F. L. constructus (as prec., see -ION)] construction, n. Act, mode, of constructing; thing constructed; syntactical connexion between words; construing, explanation, of words; interpretation (of conduct &c.), as put a good, bad, c. upon his refusal. [F. L. constructio (as prec., see -ION)] constructive, a. Of construction; structural, belonging to the original structure. [AL] constructive, a. Of construction; tending to construct, esp. opposed to destructive as positive to negative, as c. criticism; belonging to the structure of a building; inferred, not directly expressed, virtual, as c. admission, blasphemy, treason. Hence constructively as adv. [F. med. L. constructus (as construct, see -IVE)] constructor, n. One who constructs, esp. supervisor of naval construction. Hence constructionship n.

construct (or -struct), v.t. & i. Combine (words with others) grammatically, as c. rely is constructed with on; analyse (sentence), translate word for word; admit of grammatical analysis, as this passage does not C.; expound, interpret, (words, actions). [as CONSTRUCT] constructionist, n. Person that constructs, esp. of the three Persons in the Godhead. Hence constructionality n. [F. L. constructus (as substance, see -AL)] constructionate, v.t. & i. Unite in one substance. [F. L. constructus (as substance, see -AL)] constructionate, v.t. & i. Unite in one substance. [F. L. constructus (as substance, see -AL)] constructionate, n. Doctrine of real substantial presence of body & blood of Christ together with bread & wine in Eucharist (cf. TRANSSUBSTANTIATION). [f. 16th-c. L. constructionate (as prec., see -ION)] constructionate (-ate), n. Custom, esp. as having legal force; special intercourse. [OF. L. consuevtudo -inis (cf. CUSTOM) L. consuevus accustomed p.p. of consuevere, see -TUDE] constructionate, a. & n. Customary, as c. law; (n.) manual of customs, esp. of monastic house, cathedral, &c. [f. L. consueutudinarius (as prec., see -ARY)] consol, n. Title of two annual magistrates exercising supreme authority in Roman republic; title of three chief magistrates of French Republic 1799-1804 (First C., Napoleon); State agent residing in foreign town and protecting subjects there; local representative of Cyclists
close, form boundary of; (of numbers) be divisible by (number) without remainder; reduce, as could not c. Atoms for joy, c. your anger. Hence cont- (intrans. -ére tent- = tenère hold) [It. OF concernir f. L. cont(i)n(i)tur]

contéminata, v.t. Pollute, infect. So contamina- tion [It. L. contaminare f. L. contam(i)nare L. tag- root of tangere touch, see -AT-]

contemn, v.t. 1. Disregard, trample underfoot, despise; (pl. -ns) mock, sneer at. [f. L. contemnere: see -AT-]

contemner (fem.), n. [pl. -me] 1. Price paid by buyer of stock for postponement of transfer (cf. BACKWARDATION); c. (also continuation)-day, second day before settling-day. [perh. = Sp. contem- pero I check, stop, f. contener f. lat. com-ta I contain]

contemna (fem.), v.t. Despise, treat with disregard. Hence contempt (n. & v.). [f. L. con-temp(nare) f. L. contem(nere) tempt-]

contemplate, v. & i. Gaze upon; view mentally; expect; intend, purpose; (intr.) meditate. So contemplation, contemplator, n. [f. L. contemplari f. templum TEMPLE, open space for observation, see -AT-]

contemplative, a. Meditative, thoughtful; (of life in middle ages) given up to religious contemplation, opp. to active. Hence contemplatively adv., contemplateness n. [OF (f. -e) f. L. contemplativus (prec., -ive)]

corrumpéréous, a. Existing, occurring, at the same time as c.; consisting of the same period. Hence contemporariness, contemporaneousness, nn., contemporaneously adv. [f. L. contemporaneus f. tempus time, see -ANUS]

contemporary, a. & n. (Person) belonging to the same time; (person) equal in age; (newspaper) published during some period. [CON- + TEMPORARY: in 18th c. contemporaries was preferred]

contemporize, 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; (cor., 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 contemptible) f. L. contemnere]

contemps-tive adj., contemplative, adj. Calm, peaceful, contemplative; possessing contempt, despiseful. Hence contemplibility, contemplteness, nn., contemplibly adv. [f. L. contemplabilis (as contemplation, see -bles)]

contemtuous, a. Showing contempt (of); scornful, insolent. Hence contemptuously adv., contemtuousness n. [as con- tempt + -ous]

content, v.i. & t. Strive, fight, (with person for thing); struggle with (feelings, natural forces); compete, be in rivalry, as contending passions; argue (with); (trans.) maintain (that). [f. L. contentus (as contentent) f. L. contentam (as contenere) contain; hold]

content, n. (Pl. cont. what is contained in (vessel &c., book, document); (table of) cc, summary of subject-matter of book; (also köntent) capacity (of vessel), volume (of solid). [f. L. as contain]

contented, adj. Contented state, satisfaction, esp. to one's heart's c. [f. CONTENT v. or a.]

contented, a. & n. Satisfied; willing (to do); well c., well pleased; (House of Lords) c., not c., (=ay, no, in House of Commons); (f. pl.) those who vote c. [f. CONTENT v.]; origin = bounded (in desires by what one has)

contentent, v.t. & i. As before, oneself, be satisfied (with thing, doing). Hence contentedly adv., contentedness, contentment, nn. [f. f. contenter as prec.)]

For compounds of co- not given consult co-
contention, n. Strife, dispute, controversy; emulation; point debated for in argument. [F. L contentionem (as CONTEND, see -ION)]

contentious, a. Difficult to please; vexatious; involving contention. Hence contentiously adv. [F. L contentieux]

contentiousness n. [F. L contentious us (as proc., see -IOUS)]

contentual, a. Relating to content. [L. L contentualis (as foll., see -AL)]

contentualism, n. A doctrine involving a common boundary (with to); (of two things) meeting at their ends; coextensive (in space, time, meaning). Hence contentually adv. [L. L contentualis boundary + OUS]

content, n. Debate, controversy; strife; (friendly) competition. [F. L contest (as foll., see -ANT)]

content, v.t. & i. Debate, dispute (point, statement, &c.); strive in argument (with, against); strive for; dispute with arms (field, victory, issue, battle). Hence contententially adv. [F. L contestier (as contest)]

contestable, a. (F. L contestable) liable to be contested; of material things: connected, unbroken; uninterrupted in time or sequence; c. of train, c. series of carriage (as controlled from one point; Arch. c. style (with million in francs); c. of accession). Hence contentiously adv. {contentual, a. (F. L contentious)}

content, n. State of being contented; (law) (that all chains in nature are contented, not abrupt). Hence contentiously adv. {contentual, a. (F. L contentious)}

contention, n. The state of being contented; (law) (that all chains in nature are contented, not abrupt). Hence contentiously adv. {contentual, a. (F. L contentious)}

contend, v.t. & i. To argue: (fig.) to compete: to strive with (arms); to fight. Hence contendingly adv. [L. L contendere (as contest)]

contrary, a. Touching, adjoining; (to) next in order (to); neighbouring. Hence contrarily adv. [L. L contrarius]

contiguity, n. Contact; proximity; (Psych.) proximity of ideas or impressions in space or time, as principle of association. [F. L contiguitas (as foll., see -ITY)]

contiguous, a. Touching, adjoining; (to) next in order (to); neighbouring. Hence contrarily adv. [L. L contiguus]

continent, a. Temperate; chaste. Hence or cogn. continent, continuously adv. [OF, f. L as contain, see -ENT]

continent, n. Continuous land, mainland; the C. mainland of Europe; one of the main continuous bodies of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America, Pale Arctic sea, Polar ice cap). Hence continentally adv. [L. as continent, see -ENT]

continental, a. & n. Of a continent; belonging to, characteristic of, the Continent, whence continentalism, continentalist, nn., continentalize v.t., continuously adv.; (n.) inhabitant of the Continent. [AL]

contrary, n. Uncertainty of occurrence; chance occurrence; thing that may happen hereafter; thing dependent on an uncertain event; thing incident to another, incidental expense &c. [F. L as foli, see -ENCY]

contrary, a. & n. Of uncertain occurrence; accidental; incidental to; true only under possible conditions; (n.) force contributed to form part of army or navy (or fig.). Hence contrarily adv. [F. L contriger (as tangerie tough, see -ENT]

contrary, a. Always going on; very frequent. Hence contrarily adv. [L. OF continue f. L as continuous, see -AL]

continuous, a. Going on, duration; of long c. lasting long; remaining, stay, (in place, condition, &c.). [OF (CONTINU, ANCE)]

contranaut, a. & n. (Consonant of which the t is silent) (as sat) (on the colours of) stop or check. [F. L as continuous, see -ANT]

continuation, n. Carrying on, resumption, of an action, course, story, book, &c.; (Stock Exch.) carrying over an account to next c. or
contradictory, a. Serving to contract. [i.e.]
 contracted, a. Undertaker of contract; contracting muscle. [l. as contract, or 2]
 contractual, a. Of (the nature of) a contract. [as contract + -al]
 contradiction, n. Deny (statement); deny the words of (person); be contrary to, as these rumours c. each other. Hence or cogn. contractible a., contrahitor n. [f. l
 contractio dict-say]
 contraticious, a. Inclined to contradict; disputations. Hence contradictiously adv. contradictiousness n. [-ous]
 contradictory, a. & n. Making denial; mutually opposed or inconsistent; contractible; (n.) contradictory assertion. Hence contradictibility adv. contradictoralness n. [f. l contradictorius (as prec., see -ory)]
 contradiction, n. Distinction by contract. [contra]
 contrast, v.t. Distinguish (things, one from another) by contrast. [contra-]
 contralto, n. & a. (Part, singer, voice) next above alto. [f. contra + alto]
 contrapuntal, a. Of, according to rules of, contrapuntal point + -al
 contrapuntist, n. One skilled in counterpoint. [f. l. contra(puntu) point + -al]
 contrari(are) as contray, see -ary]
 contrary, a. Obs. in nature in quality, on action; disagreement, inconsistency. [f. of contrariet, l. contrariatem (as contrary, see -try)]
 contrarious, a. (archaic). Opposed: perverse; of (things) adverse. [f. of contrarios, l. contrarius (as contr.)
 contrariwise (also con-tray, adv. On the other hand; in the opposite way; perversely.
 contrary (see below), a., n., adv. Opposed in nature or tendency (to); the opposite of (two things); (pop. pron. con-tray) perverse, willful.
 contr.exclude, v. l. p. contrulating, s. opposite in position or direction; (n.) the opposite; on the c. (corroborating a denial expressed or understood, as Have you nearly done?—On the c., I have only just begun); interpreted by cc., understand Ye is for No &c.; (adv.) in opposition to, as c. to nature. Hence contrariety, adv. [f. of contrarie l. contrarius (contra, see -ary, see -ary)]
 contrast, n. Set (two things, one with another) in opposition, so as to show their differences; (intr.) show striking difference on comparison (with). [f. of contraster (=l. contrastare) l. contrastare stand)]
 contrast, n. Juxtaposition (esp. of forms, colours, &c.) showing striking differences (be-tween); thing showing a such a difference (to). [f. f contraste l. contrasto (see prec.)]
 contratar, a. C. wheel, one with teeth at right angles to its plane. [l.
 contravention, n. Infringement. [f. as prec., see -ion]
 contravene, v.t. Infringe (law); dispute (statement); (of things) conflict with. [f. l. contraver l. CONTRA(e)ente vent.-come]
 contribution, n. Act of contributing; thing, help, literary article, contributed; imposition levied for support of army in the field; lay under c., exact cc. from. [f. l. contribuere -ut bestow]
 contributive, a. Broken in spirit by sense of sin, completely penitent; (of actions) showing a c. Hence contriately adv. [f. l. contriber tru rub bruise]
 contribution, n. Being contrite, penitence. [f. of contriciun l. contritum (prec., see -ion)]
 contributive, a. Act of contriving; deceitful practice; invention; mechanical device; inventive capacity. [-ance]
 contribute, v.t. Invent, devise; bring to pass, manage (thing, to do; also of undesired event, as c. to make matters worse); (abs.) manage household affairs (well &c.), whence contribr-er n. Hence contributable a. [f. of contrater find l. luteare disturb, stir up]
 controversy, n. Perhaps a sort of restraint; means of restraint, check; standard of comparison for checking inferences deduced from experiment; controlling person, spirit, ghost. [perh. f. contr for contrere for controverelle; copy of a roll f. med. l. CONTRA (rotulus see roll); but prob. f. foll.]
 controversial, a. (l.-l. (l.)). Dominate, command; hold in check (oneself), one's anger; check, verify. Hence controversial a., contro-ver-sary, n. f. f controrelor (as prec., see -ory); spelling complex.
 controversy n. [f. of controrelor (as prec., see -ory)]
 controversy, n. Disputation; without beyond, c. unquestionably. [f. l. controversia (as foll., see -ory)]
 controvert (also-vert), v.t. Dispute about,
conviction, n. Proving or finding guilty; (summary c.) by judge or magistrates without jury; act of convincing; settled belief; (Theol.) awakened consciousness of sin. [L. convictio (as convic-).]

convince, v.t. Firmly persuade (of, that; esp. pass.); produce in (person a moral conviction of (sin &c.). Hence convince-ment, convincing, nn., convincingly; adv. [as convict].

convivial, a. Open to conviction. [as provisional.]

convivial, a. Of, befitting, a feast; festive, jovial. Hence convivially, adv. [L. convivialis (as conviv-).]

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 convoca-tional, a. [L. convocatio (as foll., -ation).]

convoker, v.t. Call together, summon to.

convolute, a. (n.) rolled, rolled together, rolled up. [L. convolutus (as convol-).]

convolute, v.a. & n. (bot., conch.) Rolled together, collared. [as convolve]

convoluted, a. (coiled). Coiled, twisted. [as vb convolute (as prec.) otherwise rare]

convolution, n. Coiling, twisting; fold, twist. [as foll., -ion].

convoy, n. & v.t. Roll together, roll up (esp. in p.p.); (f. L. convolere volut-uml). " roll up."

convoy, n. Genus of plants including bindweed. [L. convolvulus (as prec. with dim. suff.)]

convoy, v.t. (of ship of war) escort (merchant or passenger vessel); escort with armed force (arcah). conduct (guests, lady, &c.). [L. convoy (as convoy).]

convoy, n. Act of convoying; 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. convoy (as prec.)]

convulsive, v.a. & adv. [as convulsive.]

convulsively. v.a. Shake violently (lit. & fig.); throw into convulsions (usu. pass.); cause to be violently seized with laughter (usu. pass.). [L. convulsius (as convul-uml).]

convulsion, n. Violent irregular motion of limb or body due to voluntary contraction or a state of unvoluntary action; (pl. violent fit of laughter; violent social or political agitation; violent physical disturbance. Hence convulsion-ary, a. [as L. convulsion (as prec. see -ion).]

convulsion, a. Attended or affected with producing convulsions (lit. & fig.). Hence convulsively. v.a. [as convulsive.]

cozy, -ney. n. Rabbit (now used only in statutes &c.); (bibl.) small pachyderm of Palestine, living in clefts of rocks; (archaic) c.-catcher, sharper. [sing. f. pl. conyes f. OF conye pl. of conu f. L. conicus rabbit, etym. dub.; formerly, equiv. to conu, c.- & n. (Make) soft murmuring sound of or as of doves & pigeons; bill & c., converse amorous; say coolingly. [imit.]

coo, coo-ee, coozy, n. Sound adopted as signal by Australian colonists from the aborigines.

cook, n. One whose business is to cook food; c.-shop, kitchen in warm countries (on ship, also c.-room) galley; c.-shop, eating-house.

cooker, v.t. & l. Prepare (food or abs.) by heat; (intr.) undergo cooking; (also c. up) concoct (fig.); (colloq.) tamper with (accounts &c.).

cousin, n. Co, for him, see the preceding pron. &c.}

cooking-apparatus, stove, oven.

For compounds of co- not given consult co-.
cop, n. (spinning). Conical ball of thread wound upon spindle. [OK kop top]
cop, n. (slang). Policeman. [cf. fol.]
cop, n. (slang). Catch. [etym. dub.]
copel'ba, -be, -pe, -(p), -pa, n. Aromatic balsam. [cf. L copa, copa, a cup, chalice & the arts. (f-b) Sp. c. Braz. copiaba]
copal, n. Resin used for varnish. [Sp. f. Mex. copaltl incense]
copar'cenary, -ery, copar'cener, nn. = PARCEY, PARCENER. [CO-]
copar'ter, n. Fellow-copartner, associate. Hence copar'tership, n. [CO-]
copart'nership, n. Copartnership. [f. prec., see -ERY(2)]
cope, n. (Eccl.) Long cloak worn by ecclesiastics in processions; (fig.) c. (cloak) of night, c. (canopy) of heaven; (Founding) outer portion of mould; = COPIN, c. stone, head stone of building, finishing touch. [f. med. L capa CAP]
cope, v.t. & i. Furnish with a cop; cover (wall &c.) with coping; cover as with a vault; (intr.) hang over like a coping. [f. prec.]
cope, v.t. Contend evenly, succeed, with (pers.) in a roll, to catch. [F. copier]
cope, v.t. & i. Horse, horse-dealer. [f. obs. cope buy, barter (as folk.)]
cope-coper (kop), n. Floating groshop for men. [Flem. & Dut. koper buy (cop buy).]
cope'nica, a. C. system, theory, that the planets, including earth, move round sun. [f. Copernicus latinized f. Kopernik, astronomer (15)33 + -AN]
coping, v.t. To (usu. sloping) course of masonry, as of wall; overhanging ledge protecting wall-fruit; c. stone (used for c.). [COPE2 + -ING]
cophys, a. Plentiful; abounding in information; profuse in speech; of languages) having large vocabulary. Hence copiously adv., copiousness n. [f. L copiosus (copia plenty, see -OUS)]
copper, n. & a. Reddish malleable ductile metal; bronze (formerly c.) coin, penny, half-penny, farthing; cooking or laundry boiler of iron or c.; hot c., mouth & throat parched by drinking; cool one's c. (by drinking); c. bil, soldering tool pointed with c.; c. bottom, v.t., shotting, to shoot with c. (esp. in p.b.); c. captain, sham captain; c. Indian, red Indian of N. America; c. head, venomous American snake; c. plate, 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 cop'pery a. [vb. f. n.] OE coper f. pop. L cuprum, L Cyprum (aes), Cyprian metal]
copper, n. (slang). Policeman. [cf. COP 1]
copperas (-as), n. Proto-sulphate of iron, green vitriol. [f. med. L copperosa perh. = aqua cuprosa, copper water]
coppers, n. Small wood of underwood & small trees, grown for periodical cutting; c. wood, underwood. [O. F. OF copez f. L. colonatium f. copiare cut (colpus f. L. f. Gk kolaphos blow, cuff)]
copp'ey, n. Dried kernel of coco-nut. [Port. kopy, 1.3. Malayalam koppara coco-nut]
cop'ro-, cop'ro in comb. = Gk kropos dung, as: -ite, fossil dung, so -it-ic a.; -ogy, treatment of filthy subjects in literature &c.; -phagous, (of beetles) dung-eating.
copo, n. & v.t. = COPICE: copped wood, underwood. [AF. of copped wood, cover with cc. Hence cop'sy a. [syncope. form of COPICCE]
Coptic, a. & n. (Language) of the Copts. [-IC]
cop'ula, n. (Logic, Gram.) verb be (as mere sign of predication); (Anat.) connecting part (between carriages, ligament); (Mus.) short connecting passage. Hence co'puscular a. [L (co- + ap- fasten + dim. suf.)]
occul'tate, v.t. Unite sexually. Hence oc'cul'tory a. [f. L copulare fasten together (prec.) see -AT]
oc'cul'tation, n. Sexual union; grammatical or logical connexion. [f. L copulationem (as prec., see -ION)]
oc'cul'tivative, 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.) c. conjunction or particle. Hence oc'cul'tively adv. [f.(i) -ive, f. L copulatus (as prec., see -IVE)]
ocopy, n. Reproduction (of writing, picture, &c.); imitation; page written after model (of penmanship); (Law) transcript of manorial register; (Kst) division of assigments of tenants to land hence called COPYHOLD; written or printed specimen (of book &c.); rough, foul, c., original draft; fair, clean, c. (transcribed from rough c.); c. of verses, short set as school exercise; fair-c, model version of this; model c. copied; model to be printed; c. book, one containing from a few leases to imitate; c. book maxims, morality, (commonplace). [f. F copy f. L copia abundance, in phr. dare copiam legendi give the power of reading, i.e., give a copy]
copy, v.t. & i. Transcribe (from original), whence copy is n.; make copy of; imitate. [f. F copier, f. med. L copiare (as prec.)]
copy-hold, n. & a. Tenure by copy; (land)
so held. Hence copyholders n.
copyright, n. & a., & v.t. Exclusive right given by law to term of years to author, designer, &c., or his assignee to print, publish, or sell, copies of his original work; (adj.) protected by c. of (books &c.); (v.t.) secure c. for (book &c.).
coquet 1 (k.), n. A coquetish. [F (orig. noun, dim. of cocotte)]
coquet, v.t. & i. Play the coquette; flibustish; daily, trifle, with (matter, ideas); flibustish, &c. [f. F coquerer]
coquet'ry, n. Coquettish behaviour or act; (fig.) tripling; attractive prettiness as result of art. [f. F coquetterie (coquerer, as prec.; see -ERY)]
coquette, n. Woman who trifles with man's affections: crested humming-bird. Hence coquet'tish a., coquet'tishly adv. [f. fem. of COQUET]
cop'quit (-k), n. Chilian palm-tree yielding palm-honey. [Sp. dim. of coco coco-nut]
cor, prof. = COM before r.
cora'sia, n. W. Indies, covered with water-tight material used on Welsh & Irish lakes & rivers. [f. W curwog f. curwog = nr. curweb oak]
cor'acce in comb. (Anat.). Of the coracid process (beak-shaped process extending from shoulder-blade towards breast-bone). [f. Gk korakos crow]
coral, n. & a. Hard calcareous substance (red, pink, white, &c.) secreted by many tribes of marine polyps for support & habitation; c., reef, accumulation of this; toy of polished c. for children cutting teeth; unimpregnated roe of lobster; (a.) like coral, esp. red; c. island, coral island. [AF. of c. coral from c. coast, limestone containing beds of petrified cc. [O.E. f. L coral-

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CORAL
coralll- in comb. Coral, as fersous, form, bearing, shaped like, coral. [as prec., see -1]  
coralline, n. Genus of seaweeds with calcareous jointed stems; (pop.) name of various plant-like compound animals; c. zone of sea-deep coral reefs, in which the best found. [f. L. corallina dim. of corallum coral]  
coralline2 (-1-1), a. Coral red; c. ware, Italian red paste pottery (17th-18th c.); like, composed of, coral. [f. L. corallinus (coral, -ine)]  
coralline, n. Fossil coral; coral skeleton of polyp; coral armor, marble. [c.]  
coralwood, a. (Organism) like, akin to, coral. [f. L. coral]  
corám, prep. In the presence of (judice, a. judge, populace, the public, &c.). [L]  
cor-bell, n., v.l. & l. (l.). (Arch.) projection of stone, timber, &c., jutting out from wall to support weight, whence corbelled a.; (also c. block) short timber laid on wall or pier longitudinally under beam; c. table, projecting course resting on c.; (v.t. & l.) c. out, off, (cause to) project on c. (vb f. n.) d. OF. L. corbellus dim. of corvus raven. [c.]  
corand, n. J. Corvus; carrion crow; c. steps, step-like projections on sloping sides of gable. [f. OF. cor corbeil + -r]  
cord, n., & v.t. Thin rope, thick string; (Anat.) cord-like structure in animal body, as spinal, umbilical, &c. vocal &c.; cord-like rib of bone; (med.) cord, (v.t.) to join, tie (heart, &c.; also c. durry breeches or trousers; measure of cut wood (usu. 128 cub. ft.); (fig.) c. of discipline, fourfold c. of evidence, &c.; (v.t.) bind with c. (vb f. n.) d. f. corde. Lt. F. Gk korde nut, string of musical instrument. [c.]  
cordage, n. Cords, ropes, esp. in rigging of ship. [f. (as n.) & -age]  
cordate, a. Heart-shaped. [f. L. cor cordis heart. see -ATE2]  
corded, a. Bound with cords; furnished with cords; (of cloth &c.) ribbed. [-ED1]  
cordeller (-16), n. Francisco friar of strict rule (wearing knotted cord round waist). [f. cordelle dim. of CORD, see -IRR]  
cordial, a. & n. (Medicine, food, drink) that stimulates the heat (Comm.) aromatized & sweetened spirit; hearty, sincere, warm, friendly, whence cordiality &c. cordiality, a. & n. (Assisted by heat & heart.) corderillera (-ly-ve), n. Mountain ridge (one of parallel series), esp. of the Andes & same system in Central America & Mexico. [sp.]  
cordite, n. Smokeless explosive. [f. CORD (from its appearance) + -ITE1]  
corona, n. projecting course of stone in wall; chain of military posts; continuous circle of persons; (also sanitary c.) guarded line between infected & uninfeacted districts; ornamental cord or braid; (pron. as f.) ribbon of knightly order; fruit-tree pruned to grow as single stem. [f. as CORD, see -OIN]  
corduroy, n. & n. 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]  
cordwainer, n. Shoemaker (now only as guild-name &c.). [f. OF. cordwainier, as 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 coreless a. [f. L. corona dim. of corona]  
correlation, n. See CORRELATION.  
correlationist, n. Adherent of same religion. [-1]  
correspondent, n. Man proceeded against together with petitioner's wife (RESPONDENT) in divorce suit.  
corn, n. Large basket formerly used in mining; basket in which fish are kept alive in water. [cf. Du. korf, G korb, perh. f. L. corbis]  
corniceous, a. Like leather, leathery. [f. L. cornicatus (corium leather, see -ACEOUS)]  
corauder, n. Annual plant with aromatic fruit (pop. called c. seed) used for flavouring. [f. L. coriandrum f. Gk koriaamos]  
corinthian, n. & n. (Native of Corinth; Epistle to the C., book in N. T.; Arch.) C. order, one of the three Greek Orders, having bell-shaped capital with rows of acanthus leaves, whence Corinthianesque &c. [f. L. L. Gk Korinthios (Corinth, -ian) + -AN]  
cork, n. & a. 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., as c. jacket (for supporting person in water); cork screw, steel screw for drawing c. from bottle, &c.; c. cone (spirally twisted), (v.t. & l.) move spirally; c. wood, name of various light porous woods; (v.t.) stop, stop up, as, with c. blacken with burnt c. [vb f. n.] d. Sp. corche f. L. corzeta-foi bark; or f. Sp. alcornoque, etym. dub.  
corkage (-1), n. Corking, uncorking, of bottles; hotel-keeper's charge for serving wine &c. not supplied by himself. [-ED1]  
corked, a. Stopped with, blackened with burnt c.; (of wine) tasting of cork. [-ED1]  
corker, n. (slang.) Circumstance that precludes further discussion, esp. notable lie. [-KR1]  
corky, a. Cork-like; (colloq.) frivolous, lively, skittish, restive. [-Y]  
corm, n. (bot.) Bulb-like subterranean stem, solid bulb. [f. Gk kormos trunk with boughs lopped off kerid cut]  
cormo- in comb. Trunk, stem, (in terms referring to evolution of races &c.). [as prec.]  
corn, n. (bot.) Bulb-like subterranean stem, solid bulb. [c. area marinus sea-raven]  
corn1, a. 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. crack, the bird Land-rall; c. exchange (for trade in c.); c. factor, dealer in c.; c. flag, plant of genus Gladiolus; c. flour, fine-ground Indian c.; also, flour of rice or other grain; c. flower, name of various plants growing among corn (containing c. trade, esp. the English laws restricting importation, and repealed in 1846); c. rent (paid in c. or varying with price of c.). [com. Teut. f. Aryan gynom (germ. wear down), cf. L granum grain]  
corn2, v.t. Sprinkle, preserve, with salt (esp. f. pickles). [f. Prec.]  
corn3, n. Horny place esp. on feet; tread on my c., hurt my feelings. [OF. f. L. cornu horn]  
cornbrash, n. (geol.) Coarse calcareous sandstone. [corm1 + -brash rubble, etym. dub.]  
cornea (-1a), n. Transparent horny part of anterior covering of eyeball. [L. cornea (tela) horni (web)]
corneal, n. Genus including Cornelian Cherry & Common C. or Dogwood. [ult. f. L. cornu=horn + -eus]
cornelian, car-nel-ian, a.-n. Dull red or reddish-white chalcedony. [f. F. corail. etym. dub.]
corneous, a. Horn-like, horny. [L. corneus (cornu horn) + -ous]
corner, n.. & v.t. & v.l.l. Place where on verging streets edge meets; projecting angle; ech., extremely; well, round into another street, (fig.) pass critical point (in illness &c.); cut off a c., avoid it by a short cut; (slang) the &., Tattersall’s betting-roons (orig. near Hyde Park C.); hollow angle enclosed by meeting walls &c.; put (child in the &c. (as punishment); (fig.) drive into a c. (difficult position from which there is no escape); secret or remote place, as done in a c., hole, c. of c. (transactions) (underhand); region, quarter, as all the cc. of the earth; (Commerc.) buying up the whole of any stock in the market, so to act as to compel speculative sellers to buy from one to fulfill their engagements, (loosely) any combination to raise price by securing monopoly; -chisel, -punch, &c., (angular, for cutting, cleaning, &c., &c.); -stone, one in projecting angle of wall, (fig.) indispensable part, basis; (v.t.) furnish with a c., cut c., carve c. (esp. fig.), force (dealers or control (commodity)) by means of a. &c. (v.i.) form a. (in commodity). [(v.b.f. n.) f. OF. OF cornet ult. f. L. cornu horn, see ARY 1]
cornet, n. (Also cornet-a-piston(s), cornopean) brass musical instrument of trumpet class, with valves or pistons; c-player, also cornet-player. n.; conically-rolled piece of paper for groceries &c.; solo c., echo c., organ-stops. [OF. dim. of corn, cor. f. L. cornu horn]
cornet, n. White head-dress of Sister of Charity; (formerly) fifth commissioned officer in cavalry troops, who carried the colours (from obs. sense person, standard), whence cornetcy n. [f. f. cornette dim. of corne f. Rom. corona l. F. cornu horns]
cornicula, n. (Arch.) horizontal moulded projection crowning a building &c.; esp. uppermost member of entablature of an order, surmounting frieze; ornamental moulding round window-sill (window-casing); overhanging mass of hardened snow at edge of precipice. Hence cornicled 2 a. [f. f. it., etym. dub. L has corna crown, cornice -icus crow]
corniferous, a. (geol.). Producing or containing hornstone. [f. L. cornifer horn-bearing (cornu horn, see PEROSUS)]
cornish, a. Of Cornwall. [ISH 1]
cornpean. See CORNET. 1

cornstone, n. Mottled red and green limestone, subordinate bed in Old Red Sandstone formation. [corn 1]
cornucopia, n. (pl. as). Horn of plenty; goat’s horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn; ornamental vessel shaped like this; overflowing store, whence cornucopian a. [L.L. f. L. cornu cornis horn of plenty (that of the goat Amalthea by Jupiter)]
cornuted, a. Having horns or horn-like projections. [f. obs. cornute f. L. cornutus (cornu horn) + -ED]
corny, a. Of, abounding in, corn. [Y 9]
corny, a. Of, having corn. [CORNY 2 + Y 2]
cornice, n. (bot.). Whorl of leaves, separate or low, forming inner frame of flower. Hence COROLLA-CORUS A. [L. dim. of corona crown]
corollary, n. Proposition appended to one already demonstrated, as self-evident inference from it; immediate deduction; natural conse-
quence, result. [f. L. corollarium money paid for chaplet, gravitally, neat-ash (as, -ary)
corona, n. (pl. -ae). Small disk or light round sun or moon; similar disk opposite sun, ANTHELION; halo of white light seen around disk of moon in total eclipse of sun (now known to belong to sun); circular chandeliers hung from roof of a church. (Arch.) member of cornice, with broad vertical face, row of circular projection; (Anat.) various crown-like parts of body; (Bot.) appendage on top of seed or inner side of corolla. [L. crown]
coronach (chief), n. Funeral-song, dirge, in Scotch Highlands and Ireland. [ir.=Gael. coranna, (Celt. cognate p. arc a dirge, a mourning)]
coronade, n. Circlelet (esp. of gold or jewels) for the head; wreath, garland. [prob. f. AF "coronale (coroncule f. CORONA)"
coronal 2 (also ko’-). a. (Anat.) c. suture, transverse suture of skull separating frontal bone (c. bone) from parietal bones; of the crown of the head; (Bot.) of a corona. [f. L. corona (CORONA, see -AL)]
corona(d), a. (bot. & zool.). Furnished with a corona or crown-shaped part. [f. L. corona (CORONA, see -ATR 2)]
coronation, n. Ceremony of crowning sovereign, person, etc., &c.; -oath, taken by sovereign at c. [OF (as prec. -ATION)]
coroner, n. Officer of county, district, or municipality, holding inquest on bodies of persons supposed to have died by violence or accident; c. inquest, inquiry held by c.’s court as to cause of death; (orig.) officer charged with maintaining rights of private property in crown. Hence coronership n. [f. AF coroner f. corone crown, see -ER 2][8]
coronet, n. Small crown (implying dignity inferior to that of sovereign); fillet of precious materials, esp. as decorative part of woman’s head-dress; garland. [L. OF coronet dim. of corona CROWN]
coronetted, a. Wearing a coronet (esp. as belonging to peerage). [ED 2]
coromond, a. (anat.). Curved like crow’s beak (of processes of bones). [f. Gkorone + -OID (mounting)]
corozo, n. S.-American tree, allied to palms; c.-nut, its seed, from which vegetable ivory is made. [native]
corporal, a. Of the human body, as c. punishment; personal; (archaic) c. oath, one ratified by touching a sacred object. Hence corporally adv. [OF, L. corporalis (corpus-oris body, see -AL)]
corporal, -as, n. Cloth on which consecrated elements are placed during celebration of mass. [f. med. L. corporalis (palta) body cloth (as prec.); -as f. L. corporal corpus, -ales, noun. and adj.]
corporal, n. Non-commissioned officer ranking below sergeant; ship’s c., officer attending to police matters under master-at-arms. [f. var. of corporal f. L. caporal prob. f. L corporalis (as prec.) confused w. capo head]
corporal, a. Material existence; body; (pl.) bodily matters, wants, &c. [f. L. corporalis (as CORPORAL 1, see -TY)]
corporate (at), a. Forming a body politic or corporation, as c. body, body c.; c. town (having municipal rights); forming one body of many individuals of; of, belonging to, a body politic. Hence corporately adv. [f. L. corporate form into a body (corpus-oris), see -ATR 2]
corporation, n. United body of persons, esp. one authorized to act as an individual; artificial person created by charter, prescription, or act of the legislature, comprising many persons
CORRUPTIBLE

corrélātē, v.i. & t. Have a mutual relation (with, to); bring (thing) into such relation (with another). [as prec.]
corrélātīvē, a. & n. Having a mutual relation (with, to); analogous; (Gram., of words) corresponding to each other & regularly related; either of or to or with. Hence or cogn. corrélation n., corrélātīvēty n. [cor-]
corrèspond, v.i. Be in harmony (with, to); be similar, analogous, (to); agree in amount, position, &c. (to); communicate by interchange of letters (with, to). [as prec.]
corrèspondentē, v.i. & t. Be correspondent (to). [as prec., see-ENT]
corrèspondence, n. Agreement, harmony, (with, to); between two; communication by letters; letters. [as prec., see-ENCE]
corrèspondent, 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 correspondently adv. [as prec., -ENT]
corrìdor, n. Main passage in large building, in which many persons, e.g. in a passenger connecting parts of building; c. train (with narrow passage from end to end). [F, t. L. corrìdore corridor for corridoio (correre run + -orio -ory) by confus. w. corridore runner]
corrìa, n. (Sc.). Circular hollow on mountain side. [t. Gae. corrì-caulën]
corrìgèndum (-i-), n. (pl. -da). Thing to be corrected (esp. fault in printed book). [L (as correct1, -ND)]
corrîgîble, a. Capable of being corrected; (of persons) submissive, open, to correction. [F (as correct2, -BLE)]
corrîgival, p. of corrigere. [as prec., see- OULE]
corrîs, v.t. Strengthening (medicine); corrosorating (fact). [F (as foll., see-ANT)]
corrîsor, v.t. Confirm formally (law &c.); confirm (person, statement) by evidence &c. Hence or cogn. corrîsoratory, corrîsoratory, aa., corrîsoratōrē, n. [F L. corrîsoratore f. robur -oris hard wood), -ATE]
corrîsoratōrē, n. Confirmation by further evidence. [F (as prec., see-ATION)]
corrîsore, n. Native dance of Australian aborigines. [native]
corrîsode, v.t. & p. p. Corrode. [as prec., see- OULE]
corrîsive, a. & n. (Thing) tending to corrode (lit. & fig.); c. sublimate, mercuric (bl) chloride of mercury, a strong acid poison. Hence corrîsively adv., corrîsivēty n. [F (-if, -ic), as corrode, see-IV]
corrîgeratōrē, v.t. & l. Contract into wrinkles or folds (t. & l.). mark with, bind into, ridges, as corrugated iron. Hence corrugiūtâtion n. [F L. corrîgurâpare f. ruga wrinkle, -ATE]
corrugator, n. A corrugator machine or machine that produces or contracts the brow in frowning. [as prec., see-OR]corrîpt1, a. Rotten; depraved, wicked; influenced by bribery; (of language, texts, &c.) vitiated by errors or alterations. Hence corrîpulâtivity adv., corrîpulâtivity n. [F L. corrûmpere ruin, -ATE]
corrîpumpt1, v.t. & l. Infect, taint, (lit. & fig.); bribe; destroy purity of (language); (intr.) become corrupt. So corrîpumptīvē a. [f. prec., displacing earlier corrump1]
corrîputīble, a. LIABLE TO CORRUPTION, PERISHABLE; capable of moral corruption. Hence or
cogn. corruptibility n., corruptibly adj. [F.变得更腐败 (CORRUPT + -BL)]
coarse, a. (1) Poor quality; coarseness; moral degradation; use of corrupt practices (bribery etc.); perversion (of language etc.) from its origin; (2) Opt. Art. Tint.
to rock to find direction of lode. [f. Corn. cothas stean dropped tin]

ostermonger, n. Man who sells fruit, fish, &c., from barrow in street. [COSTARD]

ostive, a. With confined bowels, constipated. [fig.] Rigidly. Hence ostiveness n. [f. O.Gk costis, -otis, bowels + -n尼斯, nature, disposition, condition]

ostibly, a. Of great value; expensive. Hence ostliness n. [-ly]

ostmarly, n. Aromatic perennial plant, formerly used in medicine & for flavouring ale. [OE cost t. t. Gk kostos (+St) Mary]

ostory, n. Story. 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. [vib. f. n.], t. It. costume l. Consuetaudinem custom

ostimize, -a, -n. Maker of dealer in, costumes. [F (-ter), t. costumer (costume)]

osity (-zil), -zily, -zyn. & a. Comfortable, snug, (of person or place); (n.) canopied corner seat for two (cf. F causeuse), tea, egg, c., quilted covering to retain heat in tepol, egg. Hence ostily adv., ostiveness n. [f]

osture, n. Suitable, for catering, for shelter, as bell, sheep, c.; (poet.) cottage; (v.t.) put (sheep) in. [vib. f. n.], OE, It. Outeut. -kolum

ot, m. (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., t. Hind. khaf bedstead, bh]

ot, a. Abrbr. of poll.

otangent, n. (trig). Tangent of complement of given angle (abbr. cot.). [co-]

ot, n. Shed, stall, shelter, esp. for animals, as dove, hen, sheep, c. [OE, parallel to cot.]


otere, -iri, n. Circle, set, of persons associated by exclusive interests; select circle in society. [f, orig. association of country people, f. cotter cottan, see -ery]

othanous, n. Buskin, thick-soled boot of Athenian tragic actor (also fig., of elevated style &c.). [l. t. Gk kothornos]

otidial, a. C. line on map (connecting places at which high water occurs at same time). [co-]

otillion, otillion (F), n. Name of several dances; music for those. [F, from petit cocor, chicky; c.-times, for villagerer, &c.

ottage, n. Inhabitant of a cottage. [ER] 1

ottar, -er, n. Scotch peasant occupying cottages on farm, and labouring on farm at fixed rate when required. = COTTIER, [F. med. L colarius (cota cote, see -ary)]

ottar, n. Key, wedge, bolt, for securing part of machinery &c.; c.-pin, pin to keep c. in place. [l]

ottar, n. Cottager; Irish peasant holding under c. tenure (letting of land in small portions at rent fixed by competition). [OF as cottar]

ottar, n. White downy fibrous substance clothing seeds of c.-plant, used for making cloth, thes.; c., bread spun from c. yarn (also seving-c.); cloth made of c. -cane, compressed c. seed as food for cattle; c.-grass, kinds of plant with white silky hairs; c. lord, magnet of c. (trade.; c.-spiner, 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 weaving; c. yarn, c. prepared for weaving into fabrics. Hence ottory a. [F. t. Ospr. coton f. Arab. qutus]

ottoman, a. Agreed, harmonize, (together, with each other): c.-up, make friendly advances (to or abs.); become attached to. [f. prec.

ottomonocracy, n. The magnates of the cotton trade. [COTTON + -O + CRACY]

cotyledon, n. Primary leaf in embryo of higher plants, seed-leaf; genus of plants including many large trees & shrubs. [Gk koton (cotton) + legon cup-shaped cavity (kotyled cup)

cotyledonous, a. Having cotyledons. [rus]

coytloid, a. (anat.). Cup-shaped. [Gk kotylıdes (kotyled cup, see -oid)

couch, n. Bed; thing one sleeps on; lounge like sofa, but with half-back and head and end only; (Mailing) bed in which grain germinates after steeping. [f. F couche (as foll.)]

couch, n. (kowsh), v.t. & i. Lay oneself down (now only in p.p.); (Mailing) lay (grain) on floor to germinate; lower (spear &c.) to position of attack; remove (cataact); also c. person, personal; c. -way, for calact, c. -way, express thought of &c. (as words); veal (meaning under words); (of animals) lie (esp. in hair); crouch, cower; lie in ambush. [f. F couche f. L collocare place]

cough, n. (kw-, koo-), n. (More usu. c. gras) kind of grass with long creeping roots, a common weed. [var. of quire]

couchant, a. (herald.), [f. Of animals] lying with body resting on legs and head raised. [f. part. as COUGH]


cough (kwf, kof), n. Act of coughing; tendency to cough, diseased condition of respiratory organs. [f. foll.]

cough, n. (as prec.), v.t. & i. Expel air from lungs with violent effort and noise produced by abrupt opening of glottis; (trans.) c. out, up, eject by, say with, cough; c. down, silence (speaker) by coughing. [ME cophen; OE has cophetan; cf. MDu. cuchen, Du. kuchen, cough, G kuchen pant; all imit.]

could. See CAN

coulisse (koobili), n. Side-scene in theatre; space between two of these; groove in which stage move. [f. F. Of couliss l. colaticius (colare flow)

coulflor (kolflawar), n. Steep gorge on mountain side. [f]

coulomb (koolemb), m. Quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by current of one ampere. [de C., French physicist]

coultier, (ko-), c., iron blade fixed in front of share in plough. [OE, culler f. L culter]

coumarin, n. Aromatic crystalline substance found in seeds of Tonka bean &c. [f. F coumarine (cumarone, name in Guiana of Tonka bean, see -ine]

counsellor (kow-,), n. Ecclesiastical assembly, &c. ocumenical, diocesan, c.; (N.T.) Jewish Sanhedrin; admiral; ord. deliberative assembly, as (Hist.) Great C., of tenants-in-chief & great ecclesiastics (last summoned in 1869), CABINET c.; body of councillors, as privy c., C. of State (of foreign countries); body of acting 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;
c.-board, table at which c. sits, in session; c.-chamber, -house, (in which c. meets). (1) in c. session, a continuing coexistence, or meeting (c. of the church); (2) f. Of c.-concil. f. L. consilium advisory body, COUNSEL: E confused the two words; acc. to mod. different. begun in 16th c. council = any deliberative body, counsel = act of counselling, advice, &c. 
counsellor, n. Member of a council. Hence counsellorship n. [16th-c. different. f. COUNSELLOR] counsellor(kow)-n. Consultation; take c., consult (with or abs.) advice; adv. [Theol.] c. of perfection, infliction (orig. of Christ or Apostles) not regarded as universally binding (Matt. xix. 21); pl. counsel, plans, purport, meaning; (fig.) body of legal advisers in cause; barrister; King's, Queen's, C. (abbr. K.C., Q.C.), c. to the crown, taking precedence of ordinary barristers. [f. Of consulat. f. L. consilium f. salutem = Skr. sarv- do deliberative body, plan, of COUNCIL] counsel(v)-f. (v.l.). Advise (person to) recommend (thing, that). [f. F conseiller L. consilire (L.-art., as prec.)
counsellor, n. Advisor; also c.-at-law advising barrister (now only in Ireland). [f. Of conseiller, -cor, L. consiliorum (em); as prec., or c.-advice (kow)]. Counsellor(kow)-n. Counting; sum total; (Law) each charge in an indictment; (H. of Commons) c.-out, adjournment when fewer than 40 members are present. [f. Of conte L. computum (as foll.)]
count, v.l. & i. Enumerate, reckon up: represent in number: c. up, find the sum of c.-out, count while taking from a stock; c. out the House, procure adjournment (as prec.); include in reckoning; consider (a thing) to be (so & so); c. upon, expect confidently; be included in reckoning, as that does not c.; c. for, be worth much &c.; (Sc.) c. kins (with), be demonstrated related to (to). [f. Of count computer]
count(kow)-n. Foreign noble correspondent to earl; c.-palatine. Hence counanship n. [f. Of conte L. comitum (nom. -mes) companion] countenance(kow)-n. Expression of face, as change one's c. (from emotion), keep one's c., maintain one's c., etc. look in the face; exposure, as put out of c., discon- c. (person) in c. (usu. by show of support). [f. Of countenance bearing, aspect, f. L. continenta (as contain, see -ENCE)
countenance(v), v.l. Sanction (act); encourage (person, practice, person in practice). [f. Of contemner (as prec.)
counter, n. Small (usu. round) piece of metal, ivory, &c., used for keeping account in games, esp. cards; imitation coin; banker's table; table in shop on which money is counted out & across which goods are delivered: c.-counterf(air) t. f. Computer (as computer, see -ORY)]
counter, n. Part of horse's breast between shoulders and under neck; curved part of stern of ship. [perh. f. COUNTER]
counter, n. (fencing). Circular parry in which f. counter is made to meet the position while the point describes a circle. [f. F. contre COUNTER] counter, n. (shoemaking). Back part of shoe or boot round heel. [abstr. of COUNTERFORT]
counter, a. Opposed; opposite; duplicate. [arising f. comb. w. COUNTER]
counters, n. Numerals, words, numbers, contradict; (Chess) meet with counter move; (Boxing) give (opponent, or abs.) return blow while parrying; partly f. ENCOUNTER, partly f. COUNTER-
counter, adv. In the opposite direction, as a.m., run, go, c. (i.e. to direction taken by game); contrary, as act, go, c. (to instructions &c.). [f. F. contre see foll.]
counter-act, v.t. contest, resist. [f. Contre f. L. contra] f. L. contra as against, in return, orig. in words f. OF, or f. It., but now a living prefix of vb., nouns, adj., and adv., with sense (1) reciprocation, opposition, frustration, rivalry, (2) opposite position or direction, (3) correspondence, match, (of things having naturally two opposite parts), (1) duplicate, substitute (f. COUNTER)
counteract, v.t. hinder, defeat, by contrary action; neutralize. Hence counter-action n., counteractive a. [COUNTER-(1)] counter-agent, n. Countering agent or force. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-balance, n. & v.t. Weight balancing another; (v.t.) act as c. to. [COUNTER-(1)] counterblast, n. vigorous declaration against something. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-clock, n. Layer of dry material between joints of floor. [COUNTER-(4)]
counter-change, v.t. & i. Interchange; chequer; (intr.) change places or parts. [f. F. counterchanger (see)]
countercharge, n. Charge in opposition to another, charge against accuser. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-check, n. Check that opposes a thing; check that operates against another. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-claim, n. Claim set up against another; claim set up by defendant in suit. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-clockwise. See CLOCK.
counterfeit(a) (-it.-et), a. & n. (Thing) made in imitation, not genuine, (of coins, writings, persons, &c.). [f. Of counterfeit, fait, p.p. of contre-faire t. f. med. L. CONTRA/FACERE make)
counterfeit(b) (-it.-et), v.t. Imitate; forge (coin, bank-notes, hand-writing); simulate (feelings); (fig.) resemble closely. [f. prec.]
counterfoil, n. Complemental part of bank cheque, official receipt, &c. with note of particulars, from counterfoil. [COUNTER-(8)]
counterfort, n. Buttress supporting wall or terrace. [f. F. contrefort (COUNTER-, FORT)]
counter-irritant, n. Thing used to produce surface irritation and thus counteract disease (also fig.). So counter-irritation n. [COUNTER-(1)]
countermand, v.t., & n. Revoke (command); recall (person, forces, &c.) by contrary order; cancel order for (goods &c.); (in.) order revoking previous one. [f. Of contremander (er) n. & vb. f. med. L. CONTRA/MANDARE order]
countermark, n. Additional mark, for greater security [f. OF c. market, after sale of goods belonging to several merchants; hallmark added to that of the maker. [f. F. contre-marque, see COUNTER-(3) & MARK] countermine, n., & v.t. & i. (Mill.) mine made to intercept that of besiegers; submarine mine sunk to explode enemy's mines by its explosion; (fig.) counterplot; (v.t.) oppose by c.; (v.l.) make a c. [COUNTER-(1)]
counter-mure, n. Wall raised within or behind another as reserve defence. [f. F. contre- mur (COUNTER-(2), mur f. L. murus wall)]
counterpart, n. Former covering of bed, coverlet, quilt. [f. obs. counterpoint f. OF contrepointe corrupt. of cuitepointe f. L. culcita puncta stitched quilt; assim. to PANE in obs. sense cloth]
counterpart, n. Duplicate; person, thing;
forming natural complement to another; opposite part of indenture. [COUNTER(-9)]

counterplot, n. & v.t. Plot contrived to defeat another; (v.t.) frustrate by c., devise c. against. [COUNTER(-1)]

counterpoint, n. (musk.). Melody added as accompaniment to a system melody; art, mode of adding melodies as an accompaniment according to fixed rules; double c. (in which the melodies can be placed in any order above or below one another). [f. OF contrepoint f. med. L contrapunctum pricked opposite, i.e. to the original melody (pangere puncto - pricked)]

counterbalance, v.t. Counterbalancing; thing of equivalent force &c. on opposite side; equilibrium. [f. OF contrapoids (contre COUNTER(-1) + pois f. L pensum weight)]

counterpoise, v.t. Counterbalance; compensate; bring into, keep in, equilibrium (lit. & fig.). [f. OF contrepeser (contre COUNTER(-1) + peser f. L pensere asimil. to prec.)]

counter-reformation, n. Reformation running counter to another, esp. that in Church of Rome following on Protestant Reformation. [COUNTER(-1)]

counterstap, n. (fortif.). Outer wall or corner of ditch, supporting covered way. [f. F contre-carc berceau SCARP]

countermand, n. 1. Watchword, pass-word, given to all men on guard (cf. parol); mark used for identification &c. [f. OF contremsign (see COUNTER(-8) & SIGN)]

countermand, v.t. & l. Add signature to (document already signed); ratify. [f. OF contra signer (as prec.)]

countersign, v.t. Bevel off (top of hole) to receive head of screw or bolt; sink (screw-head) in such hole. [COUNTER(-9)]

counter-sign, n. (pl. -signs). Part for, singer (with male voice higher than tenor, alto. [f. obs. F contre-tenor (see CONTRA- & TENOR)]

counterval, v.t. & l. Counterbalance; avail against. [f. OF contravaloir f. L CONTRA valere]

counterwork, n. & v.t. & l. (Mil.) Work raised in opposition to those of enemy; (gen.) opposing work; (v.t.) counteract, frustrate; (v.t.l.) work in opposition. [COUNTER(-1)]

counsiess, n. Wife, widow, of count or earl; lady ranking with count or earl in her own right. [f. OF contre tesse f. LL contracta fem. of contravellor]

counting-house, n. Building, room, devoted to keeping accounts; office.

countless, a. Too many to count. [-LESS]

counterflied, -fried, a. Rural, rustic, in appearance, manners, &c. [p.p. of country, c. little used (COUNTRY + -fry)]

country, 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; appeal to the c. (body of electors); c. cousin, relation of counterfeited manners or appearance; c.-house, -heat, 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 inhabited districts, c. and town; c. f. LL contrata land lying opposite (CONTRA)]

country dance, n. Any rural or native English dance, esp. those in which couples stand face to face in two long lines. [COUNTRY + DANCE, perverted to contra dance &c.]

countryman, n. (fem. countrywoman).

Man of one's own (or a specified) country; person living in rural parts.

country (kow.-). 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. corporate, city, town, ranking as administrative c.; c. borough, one of over 50,000 inhabitants ranking (since 1898) as administrative c.; c. council, representative governing body of the local c. esp. for recovery of small debts, which c. council (colloq.), sue in this; c. family (with ancestral seat in a c.); c. town, chief town in county. [f. OF cunté f. L comitatus (as COUNT, see -ATE)]

coup (kôp). n. Notable or successful strike or move; (Billsiards) direct holing of ball; c. état (déchéance), violent or illegal change in government; c. de grâce (de grâces), finishing stroke; c. de main (F.), sudden vigorous attack; c. d'ail (F.), comprehensive glance, general view. [f. f. L. colpus f. L. Gk kolaphos blow]

coupé (kôp), n. Four-wheeled closed carriage for two inside; c. coupé (in a hotel), compartment at end of railway carriage. [f. p.p. of couper cut, as noun]

couplé (1), n. Leash for holding two hounds together, whence (fig.) go hunt, run, in cc.; pair, brace, esp. of hunting dogs; wedded or engaged pair; pair of partners in dance; a c. of two; one of a pair of rafters; (Dynam.) pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions. [f. OF coupe f. L COPULA]

couplé (2), v.t. & l. Fasten, link, together (esp. dogs in pairs); connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; unite, bring together, (persons); couple (f. & l.); associate in thought or speech (two things together, one with another); (intr.) unite sexually. [f. OF copler (as prec.)]

coupler, n. In vbl senses; esp. contrivance for connecting two manuals, or manual with pedals, or two keys, of organ. [prec. -ER]

couplet, n. Pair of successive lines of verse. [f. dim. of COUPLE]

coupling, n. In vbl senses; esp. link connecting two railway carriages; contrivance for connecting parts of machinery. [-ING]

coupon (kôpôn, or as F). n. Detachable ticket entitling holder to periodical payments of interest, servants, &c. (adv. administrative division &c. &c.; [f. =piece cut off (COUPER, see COPE, -ON)]

courage (kôr'jûr), n. Bravery, boldness, as take, pluck up, lose, c.; Dutch c. (induced by drinking); c. of one's opinions, c. to act up to them. [OF (cuer f. L cor heart, see -AEUL)]

courageously, adv. courageous (kôr'jûrs), a. Brave, fearless. Hence courageously adv. courageously adv. [f. OF Courageus f. prec., see -OTS]

courier (kôr'jûr), n. Servant employed to make travelling arrangements on continent; title of newspapers, as Liverpool C.; running messenger. [(1) ME coufoir f. OF corf; (2) LL currie f. it. corriere (corre run f. L currere)]

course (kôrfs, koors). n. Onward movement; pursuit of game esp. hares with (gray)hounds; direction taken, as hold, take, change, one's c. ship's c., a dangerous c. (line of conduct), c. of trade, c. of nature, c. of events, c. of one's career, c. of nature (pl. erit c.(behaviour); ground on which race is run (also race-c.); channel in which water flows: watercourse; c. of EXCHANGE; career; series (of lectures &c.); each of successive divisions of meal; continuous layer of stone &c. in building;
(Naut.) fore, main, -c, fore, main, -sail; by c. of, according to ordinary procedure. 2. (a) & c. to, the front of; (b) c. naturally matter of c., natural thing. 1 (1) f. F. court L. currisus -us (as prec.); (2) f. C. course fem. noun f. L. p.p., of -ade.

course 1, v.t. & i. Pursue (game, as prec.); run about, run, (esp. of liquids); give (horse) a run, course to. 2. f. C. courser n. (poteit. Swift horse. 2. f. OF. courtier 2. f. L. curserius (curris CURSE, see ANY 1); orig. -warhorse, charger.

court 1 (koort), n. (Also courtyard) space enclosed by walls or buildings; (Camb. Univ.) college or house as a unit, or the system of an Establishment, building, museum, &c., open to the general roof; confined yard opening off street; enclosed quadrangular area, open or covered, for games, as tennis, justices, -c.; plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis; sovereign's residence; his establishment and retinue; the body of courtiers; sovereign and his councillors as ruling power, as C. of St James's (British sovereign's c.); assembly held by sovereign, state reception; High C. (assembly of Parliament; assembly of judges or other persons acting as tribunal, as of law, law-c., as of justice, as of judicature, court; court (or staff) of police, C. of ADMIRALTY, common places, equity, &c.; place, hall, in which justice is administered; out of c., (of plaintiff and fig. of arguments) not entitled to be heard; (meeting of) qualified members of company or corporation; (in some friendly societies) lodge; attention paid to one of whose favour, affection, interest, is sought, as pay c. to; c.-card (orig. coal-card), king, queen, knave; c.-guide, directory containing (theoretically) names of those who have been presented at c.; c.-martial, judicial c. of military or naval officers, (v.t.) by try this; drummed c.-martial (held round upright drum in time of war); c.-plaster, sticking-plaster for cuts &c. (formerly used by ladies at c. for face-patches). 2. f. OF court f. L. (oc) (court (nom. -en), yard, c., the senses of assembly, judicial court, by confus. in F with L curie) 3. (c.) court to: to make love to (as abs.); entice (person, into, to, from, &c.); seek to win (applause &c.); invite (inquiry &c.). [prec.]

courtly, adj., courtliness n. (As of corticis; as prec. & ano-an). 2. adj., courteous, courtly (from c. court 1); see -es, assim. to wds in -ous.


courtesy, n. Courteous behaviour or disposition; by c., by favour, not of right; c. of, having no pretension to; (Law) c. of England, Scotland, husband's tenure after wife's death of certain kinds of property inherited by her; =CUTTY. 2. (f. Of cortesie =It. cortesia (cortesie Corteogus). 3. courtier (kor.), n. Attendant at, frequenter of, sovereign or court. 4. prob. f. Of courteig, L. cortigere vb (corteig court 1) (courtly, kor.), adj. Polished, refined, in manner; obsequious, flattering. Hence courtliness n. [-ly].

courtly n., Courting, wooing, with view to marriage. 2. (f. F. courtier, L. cupiditatem (as prec. & see -ure).
courtship, n. Courting, wooing, with view to marriage. 2. (f. F. courtoisie (as prec. & see -ure).
cousin (kuzn), n. (Also first c., c. german of, child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child, my first (second &c.) c. once (twice &c.) removed, my first (second &c.) child (grandchild &c.), also, my parent's (grandparent's &c.) child. 2. (esp. as prec. & see -ure).
cousinship (skou-eship), n., cousinly 1, adv. 2. (f. L. conobritus, -na, f. soror sister) by mother's side; cousin 2., n. Cousin second cousin or cok; sheltered recess; (Arch.) concave arch, esp. of ceiling. [com. Teut.; OE co/a].
cove 1, v.t. Arch (esp. ceiling at junction with wall; slope (fireplace sides) inwards. [prec.]
cove 2., n. (slang). Fellow, chap. [thieves']
covenant (ku-v), n. & v.t. & i. Compact, bargain; (Law) contract under seal, clause of this; (bibl.) compact between God and the Israelites, as are of the c., land of the c. (Canaan); Solomon League and C. (establishing Presbyterianism in England and Scotland, 1643); (v.t. & i.) agree with person for thing, to do, that. 1. (vb n.) OF, part. of convenire, see CONVENI.
covenanted, a. Bound by a covenant, esp. of Indian Civil servants (the c. service). [kuv]
covenanter, n. One who covenants, esp. (Sc. Hist.) adherent of the National Covenant, (for SOLEMN; see COVENANT.)
coventry (also ku-v), n. Town in Warwickshire; send person to C., refuse to associate with him.
cover 1, v.t. Overspread, overlay, with cloth, lid, &c., also fig. with disgrace &c.; strew thoroughly (with); lie over, be a covering to; extend over, occup., the surface to protect; covering letter, explanatory one with enclosure; (of fortress, guns, &c.) command (territory); conceal (feelings &c.); c. with gun, present gun at; (Mill, Cricket) stand behind (front rank man, manufacturer, player to stop balls he misses; c. point, fielder behind point, his place); include, comprise; suffice to defray (expenses); protect by insurance; (of stallion) copulate with; c. in, complete the covering of, fill in (grave &c.) with earth; c. up, conceal, esp. by wrapping up. Hence covering 1, n. [f. OF cover f. L.co(n)vertere (as prec. & see -tore)]
cover, n. Thing that covers; lid; binding of book; either board of this, as from c. to c.; wrapper, envelope, of letter, as address person under c. to another; hiding-place, shelter; screen, pretence, as under (the) c. of humility; disguise or undergrowth sheltering game. 2. (Commerce) funds to meet debt; or secure against contingent loss; plate, napkin, &c., laid for each person at table. [f. prec.]
coveret, -n., n. Counterpane, quilt; covering. [earlier coveret, perh. L. OF "cover-tit" (as cover 1, -tit bed)].
coveret, n. (Of threat, glance, &c.) secret, disguised. Hence coveretsly adv. [OF (as cover 1)]
coverit, -n., n. Shelter, esp. thicket hiding game; c. coat, short light overcoat. [f. OF coverit p.p. as n. (COVER 1)]
coverte, n. Covering, cover; shelter; condition of married woman under husband's protection. [OF (as COVER 1, see -ure)]
covesetous, a. Eagerly desirous (of another's property &c.); covetous, covetous. 2. adv., covesetously n. [f. OF covetous (as prec. & see -ure)].
covey (kuv), n. Brood of partridges; family, party, set. [f. Of covey 1. covey hatch f. L. cubare, see -ade].
COVIN

covin (kův), n. Conspiracy, collusion. [OF. f. LL. consenium. f. consensu one who comes together with others (as CONVENI)]

coving, n. Arched piece of building; (pl.) curved sides of fire-place. [OCE' 3 + INGL]

cow, n. (pl. cows, archaic kine). Female of any bovine animal, esp. of the domestic species; female of the calf; (arch. speckled calves) f. see, dce. c-bane, water hemlock; c-boy, boy in charge of cc., (U. S.) man in charge of grazing cattle on ranch; c-catcher (U. S.), apparatus fixed in front of locomotive engine to remove cattle & other obstructions; c-bach, (1) sea-cow, (2) Indian & American, (3) of the ocean; c-eye, the upper & lower eyes; c-grass, wild species of Trestil; c-heel, foot of cow or ox stowed to jelly; cowherd, one who tends cc. at pasture; c-hide, (leather, whip, made of) c-hide; cow itch, = COWAGE; c-free, S. American tree with milk-like juice. Hence cowish a. [com. Teut. OE cuit f. OE Tous kous f. Aryan cowus (Skr. goas, Gk bos, L bov)]

cow², v.t. Intimdate. [perh. f. ON KUGA]

cowage, cow-wh. (-i). n. Tropical plant with stingling hairs on pod. [f. Hind. kawatch]

coward, n. & a. Faint-hearted, pusillanimous, (person). Hence cowardliness, cowardly. [f. L. crasvis = A r. crasvis f. L. crassus (tall) L. cvasa, cunia (stem) L. cvasa, cunia (stem)]

courteous, n. Faint-heartedness; moral c., fear of disapproval. [t. OF courtise (as prec. see -i2)]

cower, v.t. Stand, squat, in bent position; crouch, esp. from fear. [etyl. dub.; cf. Icel. kvar sleep, Da. kuare squat; also O kawern]

cowl, n. Monk's hooded garment; hood of this; hood-shaped covering of chimney or ventilating shaft. Hence cowled a. (i) OE cwpelte f. LL. cucula f. L. cucullus hood of cloak; (2) OE desole cogn. w. Du. kusel, conn. w. Icel. kof cowl]

cowl², soul, n. Tub for water, esp. one with two ears, carried by two men on c-staff. [prob. f. T. Cowelle (dis. dim. of cupa)

cow-pox, n. Disease on teats of cows, communicated to human beings by vaccination. [f. Icel. kvas, kvas l. the origin; kvas l. the origin; kvas l. the origin; kvas l. the origin]"Swede found in Indian Ocean, used as money in Africa & S. Asia; the animal; kinds of gasteropod including common c. of British coast. [f. Hind. kaar]

cow-slip, n. Wild plant growing in pastures, with fragrant yellow lowers; c-tee, wine, (made from cow-dung (c-cow + lypse slimy substance))

coxa, n. Hip. Hence COXAL. [L]

coxcomb (-om), n. Conceited showy person. Hence Coxcombish, (mal-1) a. (=cock's comb; orig. esp. worn by) professional fool

coxod, n. Spoon, conch, (act.) FOPPERY, behavioeur of a ccoxcomb. [HY]

cowsin (kőw'sin, kő'sin), n. (abbr. coz). Helmsman of boat; person on board ship permanently in charge of, & (unless superior officer is present) commanding, boat & crew. Hence cow'sininess, n. cow'sinship n. [earlier coxswain (cock = COCKBOAT + SWAIN), cf. BOATSWAIN]

coky. See COKY.

coky, a. Modest, shy, (usu. of girl); of (place) secluded; c. of, backward, reserved, in speech & fece. Hence covery's ad. COYYNESS n. [f. F. coit (fem. côte) f. L. A QUIET]

coyote (köy'tół, -yö't), n. N. American prairie-wolf. [Mex. Sp. f. Mex. coyote]

coz (kůz), n. (archaic). Abbr. of COUSIN.

coze, v.t. & n. [Have a chat. [vib. prob. F. CAUSER; influenced by COBY]

COZEN (ků'zn), v.t. Cheat, defraud, (of, out of); beguile (into doing). Hence COZENAGE 3 n. [f]

cozy, a. See COZY.

CRAB, n. Kinds of ten-footed crustacean, esp. edible species found near most seas-coasts; zodiacal constellation, Cancer; machine (orig. used in crabbing claws) f. see, deel, c-bane, water hemlock; c-boy, boy in charge of cc., (U. S.) man in charge of grazing cattle on ranch; c-catcher (U. S.), apparatus fixed in front of locomotive engine to remove cattle & other obstructions; c-bach, (1) sea-cow, (2) Indian & American, (3) of the ocean; c-eye, the upper & lower eyes; c-grass, wild species of Trestil; c-heel, foot of cow or ox stowed to jelly; cowherd, one who tends cc. at pasture; c-hide, (leather, whip, made of) c-hide; cow itch, = COWAGE; c-free, S. American tree with milk-like juice. Hence cowish a. [com. Teut. OE cuit f. OE Tous kous f. Aryan cowus (Skr. goas, Gk bos, L bov)]

CRAB², v.t. & l. (Of hawks) scratch, claw, fight with, (each other or others) & (colloq.) cry down, pull to pieces. [prob. = LG as proc.]

CRAB¹, n. (Also) a. Apple, wild apple (fruit & tree); sour person. [f]

crabbed, a. Cross-grained, perverse; churlish, irritable; (of writings or authors) ruggedly intricate, difficult to make out; (of handwriting) ill-formed & hard to decipher; sour, harsh.

crab's nest, n. [CRAB² + ED, & influenced in sense by CRAB²]

CRACK, n. & a. Sudden sharp noise (of whip, rifle, thunder); c. of doom, thunder-peak of Day of Judgment; sharp blow, as a c. on the head; in a c. in a moment; (archaic, slang) boast, lie; (Sc. & North.) brsk talk, (pl.) news; fissure formed by breakage; partial fracture (the parts still holding together); good player, horse, &c.; burglar; house-breaking: (adj., colloq.) first-rate; c-brained, crazy. [f. foll. not in OE]

crack², v.t. & l. (Cause to) make sharp noise, as a whip, snake or butcher's cut; c. up, praise; break (nut, skull, &c.) with sudden sharp report; c. a bottle, empty, drink it; (slang) c. a crib, break into a house, break (t. & l.) without complete separation of parts; voice cracks, is cracked, (becomes dissolvent, esp. at age of puberty); damage, ruin, (credit &c.); (p. p. CRACKED) c. crazed, (made mad, wild). Fierce wind. [com. Teut. OE crahamian, Du. kraaken, Gk kraken]

cracker, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: firework exploding with sharp report; explosive bon-bon; instrument for cracking, as nut-c.; thin hard biscuit; smash, breakdown; (school slang) lie. [ER+] c.-crack, n. & v.}

crackle, v.t. & n. Emit slight cracking sound; (m.) such sound, (also c.china, -glass, -ware) china, glass, with appearance of minute cracks. [n. vb. CRACK² + LKR]}

cracking, n. In vbl senses; also, crisp skin of roast pork. [prec. + ING]

crackned, n. Light crisp kind of biscuit. [prob. f. F. Craquelin]

crackman, n. Burglar. [CRACK¹, MAN]

cracky, a. Full of cracks; apt to crack; (colloq.) crazy. [f.]

cranky, a. Noun suffix, added to Gk stems (and as -ocracy to E. dws), meaning 'rule of, ruling body of class influential by' this democracy = popular government, the d. = the lower classes as political power; plutocracy = government by the rich, the p. those whose wealth gives them the power; so cothenocracy &c. [f. F. Cratie, fl. fl. Katia (krah-tie, krä-tie) CRADLE, n. & v. l. Bed, cot, for infant, mounted on rockers; from the c. from infancy; (fig.) place in which thing is nurtured in earliest stage, as of an art, of a nation; framework resembling c., esp. (Naut. that on which ship
crafe, v.t. & i. Move with crane; stretch (neck), stretch neck, like crane; c. of, pull up at, shrink from, (hedge, difficulty). [f. prec.]
crafter, n. -er. -er. -or, -ist. -ist. -ist.
cranial, a. [med. L. f. G kranaion skull]
cranial, i., & v.t. Part of axis bent at right angles to the vertebrae in running.
crane, i. -er. -er. -ist. -ist.
cranial, n. (pl. -ia). Bones enclosing the brain; bones of the whole head, skull. Hence cranial, a.

[Com. Teut.; OE craf; G Kraf strength]

[prob. Celt. & c. Ir. craf]
crafter, n. Slow or rugged rock; crag, an.
craggy, a. as craggy, a.
crags, n. (geol.). Deposits of shelly sand found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex. [perh. = prec.]
crack, n. & i. Kinds of bird including corn-cr.; cry of the corn-cr.; (u. t.) utter this.
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; c. full, as full as cramping can make it; (n.) cramp, cramping for examination, (slang) lie. (in n. & i. v. O.E. crammian f. crimmian insert, c. OHG krinnich, pinch)
crambo, n. Game in which one player gives word to which each of the others must find rhyme; dunci, game in which one side must guess word agreed upon by other side, who represent rhymes to it in a dummy. [prob. f. L crambere repetita cabbage served up again]
crammer, n. In vb senses: one who cram (esp. pupils); lie. [-er]
cram, n. Contraction of muscles from sudden chill, strain, &c.; c.-fish, electric ray, torpedo. [f. Of O. F. crame f. same root as cram]
cram, v.t. & i. (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.]
cram, a. Hard to make out, as c. word, handwriting; contracted, cramped. Hence crampiness, n. [f. CRAMP or Of crampe a.]
cramp, v.t. Affect with cramp; confine narrow (also c.-ine; i.e. restrict freedom &c. with c.), fasten with cramp. Hence crampedness, n. [f. CRAMP or Of crampe a.]
cramp, n. Metal hook, grappling-iron; iron plate with spikes for walking on ice &c. [f. F. LL. cramponem, nom. -o, f. root of cram]
cramp, n. (Sc.). Measure for fresh herrings (fij gal.). [f.]
cramp, a. Use of crane; dues paid for this. [CRANE + AGR]
crane, a. Small dark-red acid berry, fruit of dwarf shrub native of Britain, N. Europe, N. America. [recent in E. th. N. Amer. colonists f. L. grana]
crane, i. Cramming with weeds long with long legs, neck, and bill; machine for moving heavy weights; siphon; (also water-c.) tube for supplying water to locomotive; c.-fjy, daddy-long-legs; c.-bill, various species of geranium. [OE cran, c. Du. kraan, G kranich]
crane, a. as above; hence -er, -er, -or, -ist, -ist.
crane, v.t. & i. Move with crane; stretch (neck), stretch neck, like a crane; c. of, pull up at, shrink from, (hedge, difficulty). [f. prec.]
crane, v.t. -or, -ist. -ist. -ist. -ist.
cranium, n. (pl. -ia). Bones enclosing the brain; bones of the whole head, skull. Hence cranial, a.
crane, v.t. & i. Move with crane; stretch (neck), stretch neck, like a crane; c. of, pull up at, shrink from, (hedge, difficulty). [f. prec.]
crane, v.t. & i. Move with crane; stretch (neck), stretch neck, like a crane; c. of, pull up at, shrink from, (hedge, difficulty). [f. prec.]
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crane, v.t. -er. -er. -er. -or, -ist.
cranial, n. (pl. -ia). Bones enclosing the brain; bones of the whole head, skull. Hence cranial, a.
CRAVEN

CRAWEN, a. & n. Cowardly, abst. (person); cory, surrender. Hence CRAWENLY adv. (I) CRAWEN, n. Count of birds or insects. [ME crawe cogn. w. D. kruak neck]

crawfish. See CRAWFISH.

craw1, n. Pen in shallow water for fish, turtles, &c.; = KRAAL. [f. DU. KRAAL]

craw2, v.t. & n. Move slowly, dragging body along the ground, soil, &c.; crawl, kneel; walk, move, slowly; creep (objectively); (of ground &c.) be alive with crawling things; feel creepy sensation, whence CRAWLY a.; (n.) crawling. [in f. vb prob. f. Norse; cf. DU. kraaie crawl, Sw. krawga grope]

crawling, a.; v.b. in vb senses; esp., cab moving slowly in search of fare.

crayfish, craw-, n. Small lobster-like fresh-water crustacean; spiny lobster. [ME & OF creuse f. O.HG. cregis f. same st. as CRAB]

cray-on (or as F), & v.t. Stick, pencil, of coloured chalk or other material for drawing; carbon point in electric arc lamp; (v.t.) draw with, (fig.) sketch. [(n.) F (creuse f. L creta chalk, see -CON) (vb) F F crayonner]

crazy, v.t., & n. Render insane (usu. in p.p.); produce small cracks on (pottery); (intr.) have such cracks; (n.) insane fancy, mania, crazy notions. (v.t.) break, part, or crumble; (perh., direct or thr. OF decraer = decraser) f. Sw. krasa

crazing, n. In vb senses; c.-mill (for crushing thin ore). [-ING2]

crazy, a. (Of ship, building, &c.) unsound, shaky; sickly; insane, mad. Hence CRAZYLY adv., CRAZINESS n. [CRAZE + -Y]

creak, n. & v.t. Harsh strident noise, as of unrolled hinge, new boots, &c.; (v.t.) make this. Hence CREAKY a. [prob. imit.]

cream1, n. Oily part of milk, which gatherns on top of milk; (usu. lit.) anything resembling butter, clotted (also Devonshire c.); c., fancy dish, sweet, like or made of c.; best part of anything; part of a liquid that gatherns at the top; c. of tartar, purified & crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine &c.; c. of time (pure slaked); a., like a beautiful lamb or young horse, a., coloured horse, soft rich kind made of unskimmmed milk & cream; c., fruit, a. like fruit of Sierra Leone; c.-coloured, yellowish white; c.-laden, -wove, paper, laid, wove, paper of c. colour; c. separator, machine for separation of c. from milk. [ME creym n.]

creaminess, n. [F CREMAGE, L. as CHREMA]

cream2, v.t. & t. (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.]

creamery, n. Flat dish for skimming cream off milk; machine for separating cream. [-ER2]

cremony, n. Butter-factory; shop where milk, cream, &c., are sold. [F CREMERIC (as CREAM1 1. see -ERY]

cream, n., v.t. & l. Line caused by folding, folding, writing, (Cricket) line defining position of bowler & batsman, as bowling c. (from behind which bowler delivers ball); (v.t.) make cc. in (material); (v.t.) fall into cc. Hence CREAMY a. [I]

crease, v.t. Bring into existence, give rise to; originate, as (of actor) c. a part; invest (person) with dignity; put (piece of paper) inside; make (material) wrinkled. Hence CREATIVE a., CREATIVELY adv., CREATIVENESS n. [L CREARE, see -ATE2]

cratine, n. An organic base found in the juice of fish. [GK kreas -atos meat + -INE]

creation, n. Act of creating (esp. the world); investing with title, rank, &c.; all created things; a production of the human (esp. dresser)

CREEP
creepy, a. Having a creeping of the flesh; productive of this; given to creeping. So **creepy-crawly** a. -[v.]

creepiness [creep-sis] n. Malay dagger with wavy blade. [Malay kris, kris]
creemate, v.t. Consume (esp. corpse) by fire. So **cremation, cremationist** (n.). [f. L. cremare, -ate]
cremator, n. Person, furnace, cremating corpses or rubbish. Hence **crematorium**
créme (krem) [Fr., ice cream] n. French custard.
crème (kreme) n. C. de menthe, peppermint liqueur; c. de la c., the very pick, elite. [F]
croména, n. Violin made at C.; cromorne.
croména (d) a. (bot., zool). With notched or toothed edge. Hence **crenation** [n.]
crita (F), crotal, crotaline, crotalus, n. (L. crētis, -is, -is.) Malayan daggers.
crotalated (lah-ted) a. [dim. of crotal or crotatus (.adj.)] Rounded tooth on edge of leaf &c. [as prec., see -ure]
crotal-i, crotal-é (F), n. Open space in embroidered habit, for shooting through &c. [OF (-el), dim. of crotel = it. crena (see CRENALE)]
crotale, n. [It., crotale (see CRENALE)]
crotalé (lah-lay) a. [com. with -ale] Furnish with battle-axes or loofahs. Hence **crenation**
crotalé, n. (F, crotale). Carriage.

crotaline (lah-line) a. [com. with -ale] Furnish with battle-axes or loofahs. Hence **crenation**
crotaceous, a. (L. cretaceous) of (or pertaining to) Cretaceous Period. So **cretaceous**.
crotaceous, n. Of the nature of chalk. [L. cretaceus (cretaceous), see -ACEOUS]
créatić, a. [med. Latin, from L. creati, of a kind found esp. in Alpine valleys. Hence **creata**]
cretinize v.t., cretinous a. [F. Forténi, F. Christiaen in mod. Rom. sense ['barely] human creature]
cretum (cre-tum) n. (also krēt) a. Stout unglazed ceramic cloth, with an all-over pattern sprang on one or both sides. [F]
crèvase, n. Deep fissure in ice of glacier. [F, readopted as different. f. f.oll.]
crèvole, n. Chink, fissure. [ME & OF crevaç f. L. crepata (crepere, crack)]
crétèd, n. Deformed bitot of a kind found esp. in Alpine valleys. Hence **creatism**
crétonne (kret-ah) n. Studio unglazed cotton cloth with a cloth pattern printed on one or both sides. [F]
crosatro, (F), crosacr, crosier, n. (F, croisier). Crozier.
crosier, n. See CROZER.
cross-ward, n. Thin worsted yarn for tapestry & embroidery. c. work. Design in worsted on linen or cloth ground. [L.]
crub, n. Barred receptacle for fodder; hovel, 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; colloquial, plagiarism; translation for (esp. illegitimate) use of students; CRACKS a c., c.-biting (of horses), habit of seizing maner in teeth & at same time deftly drawing in breath. [com.-WG; Du. krib]
crubb, v.t. Confine in small space; furnish with crooked zo. pillar. Copy unfairly or without acknowledgment. [F.]
crubbage, n. Card game for two, three, or four persons. [F. CRIB 1 + -AGE]
crubiform, a. (anat., bot.). Having small holes, like a sieve. [L. cribulum sieve + -orm]
crublock, n. & v.t. Spasmodic affection of muscles of neck, back, &c., sudden stiffness; (v.t.) produce c. in (neck &c.), (prob. imit.)
crubket, n. (Also house-c.) A jumping chirping insect. [F. OF criquet conn. w. criquer c. 

criequil -er1 n. [etym. dub.]: OF has criquet, a game, (also a) stalk to aim at)
crécoid, a. & n. Ring-shaped (cartilage of larynx). [L. L. kríkos (krikos ring) -oid]
crikey, n. & v.t. (Also crie, a.) Any sudden exclamation.

crikey, int. [ slang, expr. astonishment. [perh. substituted for L. Christo O Christ]

crime, n. Act of, a crime (or crime). Punishable by law; evil act, sin. Hence **crim-**

criminal, a. & n. (Of the nature of crime):
CRIMINATE, n. Charge with crime; prove (oneself &c.) guilty of crime; censure. Hence or cogn. CRIMINALITY n., CRIMINALITY adv. [L. f. criminalis l. criminatius (as prec., see -AL)]

CRIMINATE, v.t. Charge with crime; prove (oneself &c.) guilty of crime; censure. Hence or cogn. CRIMINATION n., CRIMINATIVE, CRIMINATORY, as. [L. crimeniari (crimen = crime) + iari = to charge].

CRIMIN-ny, -ny. Int. expr. astonishment. [perh. = It. criminire, CRIMINATE, or suggested by Jiminy for Gemini]

CRIMINOLOGY, n. Science of crime. [L. crimen- minus crimen n. -o -o & -ogy]

CRIMINAL, a. Guilty of crime; the higher sort only in phr. c. clerk (clergyman).

CRIMINOUS, a. Guilty of crime; censured. [Of crimineux f. L. criminousus (as prec., see -OUS)].

CRIMPL, n. & v.t. Agent who entraps men for seamen or soldiers (also fig.); (v.t.) entrap thus, impress, (seamen, soldiers). [I]

CRIMP, v.t. Compress into plaits or folds. frill: make flutings in, corrugate; contract (flesh of freshly-caught fish) by gashing; mould, bend, into shape. [f. same root as CRAMP 1., cf. Du. krimp fl. contract (intr.)]

CRIMSON, a., n., v.t., v.i. & l. Deep-red (colour); (v.t. & l.) turn c. [(v.t.) f. Sp. crima, crima = crime, crim}-n].

CRINGE (j), v.t., v.i. & n. Cower; bow servilely; behave obsequiously (to); (m.) fawning obeisance, cringing. [(n. v.b) earlier crenge c. cringan, see CRANK 1]

CRINGLE, n. (naut.) Eye of rope containing thimbles for another rope to pass through. [cf. G kringle dim. of kringle f. root of CRANK 1]

CRINTER, a. (bot., zool.). Hair. [f. L. crinitus (crin = hair, cf. -ATE 2)]

CRINKLE, v.t. & l. Twist, wrinkle. Hence CRINKLY a. [(n.) prob. v. b) freq. of CRINKLE].

CRINKUM-CRANKUM, n. & a. (Thing) full of twists & turns (lit. & fig.). [playful f. CRANK 1]

CRINOLD, a. & n. (zool.). Lilly-shaped (endo- derm). Hence CRINOLDAL a. [(f. G. krinoicodes (krin = lilly, see -OLD)]

CROAK, n. & v.t. Lamentation; wailing. Hence CROAKER n., v.t. Sonant voice of birds.
hooked staff; anything hooked; hook; bend, curve; act of bending; by hook or by crook; (slang) on the crook, dishonestly; c.-backed, hunch-backed, [v.f. n.] ME crok prob. f. ON krokr.
crooked, a. Not straight, bent, twisted; deformed; bent with age; (fig.) not straightforward, dishonest. Hence crookishly, adv.
crop 1, n. Pouch-like enlargement in guillets in birds, where food is prepared for digestion; stock, handle, of whip; (also hunting-c.) short whip, bolt with loop instead of lash; product of cultivated plants, esp. cereals; in, under out of, c. (cultivation); season's total yield of cereal &c.; entire hide of animal tanned; cropping of hair; style of wearing hair cut short; piece cut off end; name of some cut of meat; neck &c.; c.-cared, with ears (also, hair) cut short; [Ed.] vert. of. {cf. LG & Du. krop, OHG chropf, bird's c.; other senses developed in Ed.}
crop 2, v.t. & i. Cut off; (of animals) bite off (tops of plants); gather, reap; cut short (ears, tail, hair, nap of cloth, edges of book); sow, plant in, out of, (of plants) put into (of plants) turn up unexpectedly; out; out, forth, appear. (Geol.) c. up, out, come to surface. [f. prec.]
cropper, n. Person, thing, that crops; pigeon with large crop, pouter; good, heavy, light, c. plant yielding good &c.; (slang) heavy fail, as c. a c. [crocet 1, 2, ex]
crop, c. Person with short cropped hair, esp. (Hist.) Irish rebel, sympathizer with French revolution, in 1798. [croch 1 + y]
croquet 1 (-kli), n. Game, played on lawn, in which wooden balls are driven with mallets through hoops; act of croquetting a ball. [perh. North. E. dial. form of crochet]
croquet 2 (-kli), v.t. (croqueting, pron. kor-kling; croqueted, pron. kor-kld). In game of croquet) drive away (opponent's ball or abs.) by placing the two together & striking one's own (cf. roquet). [f. prec.]
croquet, n. Seasoned & fried ball of rice, potato, meat, &c. [f. (croquet crunch]
crope, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Ten millions, one hundred lakhs (usu. of rupees). [f. Hind. kro]
crocil, c., (-zyer), n. Bishop's, abbot's, pastoral staff; (impropt.) archbishop's cross. [orig. = beaker of a crook; f. OF crocier f. med. L crocarius (croca crock) confused w. F croisier f. L crucarius cross-bearer (crocus cross); mod. croisier = c.'s staff (16th c.).]
crose 1 (-aw, -o), n. Stake (usu. with transverse bar) used by the ancients for crucifixion; esp. that on which Christ was crucified; model of c. in Israelite tabernacle; m. used 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. shaped thing; (South. Eng.) crook, bend. {Gen.: crooked with limbs of equal length; Latin c. (with longer limb); St. Andrew's c. (like X); Tau 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.: Scorned in the collection of t., crooked & twisted 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 c., diagonally. Hence croselet, n., croset, n. croseted, ed., croseted, [v. f. n.]; late OE has crouc, ME crouch, crouche, & (thir. of) cros.
cross, v.t. & i. Place crosswise, as swords (in fighting, also fig.); make sign of cross on or over (esp. oneself, as sign of awe, to invoke divine protection, &c.); a. fortune-teller's hand sign, give her a line across, as c. out, off, cancel; c. cheque (with two lines filled up with & Co. or name of bank through whom alone it may be paid); write across (what is already written, a letter); go across (road, river, sea, or abs.); bestride (saddle, horse); carry, move, across; meet and pass (each other or &c.); two persons letters c. (each being dispatched before receipt of the other); c. one's mind, occur to one; c. the path of, meet with, thwart; thwart (person, will, plans); (cause to) inter-breed; cross-fertilize (plants). [f. prec.]
cross 1, a. Passing from side to side, transverse (c. bench, in Parliament, for members who are of neither party; so c.-b., adj., impartial, as the c.-b. mind); intersecting; contrary, opposed, (to a purpose &c., or abs.); (coll.) peevish, out of humour, as c. as two sticks, whence cross-ly, adv., croseness n., c.-patch, ill-natured, transferred from crossbow, hence cross-ly, adv., crosiness n.; c. legs, another for further information; (Bookkeeping) c. entry (transferring amount to different account or neutralizing previous entry); cross-bred, hybrid; (slang) dishonest, dishonestly got. [cross 1]
cross in comb. 1. f. cross n., objectively, as c.-bearer, or attr. = having a transverse part, as cross-bow, marked with a c., as c.-bun. 2. f. c. a. = crossing, transverse, as c.-bar, -beam, -keys, -piece, -section, c.-bones. 3. adv., in vbs as c.-breed, -fertilize, (animals, plants, from individuals of different species), c.-examine, c.-question; in vbl nouns as c.-fire, firing in two crossing directions. 4. prep. = across, as c.-country, adj., across fields, not following roads.
crossbill, n. Bird the mandibles of whose bill cross when bill is closed, (cross-2) c. bones, fig. figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other, usu. under skull as emblem of death. (cross-3) c. bow, n. Bow fixed across wooden stock, with groove for the missile (stone, arrow, &c.) and mechanism for holding and releasing string. (cross-4) c. button, n. Throw over the hip, in wrestling. (cross-4) c. cut, path, &c., from side to side; figure in skating. (cross-2) c. nose, n. Long racquet-like implement used in lacrosse. [f. f. Of croce, crox, hook]
cross-exam., n. Process of examining one person (in witness in legal action) minutely, with a view to checking previous examination or eliciting suppressed facts. Hence cross-examination n. (cross-3) c. grain, n. Grain running across the regular grain. (cross-2) c. grain, a. (Of wood) with grain running irregularly or in crossing directions; (fig.) perverse, intractable. [ED] c. hatch, v.t. Engrave with intersecting series of parallel lines. (cross-3) c. inning, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: c. of road and railway, or two railways, on same level; place where street is crossed; c.-sweeper, one who sweeps this. [IN] c. legged, a. (Of person squatting)
with legs crossed; (of person sitting on chair) with one leg laid across the other. [CROSS-(3)]
cross-light, n. Light that crosses another; (fig.) illustration of subject from another point of view. [CROSS-(2)]
cross-purpose, n. Contrary or conflicting purpose; purpose of a game; be at c.; misunderstand one another, (also) have conflicting plans with same object. [CROSS-(2)]
cross-question, n. & v.t. Question put in cross-examination; cc. & crooked answers, game with questions & answers connected at random; (v.t.) cross-examine. [CROSS-(3)]
cross-roads, n. Road that crosses another or joins two main roads; (also the cross roads) intersection of two roads. [CROSS-(2)]
cross-stitch, n. Stitch formed of two crossing each other; kind of needlework characterized by these. [CROSS-(2)]
cross-trees, n.pl. Two horizontal cross-timbers at head of lower and top masts. [CROSS-(2)]
crotch, n. (Mus.) Black-headed note with stem, half of minim; whimsical fancy, whence crotchets, crotchets, n.n., crotchets, n. book. [F. Crochet dim. of croc high.
crotón, n. Genus of plants, from one species of which c. oil, a drastic purgative, is obtained. [F. Gk. króton tick, croton]
crouch (-ow), v.i. & n. Stoop, bend, esp. timidly or servilely; (n.) crouching. [CROUCH]
croup(e) (-oo), n. Rump, hind-quarters, (esp. of horses). [F. -pe, of Teut. orig. of crop].
croupy (-oo), n. Inflammatory disease in larynx & trachea of children, marked by harsh cough. [F. obs. vb. croup croak] crooier (-oo), n. Raker in of money at gaming table; assistant chairman at public dinners. [COR]
crow (-ow), n. Genus of birds, esp. Carrión, large black bird; white c., a rarity; have a c. to pluck (fault to find) with him; as the c. flies, in a c. line, straight; c.(-bar), bar of iron (usu. with beak-like end) used as lever; crowberry, fruit of a small heath-like shrub; c.-bill, forked bill, external callous & bony part, & name of various plants, esp. species of buttercup, (Naut.) arrangement of small ropes for suspending awning. [Mil. also c.-foot] cat-trop; c.-footed, marked with c.'s feet; c. -quill, c.'s quill or steel pen for fine writing; c. -stripe, wrinkle at mast-head of whaler &c. as shelter for look-out man. [OE crūce f. crafan croun 3]
crown (-ow), n. Crowning of cock; joyful cry of infant. [F. foli.]
crowd (-ow), v.i. (past crowd, crowded, p.p. crowded).
Utter loud cry of cock; (of child) utter joyful cry; exult loudly; c. or, triumph over. [OE crūvan, cf. Du. kraaien, G krähen; imit.]
crowd, n. Throng, dense multitude; the c., the masses; (colloq.) company; set, lot; large number (of things); (Naut.) c. of sail, large number of sails or flags. [CROW]
crowd, v. i. & t. Collect (the & it) in a crowd; fill, occupy, cram, (space &c. with); fill (place &c.) as a crowd does; force one's way into, through, &c. confined space &c. or abs.; force (thing, person) into &c.; c. out, exclude by crowding; (Naut. of ship or crew) hasten on; c. sail, put out to sea. [OE crudan press, drive, cf. MDu. crudien]
crown, n. Wreath of flowers &c. worn on head, esp. as emblem of victory, (also fig. as martyr's c., no cross no c.); monarch's head-covering of gold &c. & jewels; (fig.) king or queen, regal power, supreme governing power in a monarchy; any c. shaped ornament. [Brit.]

ish coin worth) five shillings; foreign coin, esp. = krone; top part, esp. of skull; whole head; highest or central part of arch or arched structure, as c. of the caucasey; top of hat; part of tooth projecting from gum; size of paper, 15' x 20'; c. glass, made in circular sheets without lead or iron; iron or copper; c. land (belonging to the c.); c. Colony (controlled by the C.); c. law, criminal law; c. lawyer (in service of the C.); c. office (transacting common law business of Chancery); c. prince, heir-apparent or designate to a sovereign throne (esp. in France); c. princess, his wife; c.-wheel, contradict wheel. [L. ONF coron e l. corona wreath, crown]
crown, v.t. Place crown on (person, head); invest (person) with regal crown or dignity (c. him, c. him king); (fig.) reward; occupy the head of form chair ornament to, (lit. & fig.) put finishing touch to, as to c. all; bring (efforts) to happy issue; (Draughts) make (piece) a king. [O.F. Or oneror l. coronare as prec.]
crowned, a. In vbl senses; (of hat) high, low, c. with high, low, crown. [ED 1, 2]
crowner, n. (obs. or dial.); -CORONER.
cruiser, n. A needed carriage of gig class. [C. town in Surrey]
cruetal (-oshl), a. Decisive, critical, (case, point, test, &c.); (Anat.) cross-shaped, as c. incision. [F. L crucius crucis cross + -AT]
cruelian, -elian, (-oshn), n. Yellow fish allied to carp. [L. S. karusse (etyl. dub.), -AN]


cruel,-ish (-ov), a. Cruel, tortured, cruelly, as c. shaped. [F. med. Cruelius (as CRUEL .ATE2)]
cruetable (-osh), n. Melting-pot (usu. of earthenware; (fig.) severe trial. [F. med. Crucibulum, etym. dub.]
cruciferous, a. Wearing, adorned with, a cross (Bot.) Bot. of the family Cruciferae, having flowers with four equal petals arranged crosswise. [L. crucifer (as CRUCIAL, see - FERUS)
crucifix (-oss), n. Image of Christ on the cross; (prop.) cross. [O.F. O crucifor l. crucifix one fixed to the cross (see FIX]
crucifixion, n. Crucifying; the C. (of Christ); picture of the death of the L. crucifio (L. crucifer, as prec., see -ION)
cruciform, a. Cross-shaped. [L. crucius crucis cross, see - FORM]
crucify, v.t. Put to death by fastening to a cross; (fig.) mortify (passions, sins, flesh). [F. crucifier s. f. crucis crucifix, see -IFIX, see CRUCIFIX]
cruke, a. In the natural or raw state; (food &c.) not digested; unripe, (of diseases &c.) not matured; (fig.) ill-digested, unpolished, lacking finish; rude, blunt, (action, statement, manners); (Gram. of form of word) uninflected. Have or cont. cruclal adj., cruclaleness, cruclality, nn. [L. Crucus raw]
cruel (-oll), a. Indifferent to, delighting in, another's pain; (of actions) showing such indifference or pleasure; painful, distressing. Hence or cogn. cruclal adj., cruclality n. [F. L. Crucius (as CRUCIALE)]
cruet (-olit), n. Small glass bottle with stopper for vinegar, oil, &c., for table; small vessel for wine or water in celebration of Eucharist; c. stand (for cc. & castors). [O.F. O crude l. OLG crupe pot]
cruises (-oss), v.t. Sail to & fro on look-out for ships for protection of commerce in time of war, for plunder, or for pleasure, making for no particular port (also fig.;) (n.) cruising voyage. [n. vbl. f. Du. kruisen or Sp. Port, cruizer, F croiser, l. L cruciare cross (cruza)]
cruiser, n. War-ship adapted for cruising: armored c. (with armament heavier than that
of battleship; BELT(2)ed c.; (un)protected c., one with (out) protective deck. [SPc]  

cruive (-äv), n. (Sc). Wicker salmon-trap. [Fl]  
crumb (m), n. & v.t. Small fragment, esp. of bread; (fig.) small particle, atom, of comfort &c.; soft inner part of bread; c.-cloth (laid over carpet, esp. under table); (v.t.) cover, dress, (c.r. break into c.); [v.b. ...  
crumble (-bl), v.t. & v.i. Break, fall, into crumbs or fragments; (lit. & fig.) [earlier crumble f. OE cruma CRUMBA]  
crumbly a. Apt. to crumble (intr.). [CRUM -LY; not treated as f. prec. + -Y]  
crummy, a. (slang). Of women) plump, comely, rich. [CRUM -Y + -Y]  
crumpet n. Soft cake of flour, egg, milk, &c., baked on iron plate. [b]  
crumple, v.t. & i. Crush together into creases; (also c. up) ruffle, wrinkle; become creased. [f. obs. crump v. & a. (make) curve + -E3]  
crush, v.t. & i. & n. Crush with teeth, esp. noisily; grind under foot (gravel &c.); make one's way (up, through, &c.); thus; (n.) crushing (noise); [replaces cru(a)sh, i.m.]  
crushing, a. [CRUSH + -ING]  
crust (c), n. Pot. Pot. Norwich coin worth about 2s. 4d. [f. Port. crusado marked with cross]  
crush, v.t. & i. Crush with violence, so as to break, bruise, &c.; crumple (dress &c.) by rough usage; [fig.] a crushing defeat; reply; c. out, extinguish, stamp out; c. a cup of wine, drink it; (intr.) squeeze one's way (into &c.). [prob. f. CRUSHER, crush, prob. of Teut. orig.]  
crushed, a. Act of crushing; crowded mass (esp. of persons); [fig.] crowded social gathering; [v.t.] crowd into theatre &c. (for promenade during intervals); c. hat, collapsible opera hat with spring. [f. prec.]  
crust, n., v.t. & i. Hard outer part of bread; similar casing of anything, e.g. harder layer over soft snow (c.-hunt n. & v.t. & i. of hunt); catch (in, on) hard crust on the surface of anything; [fig.] crust (cover) c., deposit), on, surface of anything; a. of wine, deposit on sides of bottle; hard external covering of anything (or plant) (fig.) anything superficial; (v.t.) cover ...  
crusted a. Having a crust, esp. of (zoological) belonging to the Crustacea. [as prec.]  
crushed, a. Having a crust; (of wine) hav- ing deposited a crust; (fig.) antiquated, venerable, as c. prejudice, theory. [-EN]  
cru(sty), a. Crust-like, hard; irritable; curt. [Hence cru(sty)]  
crus(t)en, n. Staff (usu. with crosspiece at top) for lame person (usu. pair of c.); support, prop, (v. & fig.) (Naut.) various forked formations, (c.) &c.; c. and wheel, (c.) &c. [com.-Teut.: OK ...
crystallize, v.t. & i. Form into crystals or (fig.) definite or permanent shape. Hence crystallizable a., crystallization n. [OE]
crystalline, a. & n. = GK krustallos CRYSTAL, as -genic, -geny, forming, formation, of crystals, -grapher, -graphy, one who deals in, or maintains the science of, crystal structure. [CUPID]
crystallid, a. & n. Crystal-like; (body) of crystalline structure (cf. COLUMBUS). [OLD]

etenoid (t.), a. & n. (Fish with scales or teeth) like a comb. [L. Gk tetenos comb (ktisktis comb, comb bird)],
cube, n. & v.t. Young of fox, as c.-hunting; young of bear or other wild beast; unpolished youth; (v.t.) bring forth (cc. or abs.). Hence cu-bish a., cu-bhood n. [L]
cubage, n. (Finding of) cubic content. [CUBE + -AGE]
cubbing, n. CUB-hunting. [CUB + -ING]
cube, n. & v.t. Solid contained by squares; block of anything or similarly shaped; product of a number multiplied by itself (c. of cc. = cc. of cc.); c. of (as a.); ornamented in cubic grains; (v.t.) find c. of (number), find cubic content of (solid), pave with cc. (v.b. f. n.) F. Lf. Gk kubos cube, die.
cubeb, n. Pungent berry of a Javan shrub, used in medicine & cookery. [L F cubeb f. Arab. kababib]
cubicle, a. Cube-shaped; of three dimensions; c. foot, inch, volume of a cube whose edge is one foot, inch; c. content of solid, its volume expressed in c. feet &c.; involving the cubes of numbers, as c. equation. Hence cu-bical a., cu-bically adv. [L. F cubique f. L Gk kubad kalos cube, die -ic -al]
cubicle, n. Small separate sleeping compartment in schools &c. [L Cubiculum (cubare lie down)]
cubiform, a. Cube-shaped. [-i-, -FORM]
cubic, n. Ancient measure of length, 18 to 22 in. [L Cubitus elbow, length of fore-arm]
cubital, a. Of the forearm or corresponding part in animals. [L. Cubitalis (prec. -AL)]
cuboidal, a. & n. Cube-shaped, like a cube, as b. of (the foot); (n.) rectangular parallelepiped. Hence cuboidal a., cuboidally adv. [L. Gk kuboides (as cube-shaped)]
cuboid, n. & v.t. Husband of unfaithful wife; (v.t.) make a c. of. (v.t.) ME coke-sold f. OE cuccuaut (cuccu cuckoo; mod. F cucoo cuckoo, cocoo cuckold)
cu-cco (koko-), 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.-down, ragged Robin & others; c.-print, common arum, wake-robin; c.-spit, froth exuded by certain insects for enveloping larvae in. [F cucoou, imit.]
cu-cullate(d), a. (bot., zool.). Shaped like, covered with, a hood. [L. Ll cucullatus (cucullus hood) -ate -al]
cu-commerce (mod., conc.-) f. L cucumeric (nom. -mis)
cud, n. Food that ruminating animal brings back from first stomach into mouth & chews at leisure; (fig.) chew the c., reflect, ruminate. [OE cuhht, cf. OHUG, cuhht, guhht, glue]
cudbear, n. Purple or violet dyeing-powder plant native to Asia, kind of lichen. [named by Cuthbert Gordon, patentee]
cuddle, v.t. & i. & n. Hug, embrace, fondle; lie close & snug; nestle together; curl oneself up; (n.) hug, embrace. [I]
cuddy, n. Cabin in large ship, abait & under round-house, in which officers take meals; closet, cupboard. [I]
cuddy, n. & v.t. (I). Donkey; fool, ass; young of the coal-fish; lever on tripod for lifting stones &c. [I]
cudgel, n., & v.t. (I). Short thick stick used as weapon; c.-play, contest with cc (fig.) take up the cc. for, defend vigorously; (v.t.) beat c. esp. (fig. c.) someone's brains for, try to think of. (v.t.) F. Le cauda tail.
cudweed, n. Composite plant with shaggy scales round flower-heads, given to cattle that had lost their cud.
cue, n. Last words of a speech 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 QUEUE); long straight tapering leather-ribbed rod for striking ball in billiards &c. [F queue (OF cue f. L cauda tail)]
cuest, n. Billiard-player. [prec. + -IST(3)]
cuiseuse, cuiseur, cuiseau, cuiseuse, cuiseur, cuiseau.
cuirassier (kwir-azh', kwir-'), n. Body armour, breast-plate & back-plate fastened together; woman's close-fitting sleeveless bodice. [F. Cuissasse f. L Coriacea (fem. adj.) leathern (coriun leather, see -ACIOUS)]
cuirassier, a. Wearing cuirass. [as prec., see -EUR]
cuisine (kwisz', kwiz), n. Kitchen arrangements; style of cooking. [F. = kitchen f. L Coquina (coquere cook)]
cuisse, n. (kwisz'), CUISE (kwiz), n. (hist.). Thigh armour (usu. pl.). Earlier cuisses, les, les, (pl.) f. OF cuissel f. L caule (caes hip) cuir-de-soo (F), n. Blind alley; (Anat.) tube &c. open at one end only.
cule, dim. suf. -F -cue f. L -culus, -cule, -culum; the I. su. appears in E as -cele, as -cule, or in full: article, corpuscula, corpuscle, fascicle, Auriola. [L]
cuillery, a. Pertaining to a kitchen or cooking; fit for cooking, as c. plants. [L. Culinarius (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 cuil- lir (mod. cuillier) f. L AS collect]
cullender. See COLANDER.
culllet, n. Refuse glass with which crucibles are replenished. [later form of COLLET]
cully, n. (slang). Dupe, simpleton. [I]
culm, n. Coal-dust (esp. of anthracite). [I]
culm, a & n. (bot.). Stem of plant (esp. of grasses). So culm'iferous a. [F. Culmus]
culminating, a. At, forming, the top; (of heavenly body) on the meridian. [foll., -ANT]
cumulé, v.t. Reach its highest point (es; lit. & fig.; (Astr.) be on the meridian. [L. LL culmum (culmen top), see -ATE]
culpable, a. Criminal, blameworthy, as c. negligence, hold him c. Hence culpabilit.
culpableness, n., culpably adv. [L. OF coupable l. L culpabilis (qua faluit)]
culpit, n. Of a prisoner; prisoner at the bar. [17th c.; orig. in formula Culpit, how will you be tried? said by Clerk of Crown to prisoner]
CURRENT

n. Dried fruit of a seedless variety of grape grown in the Levant, much used in cookery; Red, White, Black, C., (fruit of) species of Ribes. [orig. raisins of Corunus (Corinth)]

CURRENcy, n. Time during which a thing is current; (of money) circulation; money current at the time for the presence of ideas, reports, &c.. [f. L currere, run, see -ENCY]

CURRENT, a. In general circulation or use (of money, opinions, rumours, &c..); pass, go, run, c, be generally accepted as true or genuine; (of time) now passing, as c. week, month, belonging to the c. time, as c. art, c. architecture, c. life. Hence CURRENTLY adv. [f. Of corant part. of currir f. L currere run (refesh. on Li)]

CURRENT, n. Running stream; water, air, &c., moving in given direction; course, tendency, (of events, opinions, &c..); transmission of electric force through a body. [prec. curr- as n.]

CURRENT, n. Light two-wheeled carriage (usu. for two horses abreast). [f. foll.]

CURRI'CULUM, n. Course of study. [L = course, race-chariot, f. currere run]

CURRE'r, n. One who dresses & colours leather. [OF L curriarius (curium hide, leather, see -ARY)]

CURRI'sh, a. Like a cur; snappy; manuscripts. Hence CURRI'ISHLY adv., CURRI'ISHNESS n. [-ish]

CURREY, n., & v.t. Dish of meat &c, cooked with bruised spices & turned, f. orient (ref.) preparations of turmeric &c. for making c.; (v.t.) prepare, flavour, with c. powder. [vb f. n. L. Tamil kari sauce]

CURREY, v.t. Rub down or dress (horse &c.) with c.-comb; dress (tanned leather); (fig.) thrill; c. favour (orig. favel f. ostrich feather, c. cut down &. steamed per person (with person) by officiousness &c. [f. Of courer, earlier CON(reder prepare see ARRY])

CURS, n. Utterance of deity or person invoking deity, consigning person or thing to destruction, divine vengeance, &c.; sentence of excommunication; profane oath, impregnation; accursed object; evil inflicted in response to a c.; great evil, bane; (Cards) c. of Scotland, nine of diamonds. [f. L. CURSUS, n.]

CURSE, v.t. & L. Utter curse against; excommunicate; blaspheme; afflict with (esp. in past); (intr. & inf.)., c. oneself (with person) by officiousness &c. [Of courser, earlier CON(reder prepare see ARRY]

CURSAL, a. Of a cur; of the Papal court, whence CURSALISM. n. [f. L. Curialis (CURIA, see -AT)].

CURIAL, a. Of a curial; of the Papal court, whence CURSALISM. n. [f. L. Curialis (CURIA, see -AT)].

CURIOUS, a. Curious object of art. [-folI.] CURiosity, n. Desire to know; inquisitiveness; strangeness; a c. strange or rare object. [l. Of curiosite f. L. Curiositas (as foll., see -RY)]

CURiously, adv.; CURIOUSNESS n. [f. Of CURIUS L. Curiousus f. CURA care, see -IOUS].

CURUL, n. Spiral lock of hair; c-paper (used for twisting hair into oc.); anything spiral or coiled; act of curling, as c. of the lip (expressing scorn); state of being curled, as keep the hair in c.; disease of potatoes &c. in which shoots or leaves are curled up. [f. foll.]

CURULE, v.t. & I. Bend, coil, into spiral shape (l. & t.); c. up, roll up into a curl, (intr. & slang) collapse; move in spiral form (of smoke &c.); play at Curling. [f. obs. adj. croll, croll, curl, c.; cf. Du. krullen, G krllen, kronlen].

CURLEW, n. Wading bird with long slender curved bill. [f. Of courtleur perh. intim. of cry, but assim. to courtois courir f. courir-run]

CURLEW, a. Having arranged in, curls; c. pate, c.-headed person. Hence CURLEDNESS n. [-ed].

CURMUDGEON, n. Curious or miserly fellow. [n. cur- & -ead, slang].


CURTAIN, CURROND 

restraint; hard swelling on horse's leg, whence CURBY a.; frame round top of well; timber or iron plate round edge of circular structure; KER; c. roof, one of which each face has two slopes, the lower one steeper; (v.t.) put c. on (horse), (fig.) restrain. [vb f. n. t. F. Courbe (adj.) f. L. Curvus (adj.)]

CURIOUS, a. Turmeric, substance used in curry-powder, as test for alkalis (c. paper), &c.; genus of tuberous plants yielding this & other commercial substances. [Mod. L. t. Arab. kurr-em saffron, turmeric, cf. CROCUS]

curd, n. Curdled substance formed (natural) by the coagulation of acids on milk, and made into cheese or eaten (often pl.); fatty substance found between flakes of boiled salmon; c. soap (white, of tallow & soda). Hence CURDLY a. [perh. f. OE as crowns]

CURING, v.t. & I. Congeal, form into curd; (fig.) the blood (with horror). [curd v.t. & I. (now rare) + -LE(3)]

CURIOUS, a. Remedy; course of medical or other treatment (esp. of specified kind, as grape, milk, &c.); spiritual charge, as c. of souls. Hence CURIOUSNESS n. [Of L. Curiousus (as foll., see -RY)]

CURIOUSLY, adv.; CURIOUSNESS n. [f. Of CURIUS L. Curiousus f. CURA care, see -IOUS]
sence; c.-lecture, wife's reproof to husband in family circle; c.-meeting, theater for musical pleasing piece; (v.t.) furnish, cover, shut off, with cc. (v.i.b. n.) t. Of cortine t. L cortina, etym. dub.}
curtâna (or -ah-), n. Pointless sword borne before kings of England at Coronation, as emblem of mercy. [Anglo-L. (spada) curtai̇ld (sword) (as curt, see -AN)]


curtain, n. (also curtain), v.t. & l. Area attached to dwelling-house. [t. Of curtallage (courtlot small court - AGS)]
cur-tay, -sey, n., & v.t. Feminine salutation made by bending knees & lowering body; make, drop, a c.; (v.l.) make c. to (person). [v. (of) - tay-]
curule, a. Pertaining to any high civic dignity; (Rom. Ant.) c. chair, one like camp-stool, inlaid with ivory; c. magistrat, one entitled to this. [L. curulis perh. L. currus, chariot]

curvature, n. Curving; curved form; (Geom.) deviation of (curve) from straight line. [L. curvatura (as foll. see -UR)]
curve1, v.t. & l. Bend so as to form a curve. [L. curvare (as foll.)]
curve2, n. Line of which no part is straight; curved form or thing. [L. curvus bent]
curved (also ker-), n., & v.t. (t., v.l.) Horse's legs, one of which is curved; hind-legs raised with spring before fore-legs reach ground; (v.l.), of horse or rider make c. (v.t.) correct c. f. L. correctare) f. L. corretta dim. of corrobo curve (as prec.)
curvy, adv. [prec. + LINEAR]
curtin, n. Aromatic root of an Indian grass, used for fans &c. [F. HInd. khass khas]
curtin, n. (Sc., dial.) Wood-pigeon, ring-dove. [L]
cushion1 (koś), n. Mass of soft material stuffed into cloth or silk covering, for sitting, knelt on, c. & worn by woman under hair; pad beneath skirt of woman's dress; elastic lining of sides of billiard table; steam left in cylinder as buffer to piston; fleshy part of buttock of pig &c.; frog of horse's hoof; c.-tire of bicycle (rubber tubing short, with paper in the middle) c. sho[ny 2 a. [F. coussin, etym. dub.; the earlier (ME) form cuishin is f. Of cotise f. L *coziniwm (coza hiop, see -INE)]
cushion, v.t. Furnish with cushions; protect with cushions; also. (fig.) suppress quietly (complete &c.); (Billiards) place, leave, (ball) alone on cushion. [L. prec. cusp, n. Apex, peak; (Geom.) point at which two branches of curve meet & stop; (Arch.) projecting point between small arces in Gothic tracery; (Bot.) pointed end, esp. of leaf. Hence cuspate, a. [L. cuspis, -idis point]
cuspidal, a. (Geom.) of (the nature of) a cuspid. So
cuspidate (d) -ATE[s2] a. [as prec., -AL]
cuspidor(s), n. (U.S.) Spittle-box. [Port. (or), = spitter (cuspit t. L. conspura, see -OR)]
custard, n. Mixture of eggs & milk, baked or served liquid; c.-apple, W. Indian fruit with pulp like c. Jorg. a kind of pie; prob. f. obs. crustade t. F. crostade (as CRUST, -ADE)
custardial, a. Relating to custody. [-AL]
**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.

**cuthberry, cutherry,** n. (Anglo-Ind.). Public office, court-house; office of planter &c. [f. L. cutheria, dim. of cutere]

**cuti,** a. (collog.). Clever, shrewd; ingenious. Hence cutiely adj., cutiness n. [for ACUTE]

**cuticle,** n. Epidermis or other superficial skin; (Bot.) superficial film of plants. Hence cuticula 1 a. [L. cuticula, dim. of cutis]

**cutinize,** v. t. To scale the skin, underlying the epidermis. [L. cutinis]

**cutlass,** n. Short sword with wide slightly curved blade, esp. that used by sailors. [f. F. coutelas augment of coutel (-tel) knife, dim. L cutel]

**cutter,** n. One who makes or deals in knives &c. similar utensils. [f. OF couturel f. coutel, see prec. & err 22]

**cuttery,** n. Trade of the cutler; things made or sold by cutlers. [f. OF coutellerie (as prec. & see -ERY)]

**cutlery,** n. Small piece of meat (esp. mutton or beef) cut off for boiling &c. [f. F. coutellerie (double dim. of coute rib 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 single-masted vessel rigged like sloop, but with running bowsprit. [cute]

**cutting,** n. In vbl senses; esp. : excavation of high ground for railway, road, &c.; press c., paragraph &c. cut from newspaper. [-ING]

**cuttle,** n. (Usu. c.fish) fish ejecting black fluid when pursued; c. bone, its internal shell, used in makingture, etym. dub.

**cutty,** a. & n. (Sc. & north.) Cut short, abnormally short; (n.) short pipe; c-stool, seat in Sc. churches where unchaste women sat to receive public rebuke during service. [cut3, a]

**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.

,-cy suf., special form of the abstract suf. -Y 1, repr. L cia, -cia, & Gk -xia, -kia, -tia, -tia (see -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY). On anal. of wds in -acy, -macy, -tacy: advocate, infancy infant, -cy was extended to wds in -i, as chaplaincy, captaincy, after incumbency, lieutenantcy, & being thus regarded as independent suf. =ship, to other wds as colonelcy; it is even added to wds ending in -t (where -c should have been substituted for -t), as banker-upcy, idiocy, normal form being idiocy f. Gk idiotia.

**cyanaic,** a. Blue; (Chem.) of, containing, cyanogen. [as foll. + -IC]

**cyanate,** n. comb. 1. Dark-blue, as -meter, indicator, during 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. + -GEN)]

**cyanide,** n. Blue jaundice, due to circulation of imperfectly oxygenated blood. [f. Gk kuanos (as prec., see -OSIC)]

**cyanid,** n. (bot.). Kinds of palm-like plant.

**cyanoline,** n. Kinds of plant cultivated for their early-blooming flowers. [med. L, f. Gk kuanos, a blue, tyn.]

**cyanole,** a. & n. Recurrent period of events, phenomena, &c.; Metonic or Lunar cy., one of many, 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.t) revolve in, cc, ride on. [vib. f. n.] L f. Gk kukeos circle

**cyclic,** -ical, a. Recurring in cycles; belonging to a chronological cycle; (-i) of a cycle of poems, as c. poet; (Gk Ant., -ic) c. chorus, dithyrambic chorus, danced in ring round altar; (Bot., of flower) with its parts arranged in whorls. [f. L f. Gk kuklos (as CYCLE)

**cycloid,** -oid, n. Rider of a cycle. (CYCLE + -ST) 4c. cyclo- in comb. Gk kuklos circle, as graph, instrument for tracing circular arcs, meter, instrument for measuring (1) circular arcs (2) distance traversed by bicycle &c., -stomous, with round mouth, cyclorama, circular panorama.

**cycloidal,** n. Curve traced by a point on a radius of a circle within (prolate c.), on (com- mon c.), or without (obeate c.), its circumference, as the circle rolls along a straight line. Hence cycloidal, a. [f. Gk kukeoideis (as CYCLE), CYCLE, see -OID]

**cycloon,** n. System of winds rotating round a centre of minimum barometric pressure; violent hurricane of limited diameter. Hence cycloonic a. [irreg. f. Gk kuklos circle]

**cyclopaedia,** n. =ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Hence cyclopaediac a. [abbr. of ENCYCLOPAEDIA]

**cyclopian,** -clopian, a. Of, like, a cyclops; huge; C. masonry, an ancient style made with huge irregular stones. [f. L. cyclopes, -pius, f. Gk kuklópoeis, -pious, (as foll.)]

**cyclops,** n. (pl. -ops, -opes, -opses). (Gk Myth.) one-eyed giant; one-eyed person. [L -s, f. Gk kuklos (cyclos circle + ops eye)]

**cyclorial,** n. Apparatus printing copies from a single plate, each letter by pen with small toothed wheel. [CYCLO-

**cymnet,** n. Young swan. [f. L. clymus swan + -NT]

**cylinder,** n. (Geom.) solid generated by a straight line moving parallel to itself and describing with its ends any fixed curve, esp. cir- cle; roller-shaped body, hollow or solid; barrel-shaped object of baked clay covered with cuneiform writing and buried under Babylonian or Assyrian temple; stone of similar shape used as seal by Assyrians; cyndrical part of various machines, esp. chamber in which steam acts upon the piston. [f. L f. Gk kulindros (kulindó roll)]

**cylindrical,** a. Cylinder-shaped. [f. Gk kulindrikos (as prec., see -IC) + -AL]

**cylindroid,** a. & n. (Figure) like a cylinder. [f. Gk kulindroides (as prec., -OID)]

**cymbal,** n. (pl. -mas, -mases). (Glee moulding of cornice; =CYME. [mod. L, f. Gk kuma wave, anything swollen]

**cymar,** n. Woman's loose light garment, esp. under-garment. [f. F. cimarre OF chimerre, cf. CHIMER]

**cymbal,** n. One of a pair of concave brass or bronze plates, struck together to make ringing sound. Hence cymbalist n. [f. L f. Gk kumbalon (kumbé hollow)]

**cymbalo,** n. Stringed musical instrument, played with hammers. [f. L. cymbalo, as prec.]

**cymbiform,** a. (anat., bot.). Boat-shaped. [f. L. cymba boat + cephalé head + -IC]

**cymbooeaphale,** a. With boat-shaped (i.e. long and narrow) skull. [f. Gk kumbé boat + kephalé head + -IC]

**cyme,** n. (bot.). Inflorescence in which primary axis bears single terminal flower that develops first, subtended by axes of secondary and higher orders (cf. RACEME). Hence cymose a. [f. =top (AS CYMA)]
**CYMRIC**

Cy'mrie (k), a. Welsh. [f. W Cymru Wales] cy'nie, a. & n. Of characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Cymric philosophers:—fool; (n.) philosopher of science regarded by platonists, marked by constitution, contempt for pleasure, sneering fault-finder. Hence cy'niomias n. [f. L f. G kuni'kos (ku'nos dog, nickname for Cynci)]

cyn'nal, a. Churlish; captious; incredulous of human goodness; sneering. Hence cyn'nal'ly, adv. [cf.]

cyno- in comb. repr. Gk kuo'nos dog, as—phobia, dread of dogs.

cyno'phalus, n. Fabulous dog-headed man; [Zool.] dog-faced baboon. [L, f. G kuno'kephalos (prec. + kephal head)]

cyn'opter, n. Combination containing Pole-star, Little Bear; Pole-star; guiding star; centre of attraction or admiration. [F, L f. G kuno'osouros dog's tail, Little Bear (ku'non kodos dog + oua tail)]

cyn'pher. See CYPHER.

cy'press (se'pr), adv. n., a. (Law) as near as possible (to tenant's intentions); (a.) approximate; (n.) approximation. [AF, pl. prep so near as (&c.)]

cy'press, n. Coniferous tree with hard wood and dark foliage; branch of this as symbol of mourning. [L, for cyp'rus L. for cip'rus f. L. for cyp'rus f. G. cy'prous,]—cy'pria, n. (Inhabitant, native) of Cyprus; licentious (person). [L L. Cyprius (Cy'prus) + -an]

cy'rena'ica, a. & n. (Philosopher) of the hedonistic school of Aristippus of Cyrene. [f. L f. G kroum'naikos (Karies)]

cy'rillic, a. C. alphabet, that used by Slavonic peoples of the Eastern Church. [St Cyril, supposed inventor, + -ic]

cy'pto- in comb. = Gk kurto's curved, as—meter, instrument measuring curves of chest.

cy'st, n. (Biol.) hollow organ, bladder, &c., in animal or plant, containing liquid secretion; (Path.) sac containing morbid matter, parasitic larva, &c.; cell containing embryo &c. [L f. G kustis bladder]

cy'st-, cy'sti-, cy'sto-, in comb. repr. Gk kusto's curved, as—stoma, mouth, opening;—tome, knife.

cy'tole, a. Of the urinary bladder; of the gall-bladder; of the nature of a cyst. [f. Cystique (as cyst, see -ic)]

--- ocyte, suf. in biol. wds meaning cell, as LECUCYIC. [L. Gk kutos vessel]

cy'to-in comb. = cell, as—blast, protoplasmic nucleus of a cell. [as prec.]

czar, tsar, (x,-), n. Title of Emperor of Russia. [f. Russ. ts'ar (s) f. L. Caesar]

cze'arevititch, -wich, tsar, (tsar'vifsh, z.), n. Son of a czar (not now an official title; cf. Czarevitch), [f. Russ tsar'vitch]

czarna, tsar, (czar', -a), n. Daughter of a czar. [Russ.]

czar'na, tsar, (-a), n. Wife of a czar, Russian empress. [f. G czarin f. Czar]

czartsa, tsar, n. Russian form of prec.


**D**

D (dè), letter (pl. Ds, D's, Dees). D block, trap, vec, shaped like the letter; also D = DEE. (Math.) Both the major and minor scale.

Abbreviations (1): D (half of M or CIO), 500, as XD 490, MDCLXVI 1666. D., dal in D.S. (segno); dat in D.D.D. (dicat, dedicat, = he gives, devotes, & dedicates; also d.d.d.); delirium, D.T. (temrens); Deo, D.V. (votente); de-

--- puty, as D.A.A.G. (assistant adjutant-general), D.A.Q.N.G. (assistant quarter-master-general); distinguished, D.A.C. (service order); (Med.) D.D. (D.D. legal law), D.D. (divinity), D.Lit. (literature); dono, D.D. (dedult, = gave as a gift; also d.d.d.); d., died (as d. 1789); de-narius (penny, as £10s. 6d.). d. — d., damn (also d.—d., damned).

Abbreviations (2): Dak (ota); Dan, (el. O.T. bond); Dal, &c. (draw), def. (arts); Deut, (economy), do, ditto; Dr. Deutor, Doctor; Dunelm, bishop of Durham; Dur, (ham), dwt, pennyweight.

--- d., p. p. su. (heard &c.); see -ed 1., & cf. DEAD. da-, d. See DAD.

d. b., v. t. Strike lightly or undecidedly, tap, peck; press but not rub (surface) with spong, &c., whence da'bbler (2n.) press (brush, dabber, &c.) against surface. [f. 1300; etym. dub.]

dab b, n. Slight or undecided but sudden blow, tap, peck; brief application of sponge, handker-chief, &c., to surface without rubbing; moisture, colour, &c., on the surface. [prec.]

dab b, n. Kind of flat-fish. [f]

dab b, n. (colloq.) Adept (at games &c., doing). [f. 1600; etym. dub.]

dab'ble, v. t. & l. Wet intermittently, slightly, or partly, soil, moisten, splash; move the hands, bill, &c., in or about water in search of at pursuit &c., as a hobby, whence da'bler (1n.) [cf. Du. dabbelen & DAB b, -e(2)]

dab'ble'ck, n. Waterbird, the Little Grebe. [early forms dap-, dop; perh. cogn. w. pip]

dab'ster, n. = DAB b; = DAUBSTER. [STER]

dae'cargo (daehah), mis. direction. Repeat from the beginning. [It.]

dae'ce, n. Small fresh-water fish. [ME darse f. OF dars DART]

dachshund (dahkhs-hoont), n. Short-legged breed of dog. [G. = badger-dog]

dac'o'ta, n. Member of Indian or Burmese armed robber band. [f. Hind. dakat (t. & q.) gang-robbery]

dac'olty, n. (Act of gang-robbery. [f. Hind. dakait as prec.]

dac'aty, n. Metrical foot. [f. L f. Dak dactylus finger]

dac'aty'lous, -ly, -ly, n. & of. Of dactyls; (noun, usu. pl.) d. verse(s). [f. L f. G daktulikos (prec., -ic)]

dad, da (daah), da'da, da'ddy, nn. (colloq.). Father (esp. as voc.); daddy-longlegs, crane-fly. [f. 16th c.; infantile sound]

dad'oe, n. Cube of pestle between base & corncr; lower few feet of room-wall when faced with wood or coloured differently from upper part. Hence da'doe 2a. [It.=DIE 1]

da'dal (dé), a. (poet.). Skillful, inventive; mazy; manifold, complex, mysterious. [f. L f. Gk daidalos skillful, variegated]

da'dalian, -dian, a. In the manner of Daedalus the Greek artificer; intricate; labyrinthine. [f. L Daedaleus (cf. Gk daidaleos cunningly wrought) + -an]

daff, v. t. (archaic). Put aside, waste. [var. of DOFF, preserved by s. HEB. IV. iv. 1. 96]

da'dodlowl (also da'dodylly, da'dodownl), dingy in poetry &c., n. & a. Lent lilie, pale-yellow-flowered Narcissus; pale yellow (n. & a.). [f. earlier a'dodlowl (d.-unexplained) f. L. f. Gk asphodelos]

daff, a. Foolish, reckless, wild, crazy. [OE gedeald, meek, whence also DEFF; orig. OE. Gethal = God's beauty] suitable; for change of meaning cf. innocent]

dagger, n. Stabbing-weapon with short pointed and edged blade (at dd. drawn, on the point of fighting, in strained relations, with person or abe; look, speak, dd., biliter, so as
to check combustion; (Mus.) stop vibration of (string); dispatch, depression, (seal, hopes); stolesten; (Gardening) d. off, rot & fall off from d. [v.b. adj. f. noun; cf. Du. & Da. damp, G dampf, vapour]
damper, n. Person or thing that depresses; (Piano) part silencing string except when re- moved from above, in smaller or by note's being struck; metal plate in flue controlling combustion; contrivance for wetting paper, stampe, &c. [E damp]
daisel (-sl), n. (archaic & literary). Young unmarried woman. [f. Of damisele & f. med. L domincula dim. of L domina mistress]
daim (daim), n. (Plants) any of the palm family (d. plum, larger but similar); tree bearing it: d. cheese, solid conserve of dd. & sugar; (adj.) d. coloured. [ME damascene f. L damasennum (prunum plum) of Damascus]
dance, v.l & t. Move with rhythmical steps, glides, 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 bended); perform (minuet, waltz, &c.); d. at length, (a person), kept waiting (by), follow about; cause, d. (beard, &c.); lose up & down, dandle, (baby); d. away, off, into, &c.; lose, bring, &c., by dancing (his head off, his chance away, himself into favour). [f. Of dancer, -ser, perf. f. OHG dano (stretch out)]
dance, n. Dancing motion (see proc.); some special form of this; a single round or turn of one; tune for dancing, or in d. rhythm; dancing-party; lead (person) a d., entangle him in useless pursuit or hunt; D. of Death or of Macabre, medieval picture subject of Death leading all ranks to grave; & Vitus's dance, disorder characterized by convulsive involuntary movements. [f. proc.]
dancer, n. In vbl sense; esp.: one who dances in public for money; merry dd., aurora borealis. [E]
dandelion, n. Yellow-flowered composite plant with widely toothed leaves. [f. F dent de lion lion's tooth]
dandle, v.t. Dance (child) on knee or in arms. [dancelle (dancill) n.]
danduff, -iff, n. Dead skin in small scales along the hair, scurf. (also dandering; ending perh. Yorksh. Adfs f. Icel. hrýsa scab)
dandy, n. & a. (Person) devoted to smartness esp. of costume, neat, smart, decorated, whence dandy, dandy, dandie, v.t. dandification, n.; dandyism (dandness); n.; sloop with special rig; (also d.-cart) spring-cart used by milkmen; d.-brush, of whalebone &c. for cleaning horse. [1780 in Scotland, where Dandy also stands for Andrew]
dandy, n. = DENGEE. (negro corrupt. of dengie, perf. part. adj. 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. Daner f. O'f. Dantesque]
danger, n. Liability or exposure to harm, risk, peril, (of one's life, of death or other evil); position of railway signal directing stoppage or caution (signal is at d.); thing that causes peril (as d. to the peace of Europe, to navigation). So dangerous a., dangerously adv. (earlier dangerous), adj.
in the d. about it; leap in the d., rash step or enter-
prise]. Hence darksOMEa. (poet.). [L. prec.
darken, v.t. & i. Make or become dark 1; d.
done, past, but a visit (us. need); d. con-
ceal, make perplexity worse. [EN] 6
dark1, v.t. Lie concealed; grow dark. [mod.
back-formation f. foll. misunderstood as part.
darkling, adv. & a. In the dark. [LING] 2
dark(ey), n. (colloq.). Negro. [Tas.
darkening, n. & v. T. & adj. Dewy, lovely, lo-
vable, deep. [OE darkening (DEAR, LING)1]
darn1, v.t. & i. Mend (esp. knitting) by interweaving yarn with needle across hole, whence darning 1 (n.); darning-ball, d. ast, for stretching work during operation; (n.) place so mended. [perh. f. obs. dearn & adj. darn hide, hide leather, dr. hide].
darn2, v.t. (slang). Damn (as imprecation). [de-
formation of DAMN]
darne1-nl, n. Kind of grass growing as weed among corn. [cf. Walloon darme]
darne, n. & v.t. & i. Pointed missile, esp.
live javelin; sting of insect &c; sudden raid
motion; act of throwing missile. (vb) throw
(missile), throw missile; emit suddenly (glance,
flash, anger); start rapidly in some direction. [OF. accus. of dars cf. DACE]
darton, n. In vbl senses also: web-footed
waterfowl, &c.; [n. pl. of bird of including
ingishkings & bees-eaters; kinds of fish. [ER]
dartle, v.t. & i. Keep on darting. [L (3) d.
darter, n. Kinds of skin disease, esp.
herpes. So daurteous a. [F. stym. dub.]
Darwinian, a. & n. Of, person believing in,
Ch. Darwin’s his doctrines esp. on evolu-
tion of species. See Darwinism 1 (n.), Dar-
winistic 2 a. a., Darwinistic 3 a. Dar-
winist2 1 (n.) & a., Darwinistic2 a. Dar-
winist2 2 (n.) & v.t. & i. Darwin.
dash1, v.t. & i. Shatter to pieces (rarely abs.,
as flowers dashed by rain); knock, drive, throw,
or thrust, away, of, out, down, &c.; fling, drive,
dash, (thing or person) against, upon, into;
bespatter with water &c. (.d. board, of wood or
leather in front of vehicle to keep out mud;
dashed with colour); dilute, qualify, (water
with spirit, joy with pain); frustrate (d. one’s
hopes), daut, discourage, confound; write
doctrine, put into words, underline; (slang) d.
implacable; fall, move, throw oneself, with violence; come
into collision against, upon, ride, run, or drive
up, move about, behave, with spirit or display,
whence dashing 2 a., dashing 2 adv. [cf.
Sw. slang]; put, crush, bash, get (hurt),
dash2, v.t. & i. [vbl senses, esp. contrivance for
tagging cream in churn. [ER1] d.
dastard, n. Coward, skulker, esp. one who
himself commits brutal act without endangering him-
self. Hence dastard1ly a., dastardi-
ness n. [prob. f. dased p.p. + -ARD]
date, v.t. See TAM.
date, n. See TAM.
datea1, 1 (n. & pl. of N.-Afr. tree (also
name), or its fruit, an oblong single-stoned
drupe. [OF. f. L dr.

date2, n. Statement in document, letter,
book, or inscription, of the time (often place)
of execution, writing, publication, &c.; time
at which thing happens or is to happen; period
to which antiquities &c. belong; person’s age,
duration, term of life (archaic or poet.) (go) out
of d., become obsolete; up to d. (f. book-keeping
phrase); account completed; thing or person
as slang adj. & adv.), meeting, according to the,
latest requirements or knowledge; d.-line, me-
idian 180° from Greenwich, east & west of which
the d. differs. [f. F. L date f. p.p. of dare (letter)
given (at such a time & place) to; d. a letter;
depending on the time & place). See date 1, d.
dated, past, but d. (dated from London), whence
da
ter 1 (n.) & v. (date from the Creation); bear d.,
be dated; have origin from (church dates from the
11th c.). Hence da
table a. [f. prec.]
dateless, a. Undated; endless; immemorial. [f.
DAT 2, LESS]

dative, a. & n. D. case or d., the case in
nouns, pronouns, & adj., proper to the remotest
object or recipient. See dativa1 a., dative-
ly 1 adv. [f. L dativos (dare dat-
give, serve)]
datum, n. (pl. -a). Thing known or granted,
assumption or premises from which inferences
may be drawn. [L. neut. p.p. of dare give]
datifura, n. Kinds of poisonous plant, in-
cluding stramonium, yielding strong narcotic.
[f. Hind. datitra]
daub, v.t. & i. & n. Coat (wall &c.) with plas-

dacy, &c.; [n. material]; smear (surface:
hold, a smear), lay on (greasy or sticky stuff); soil,
stick, paint (f. & c.) inartificially, lay (colours)
on so, (n. a coarse painting), whence dauber1,
dauberer, nn. daub’sy a. [f. Of dauber f.
L dabba (alb. abus white) whitewash],
daughter, n. One’s female child; female
descendant, female member of family, race,
&c.; woman who is the spiritual or intellectual
product of person or thing; product personified
as female (Carmath a. of Tyre; Fortune and
its d. Confidence; d.-language, as French of
Latin); d.-in-law, son-in-law’s wife; (a.
step). Hence daughterhood n., daughterly’ a.
[Arany; OE dohtor, Du. dochter, G tochter, Gk

daupe.
daut, v.t. Discourage, intimidate; press (her-
ing) down in barrel. [f. Of dater (now dumpt-
ary) f. L domitare frequent. of domare tame,
subdue].
dautivity, n. Capacity (of something) for
resulting in injury or injury or injury.
dautlessly 1 adv., dauntlessness n. (perh.
f. obs. daunt a check f. prec. + -LESS)
dauphina, dauphiness, nn. (Wife of)
King of France’s eldest son. [family name (f.
delphinius dolphinus) of lords of Dauphine, last
name], also from ced, or ced, from Cerdan,
Dauphin’s being accepted as French heir-apparent’s
title]
davenport, n. Escritoire with drawers &
hinged writing-slab. [prob. maker’s name]
davit, n. Crane at ship’s bow for hoisting
anchor clear of side; one of pair of cranes for
lifting or lowering ship’s boat. [formerly also
david prob. f. the male name; cf. jemmy]
davy (lamp), n. Miner’s wire-gauze safety
lamp. [Sir H. D. inventor]
davy, n. (slang). Take one’s eye, swear (that
to fact). [short for AFFIDAVIT]
davy Jones, n. The deep, a
daw, n. JACKDAW. [cf. OHG taka, G dohle]
dawdle, v.t. & i. & n. Idle, dally; d. away
time &c.); waste; hence dawdler 1 n. (N.)
dawdling person. [cf. DODGER, & dial. daddle
(baby)]
dawk, dák, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Post or transport
by relays of men or horses; relay; d. bung-

daw, v.t. & i. & n. Begin to appear or grow
light (of day, day-light, morning, country shone
upon, things becoming evident to mind, intelli-

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DAY (gence, civilization, &c.); first dawnings &c., dawning; dawning, the last; (n.) first light, daybreak, rise or incipient gleam of light. [back-formation from f. dawning prob. f. ON which displaced dawning vbl n. f. obs. dawn OF dagian become day.

day, n. Time while sun is above horizon, (n.) 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, reverie 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); in a (or a) punch or eight; 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 d. not long ago; one of these d. or fine d.d., before long, in prophecy or promise; some d., adv. in the future; d. of grace); date of specified festival &c. (first d. Sunday; Christmas d.; birthd., pay-d., last d. or D. of judgment); date agreed upon (keep one's d., be present at d.); d. of death, at home to guess (esp. once a week); victory (carry on, esp. the d.); period (often pl. in the d. of, the d. of old, in d. to come, men of other d.); better d., when one was or will be better off; fallen on evil 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 always unluckily); this d. week, month, year, reckoning forward or backward from today.

d. about, on alternate d.; d. by 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., to be wise awake, knowing the d. before, after, the fair, adv., too early, beside; period of ripening is the d.; feeding but not sleeping at school; d.-book in bookkeeping, book in which esp. sale transactions are entered at once for later transfer to ledger; d.-boy, schoolboy boarding at home; d.-boy, hired by d., at fixed wage; d.-long, a. & adv. (lasting for); d.-room, a room at home, not distant; d.-room, used by d. only, esp. common living-room at schools; d.-school, opp. Sunday, evening, or boarding school; d.-spring, dawn (poet.); d.-ticket, covering return on same d. & time, not night, esp. in the d.-time. (OE day, com.-Teut. cf. Du. dag, O Sp. dage, not cogn. wi. L dies.

daylight, n. Light of day (burn² 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), or rider & saddle.

daze, v. t. & n. Stupefy, bewilder; daze; hence dazedly² adv. (N.) stupefaction, bewilderment. [ME dazen cf. Icel. daisak refl. vb become weary.

dazed, v. t. & n. Confuse or dim (sight) with excess of light, intricate motion, incaulable number or confusion (impossible) by brilliant display lit. or fig.; hence dazzlement n. dazzlingly² adv. (N.) glitter. [f. prec. + -L3]§

de-, pref. From L de (prep. & pref.) pref. = down (depend), away (defend, orig. fend off, deduce, deprecate), completely (declare, declare), un- (in, off, from, in, among, to); also de, of use, of no use, of no living, of no living, of no living. In this sense, as decentralise; such k. wds in d.- are also f. f. in d., which represents L dis-, OF & Rom. des., as well as L de-, twice over or doubly (in chem. & bot. wds as decompose, decomposi, as a flat use), al., adj. appointed minister of charity; Acts vi. 8); (Epicopeal) member of third order of ministry below bishop & priest; (Presbyterian) officer attending to congregation's secular affairs. Hence deaconship n. (f. L f. Gk diakonos servant)

deaconess, n. Woman in primitive & some later eras from monasticism, with functions analogous to deacon's. [LS²]

dead (déd), 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. funeral service; d. as a door, quite; d. & gone; wait for d. men's shoes; flog d. horse; d. men, empty bottles; d. man's finger, hand, thumb, kinds of orchid; benumbed, insensible, (of hands &c.; also d. to, unconscious or unappreciative of, hardened against); without spiritual life; obsolesc. past; d. letter, law no longer observed, unclaimed or undeliverable letter at post office); inanimate (of d. fence, of timber &c., opp. quickset; of d. matter); extinct, dull, lustless, without force, muffled, (of brand, coal; d. gold, unburnished; d. colour, first layer in picture, cold & pale; d. nettle, non-stinging weed like nettle; d. alive, 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, points of lifelessness, also fig. of debt &c. & pull, lift, at thing too heavy for one to move, d. freight, sun 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. score, a record of failures or losses; d. time, at d. of night, in the d. of winter); abrupt, complete, unrelieved, 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. the fact, quite true, rather sure, more d. long, used (stutter); d. -eye (naut.), round flat three-holed block for extending shrouds; d. fire, St Elmo's fire, as pressag. death; d.-head, non-paying theatre-goer or passenger; d.-light (naut.), shutter protecting cabin-window or porthole in storm; d.-reckoning (naut.), of ship's position by log, compass &c., when observations are impossible; D. Sea Apple, hence deadness n. (Adv.) profound, absolutely, completely, (d. asleep, tired drunk; d.-beat, tired out; cut² d. against, directly opposite to). (OE dead, com.-Teut. cf. Th. door, G tof, O Teut. daudor p.p. of vb Bl daw-die²)

deaden (déd'en), v.t. & l. Deprive of or lose vitality, force, brightness, feeling, &c. make insensible to. [EN²]

deadly (déd'li), a. Causing fatal injury; of nature (D. Nightshade); entailing damnation (d. sin); implacable, internecine; deathlike (d. paleness, faintness, gloom); intense (in d. haste; d. dullness). Hence deadliness n. (OE deadlic (DEAD, -LY)²)

deadly² (déd'li), adv. As if dead (d. white.
DEAF

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DEBENTURE

defain); extremely (d. tired, dull). [OE déadlice (DEAD, -LY 3)]
defaf (déf), a. Wholly or partly without hearing (the d. people; d. as adder or post; none so d. as those that won't hear); insensible to high voices, even to din of 20, uncompliant, (turn a d. ear to); d. nut, with no kernel; d.-dumb alphabet, language, &c., signs for communication by the d.; d.-mute, d. & dumb person. Hence deadlie 3 adv.,
deadness n. [OE déaf, com.-Teut. cf. Du. doof, G tief part; also cogn. w. DOLK]
deaf 1, v.t. & i. (dead pr. déit), & n. Distribute, give out, (gifts &c.) among several; deh for any share or descent to person (esp. of Providence). [OE deadfian, same as d. (d. height in law, a measure of personal worth or value; d. measure) of persons, esp. d. a. d. d. a. d., or as with, at, lit. & fig.); distribute cards to players for a game or round (n., such distribution, player's turn for it, as my or, or round played after it); give (card, hand, &c.) to player; associate with (d. with a. d.); d. in (of persons, esp. a. d. &c.); d. with person, in goods (n., slang, a bargain or transaction; also dishonest job); occupy oneself, grasp by way of discussion or refutation, make measures, with (with adv.) behave (d. Honourably, cruelly, esp. with or by person). Hence deadf-able 1, adj., deadf-able 2, adj.
deaf 2, n. Piece of sawn fir or pine wood over 7 in. broad & 8 ft long, & not over 3 in. thick; a quantity of these; fir or pine wood. [cogn. w. OE thil thil, but f. LG cf. deu, G diele]
deaf 3, v.t. & i. [dead pr. déit]; esp. in vb. senses; esp. player dealing at cards; trader, usu. in comb. as s. d. - [ER]
dean 1, n. Head of cathedral or collegiate church chapter; also rural d. clergyman invested with jurisdiction or precedence over divinity students (by virtue of being a fellow, or one of several, with disciplinary & other functions; (foreign, Scotch, & modern universities) president of a faculty; - D. YEN. [earlier sense one set over ten monks] f. L. (Vulgate &c.) d.cusus prob. f. decem ten]
dean 2, n. Vale (esp. in names ending in-dean, -dene, -den). [OE denu, cogn. w. DENE]
denery, n. Office, house, of dean; group of parishes presided over by rural dean. [-ERY]
dear 1, a., adv., & int. Beloved (often as merely polite or even ironical form in talk, esp. my dear, my d. Jones, & now used at beginning of most letters not intended to be mercifully business-like; as noun, d. or dearest, esp. in voc., d. one; a d., esp. in coaxing formulae); precious to; one's cherished (for d. life, as though life were at stake); high-priced, costly, (as adv. sell, buy, pay, d. year, shop, in which prices run high); hence dearly 3 adv.,
dearness n. (INT.) dear, dear!, dear me!, oh dear!, expressing surprise, distress, sympathy, &c. [OE doere, com.-Teut. cf. Du. dier loved, dier costly, G teuer]
dear 2, n. (usu. voc.) Scanty supply of; ME derthe (prec., -TH !)
derly, -ly, n. (usu. voc.) Dear one. [-v-]
dearth (deth), n. Dying out* the d. d. bed, on which one dies; d. rattle, sound in dying person's throat; d. watch, kinds of insect whose portents d. end of life (civil d., ceasing to count as citizen, the digit is uncompliant, (turn a d. ear to); d. nut, with no kernel; d.-dumb alphabet, language, &c., signs for communication by the d.; d.-mute, d. & dumb person. Hence dearlie 3 adv.,
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dearness n. [OE déaf, com.-Teut. cf. Du. doof, G tief part; also cogn. w. DOLK]
DECLINE
decentralize v.t. Undo the centralization of; confer local government on. Hence de-
centralization n. Decentralizing, being decentralized; trick, sham. [F. décentralisation (decipere see DECEIT, -ION)]
decisive a. Apt to deceive, easily mistaken. Hence decisively adv., decisiveness n. [F. décisif (prec., -IV)]
decisive adj. -statha-, v.t. Divest of its Christianity.
décollet, pref. shortened from L decimus tenth, used (as déci- in F) in French métrico system in 4 of specified unit. So d'oeuvre (me),
décolleté (-ster), décolletée, nn.
décolleté v.t. & i. (issue, question, dispute) by giving victory to one side; give judgment (between, for, in favour of, against, or abe); bring, come, to a resolution (that decides me); to do, on, for, or against doing. Hence décolletable.

décollé, a. In vbl senses; also: definite, unquestionable, (a. d. difference); (of persons) of clear opinions or vigorous initiative, not vacillating. Hence décollély adv. [ED']
décoller, n. In vbl senses; also, (Racing) heat in which tie is run off. [ER']
décoloniser d. Shed periodically or normally (of leaves, teeth, horns, &c.); shedding its leaves annually; shedding its wings after copulation (of ants &c.); fleeting, transitory. [L. décoloniæus f. d. = cadere fall and -ous]
décollé d. Illite To the hundred million (1 with 4 zeros). Hence décollé d. Illon d. a. & n. [L. decem ten & million, see BILLION]
décima, a. n. Of tenths or ten, proceeding by tens, (d. enumeration, ordinary counting-system with ten for basis, reckoned by decades; d. system, of weights and measures, with denominations rising by tens; d. notation, by the Arabic figures; d. arithmetic, using this notation, also in narrower sense that, also called dd., treating of d. fractions; d. fraction or d., one whose denominator is a power of ten, esp. when expressed by figures written to right of the point, or in the form of a decimal point & denoting tenths, hundredths, &c., according to their place; recurring d.; d. coinage); of d. coinage, whence décimaist (2) n. Hence décimalize (3) v.t. décimalization n. décimally adv. [F. méd. L. decimatus f. L. decima tenth, -AL]
décimale, v.t. To put to death one in ten of (mutinous or cowardly soldiers); destroy tenth or large proportion of (esp. of epidemic or other visitation). So décimaison n. [L. decimare take the tenth man (decimus), see -ATES]
déciner (di-), v.t. & n. Turn into ordinary writing or make out with key (thing written in cipher); make out meaning of (bad writing, hieroglyphics, anything perplexing); (n.) interpretation of cipher document. Hence décipherable a., décipherment n. [DE-]
décisif, v.t. Decide, conclusive, (esp. d. battle); = DECIDED (d. character, d. superiority).
Hence décisively adv. décisiveness n. [F. méd. L. decius (DECIDE, -IVE)]
décoyer, v.t. Divest of civilization. [DE-]
décolleté 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, dd., also upper or spar d. above main, & ORLOP below lower; poop & forecastle dd., short ones in stern & bow); CLEAR the dd. d. bedroom, also long-armed reclining chair, used in passenger steamers; - house, room erected on d. (perh. as foll. f. MDU, but found in E 100 years earlier than the correpc. Du.in same sense)
décoyed, v.t. Arrange, adorn; furnish with, cover a; [prob. f. MDU] [O.F. fut. décoyer, OE. décoye], whence also OE OTHC THATCH

décocle, n. Contrivance in papermaking-machine for limiting size of sheet (d. edge, rough uncut edge). [O. G. dekled dim. of deke cover]
déclaration, n. (F. deklamation) of declamatory.
déclamer, v.l. & t. Speak rhetorically (often against, - inverig), practise speaking or recitation; deliver impassioned rather than reasoned speech; utter rhetorically. Hence déclamer a. [Earlier declare f. L. declamare (cry out) w. assim. to CLAIM]
déclamatory, n. (F. deklamatorisch, deklamatorisch) of declamatory.

déclatsfranc, n. (One who makes legal declamation.
[F. L. déclare DECLARE, -ANT]
déclaration, n. Stating, announcing; positive, emphatic, solemn, or legal assertion, announcement, or proclamation (of a deed, beginning hostilities, not now usual; d. of the poll, of vote-totals of election-candidates); manifesto, written announcement of intentions, terms of agreement, &c. (D. of INDUL-
GENCE, D. of RIGHTS, D. of Independence, of 1776); by N. Y. in 1778; by N. Y. & other States (Paris, in 1856 on belligerence and neutral maritime law); (Law) plaintiff's statement of claim, affirmation in lieu of oath, Custom-House statement (see foll.). [F. L. deklaration (foll., -ATION)]
déclarer, v.t. & i. Make known, proclaim publicly, formally, or explicitly, (d. war, a dividend); pronounce (person &c.) to be something, as d. him (to be) an enemy to humankind; d. oneself, avow intentions, reveal character; d. for, against, side with, against; d. off, break off (bargain &c., or abs.); (Customers) name (dutiable goods) as in one's possession. Hence déclaration, déclarnaire, déclaration a. a, déclarative adv. [F. déclarer f. L. deklarare f clarify clear]
déclasse, (dëklâs), a. (fem. -à). That has lost caste or sunk in social scale. [F]
déclinaison, n. Deviation from uprightness &c.; deterioration, decay, declivity, (F. case-inflexion, one of the noun-classes distinguished by their different methods of case-inflexion, de-
clining. [lreg. f. L. deklinaiton f. blineare cf. Gk. kliné bend, -ATION]; perh. thr. F déclinaison & a form déclin son corresp. to version]
déclinaison, n. Downward bend. (Astron.) angular distance of star &c. north or south of celestial equator, celestial latitude; (Compass) deviation of needle from true N. & S. variation. Hence déclinaison al. a. [F. OF déclinaison f. L. declinacionem see prec.]
declive, n. Slope. The word is downwards (usu. intr.); bend, droop, (l. & also t. as with head declined, declines its blossoms); (of day, life, &c.) draw to close; sink morally (d. on, descend to); fall off, decay, decrease, deteriorate; turn away from, refuse, (discussion, challenge, battle; d. to do, doing, to be treated in such a way); say one cannot accept (invitation &c., or abs.}

For compounds of de- not given consult de-.
decline, v. & n. 1. Sinking, gradual loss of vigour or excellence, decay, deterioration; phthisis, consumption; fall in price; setting, last part of (time, life, &c.). [f. L déclinare, to decline, see prec.] 2. [t. f. décliner f. L, see DECLINATION; de- in the L. wd. = away, in the E. chiefly down] déclîné, a. Sinking, gradual loss of vigour or excellence, decay, deterioration; phthisis, consumption; fall in price; setting, last part of (time, life, &c.). [f. L déclinare, see prec.] déclínomètre, n. Instrument for measuring magnetic declination. [irreg. f. L declinare = see DECLINATION + -METER] déclivité, n. Downward slope. [f. L décli- vorum, to declivity, see prec., -RT] déclive, a. Sloping down (esp. in Zool. of profile). [f. L déclīvus, see prec., + OS] décororation, n. Bolling down (esp. in Zool. of profile). [OF, L decora(çîōnem f. coquere coat-boll, -ION)] décoratif, v. & t. Behold, trinate (p.p., of spiral shell without apex). So décoration n. [L decorare (f. colurn neck), -ATÉ] décoré, a. (dim. -tâ), a. (fem. -de). Low-necked (of dress); wearing low-necked dress. [F] décorer (ktor), v.t. Deprive of colour. Hence décorerisation, décoreriser (ktor), v.t. -ize (-kil), v.t. Decorate. décori, a. Doubly complex, having complex parts. [DE-] décomposer, v.t. & l. Separate into its elements (substance, light, &c.); analyse (thought, motive); rot (t. & l.). Hence décomposable, a. Decomposant (ktor), n. -n. [f. L decomponere (ktor), to decompose, -RT] décomposée, n. (ktor), a. & n. (Substance, word, &c.) made by compounding a compound with another element, further composite. [f. LL decompositus transl. of GK parastathës used of words derived from compounds; see DE-] décomposer (ktor), a. & n. = decomposé (esp. in Bot.). [DE-] décompenser, v.t. Secularize. [DE-] décorer, v.t. Furnish with adornments (esp. church with flowers &c.); serve as adornment to; invest with order, medal, &c.; deco- rize, to ornament, on, style of architecture. Hence décorative, a. [f. L décorare (ktor) = see beauty), -ATÉ] décoration, n. In vbl senses; esp. (pl.) flags, wreaths, &c., put up on occasion of public rejoicing; medal, star, &c., worn as honour. [f. L decora- (ktor), to decorise (ktor), -RT] décorer, v.t. In vbl senses; esp., tradesman who papers, paints, &c., houses. [OR-] décorus, a. Not offending against good taste or propriety, dignified and decent. Hence decorously, adv. [f. L decorus (ktor) be fit, -RT] -RT] -n. Seminleness, propriety, etiquette; particular usage required by politeness or decency. [L, neut. adj. as prec.] dec, 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 captured. [f. L decere (ktor) to desecrate; also (d. d.) swindler's confederate, tempter; bait, entice- ment. [earlier coy f. Du. kooi f. W.G. cavia f. L cavia cage; de- unexplained (ktor-covy, n. & v., is early, but not earliest, E. form)] deces, 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 (d. 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 decre f. L de- cre=sce (ktor) to desecrate, p.p. of cernere sift thing decided] dècres, n. Desecrate, amount lost by diminution or waste; (esp. as scientific term opp. INCREMENT). [f. L decrementum (ktor), -RT] dècrêpit, a. Wasted, worn out, enfeebled with age & infirmities, (of persons or institutions) decrepit, worn out; (of buildings) poor, (of nature) (ktor) f. OF décrépit f. L decrepitus (ktor) to desecrate, p.p. of crepare crack) décresipitate, v.t. & I. Calcine (mineral or salt) till it ceases to crackle in fire; crackle under heat. Hence décresipitation n. [DE, L crepsipare frequent, of crepare crack) déscrecèn, n. Decrescent, a. Waning, decreasing, (usus of moon). [f. L decreases (ktor) to decrease, -RT] décrescent, a. Papal decree; (pl.) collection of these, forming part of canon law. [f. F décres-cèral t. L decrecésis (ktor) letter of decreëc, -AL] decrêvy, t. & I. Dispose, cry down. [f. F déc- rîvy f. L decrevis (ktor) to desecrate, -RT] décûman, a. Especially large or powerful (usu. of wave lit. or fig.). [f. L decu- (ktor) decumanus, used of main gate of camp where tenth cohort was quartered (ktor) -tus, -RT) décument, a. (bot. & zool.). Lying along ground or body of (plant, shoot, bristles). [f. L decumare (ktor) lie, -ENT] décuple, a., n. & v.t. & l. Tenfold (amount); (vb) multiply by ten. [F (ktor), f. L decuplus (ktor) ten, +US cf. duplus DOUBLE)] décuscate, a. (ktor), & v.t. & l. (ktor). X- shaped, intersecting; (bot.) with pairs of opposite shoots, each at right angles to the other (Rhet.) chastic. (Vb) arrange in these ways; intersect; hence décussation n. [f. L de- cusare (ktor) number ten, X], -ATÉ] décide, v.t. Devote with solemn rites (to God or to sacred use; of church & esp. church buildings) to a particular use, or consecrating ground or buildings; give up to (special purpose); inscribe (book &c.) to patron or friend. So dédicateur, dédicatrice, mn. dédicative, dédicatory, aa. [f. L L dedicating (ktor) to dedicate, -ATÉ] décus, a. (ktor) f. L deducere (ktor) duct lead] déduire, v.t. To deduct, (amount, portion, &c., subtract being now used of numbers) from (or abs.) [f. L deduct- see prec.] déduction, n. Deducting; amount deducted; deducing, inference from general to particular. a priori reasoning, (of induction), thing deduced; (ktor) (ktor) (ktor). [f. L deducere (ktor) duct lead] deductive, a. Of reasoning by, deduction, a priori. Hence deductively, adv. [f. L deductus (ktor) -IVE] deé, n. Letter D; D-shaped harness-ring. deed, n. Thing done intentionally; brave, sensible, conspicuous act; actual fact, performance (as in deed); sign, contract, (of which, whence INDEED; in very d.); (Law) written or printed instrument effecting legal disposition & sealed & delivered by disposing party (in practice now always signed also but not always delivered); d. pol., deed made & executed by one party only (paper pulled or out even, not
DEEM

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DEFEASIBLE 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-

fais, to default] n. & t. & f. Make, be guilty of, d.; fail to appear in court; not meet money calls, break; hence de-

faisable (adv.)., n. Capable of annulment, liable to forfeiture. Hence de-

faisibility n. [as prec., -IBLE]

defac’t, v.t., & n. Frustrate, frustrate; (Law) annulment; (archaic) disappoint of; overthorn (v. & n.) in contest esp. in battle. [n. prob. f. vb, which is L Of defeat p.p. of de-

faisre se DEFASEANCE]

defac’ture (-teher), v.t. Make unrecogniz-

able. [f. obs. noun f. OF defacture (prec., -URS)]

defacto, n. & adj. The actual, true, the de-

facto state of things; the thing as it is. [OF de-

facto] n. & adj.

defective, n. Lack of something essential to comple-

teness; shortcoming, failing, (haste a d. of its qualities, the particular features that con-

tribute to a person’s virtue, success, independence, etc.). [OF defec, defec] n.

defective, adv. Incomplete, faulty, wanting or deficient (in some respect); (Gram.) not having all the usual inflections. Hence de-

fectively, adv. de
defec’tiveness n. [f. F deflectif] f. L deflectus ax as prec., -IVE]

defence, n. Defending from, resistance agai-

n, attack (cf. offence): best d. is offence. Advantage goes with the initiative; in cricket, guard-

ing of one’s wicket, also batting as opposed to bowling; science or art of d., boxing or fenc-

ing; (Mili. pl.) fortifications (also line of d.), series of fortified posts; thing that protects; justification, vindication, speech or writing by which one attempts to free oneself of one’s death, pleading, & proceedings. Hence de-

fenceless a., de


used as noun cf. -ADJ(1), both p.p. see foll.]
defend, v.t. & f. Protect, defend, make, defend; (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-

fence in court (d. oneself, conduct one’s own defence), (of counsel) appear for defendant, conduct defence for defendant. [L. OF defendre f. L DE-

FENDRE] f. L DEFENDRE (DEFEND, OR)]
defendant, n. Person sued in law-suit (cf.

defender, n. One who defends; D. of the Fu-

ilah, title of Eng.Sovereigns from Henry VIII, no received it from Pope for writing against Luth. [f. Of defender f.Rom. defendere (DEFEND, OR)]
defensible, a. Easily defended (in war or argument), justifiable. Hence de-

fensibility n., defe

defensible,adv. [f. L defensibilis (DEFEND, -IBLE)
defensiveness, a. & n. Serving, used, done, for

For compounds of de- not given consult DE-
defer, v.t. & l. (Fr. dé-férer). —Submit or make concessions in opinion or action to (person). [L. de-ferre, to carry away,撤].
déference, n. Compliance with advice &c. of one's superiors in wisdom or position (pay &c. d. to); respect, manifestation of desire to comply, courteous regard, (in d. to, out of respect for authority of). So differential a., referential adj. [F. déference (prec., -ENC)].

deferent, a. (Physiol.) Conveying to a destination (of ducts &c.); (rare) for referential [first sense (t. F or direct) t. L. deferens part. of de-ferre carry]; second t. DEFER 2, -ENT.
défiance, n. Challenge to flag or maintain courage, assertion, &c. ; open disobedience, settling, an agreement to disagree, d. to. set at d., in d. of. [OF (DEFY, -ANCE)].
defiant, a. Openly disobedient; rejecting advances, suspicious and reserved. Hence defiantly adv. [F. défiant (DEFY, -ANTI)].
déficiency (of-ihn-s), n. Being deficient; want, lack of doing; amount by which thing, esp. revenue, falls short. [L. LL deficiens (see DEFECT, -ENCY)].
deficient (OF-ihn), a. Incomplete, defective; insufficient in quantity, force, &c.; half-witted. Hence defentlich 2 adv. [L. deficiens (see DEFECT, -ENT)].
deficit (OF-ihn), a. Amount by which esp. sum of money is too small; excess of liabilities over assets. [F. déficit t. L. deficit s sing. pres. of deficere see DEFECT]
de face, pred. a. Required to be held as article of faith. [L]
defere, n. One who defers. [DEFY, -ER].
deréfère, v.t., & n. Secure (fortification) against enfilading fire; (n.) this precaution or arrangement (also deflect). [n. t. vb, F. F. dé-filer unthorough, -ADE]
défie, v.t., défie, n. March by files, in file; (n.) narrow way through which troops can cross by parage. [F. défier &c; p.p. (PE, file FILE)].
defile, v.t. Make dirty, befoul; pollute, corrupt; desecrate, profane; make ceremonially unclean. Hence défilement n. (see DEFILADE). [earlier défoul L. OF defouler trample (DE, L. faller fuller, t. leading of cloth in tuffling), altered anal. of E vbs befoul &c. of file in same sense t. OE fylan f. full 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, determine, precise, not vague; (Gram.) d. tense, d. adj. & adv. (adj. only) before ad. article & similar wds; d. article, the; past or preterite d., simple past tense in French, as if it came. Hence définition n. [L. définitus p.p. see prec.]
définition, n. Stating the precise nature of a thing or meaning of a word; a form of words in which this is done; making or being distinct, degree of distinctness, in outline (esp. of image given by lens or shown in photograph). [OF (-cien), t. L. définitio t. finire t. finis end, -ION]
definitive, a. Decisive, unconditional, final (of answer, treaty, verdict, &c.). Hence définitively adv. [OF. OF definiti t. definitus (see DEFINITE)].
déflagrate, v.t. & l. Burn away with rapid flame. Hence déflagration, déflagrat- or 2, nn. [L. L. deflagrare blaze, -ATE].
défier, v.t. Let inflating air &c. out of (pneumatic tyre &c.). Hence définition n. [L. L. deflatus (deflating), charged sense, -ATE].
deflect, v.t. & l. Bend aside or (may) deviate. Hence deflecteur n. [L. L. deflectere bend- flex- bend].
déformation, n. Distorting. [OF (-cien), t. L. de-formation (see DEFER, -ATION)].
deflower (difloder), v.t. Deprive of virginity, ravish; ravage, spoil; strip of flowers. [t. OF. desflower t. L. deflorare (floris flower)].
defluous, a. & n. Down-flowing (part e.g. from source of glacier). [F. L. defluere flow, -ENT].
deforest, v.t. = DISEFOREST. [t. OF. des- forester].
déform, v.t. Make ugly, deform; put out of shape, misshape, (esp. in p.p. of person with misshapen body or limb). [t. OF deformer t. L. deformare t. forma shape)].
deformation, n. Disfigurement; change for the worse (esp. as opponent's name for Reformation); perverted form of word (dang for damn &c.); (Physic. changed shape of f. L. deformatio (prec., -ATION)].

definability, n. Being deformed, ugliness, disfigurement, (mor.); a malformedness esp. of body or limb. [t. OF t. L. deformatatem t. formis t. forma shape, -TY].
defraud, v.t. Cheat (person, person of or abs.). [t. OF. defraud (DE, L. fraudare t. fraud - DIE FRAUD)].
defrock, v.l. = UNROCK.
defrocked, a. Destrout, skillful, handling things neatly. Hence defrocky adj., defininess n. [var. of DAPT].
defunct, a. Dead (the d., way of mentioning a particular dead person), no longer existing. [t. L. defunctus p.p. of vagy 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 (defee definition, capture, attack, &c.). [t. OF desfer t. Rom. *dis fer (bad trust t. fidus faithful)].
dégagé (F), a. (fem. -ée). Easy, unconstrained, clear. [O.F. dégagé, fr. l. d'agir to do, &c. & n. Having lost qualities proper to race, sunk from former excellence; (Biol.) having reverted to lower type; hence degeneracy n. (N.j. person or animal. [t. L. p.p. see foll., -ATE].
derégeneré, v.t., dégenérer (sien), n. Wallowing. [f. F dégulter t. L. degere (to swallow), -ION].
degradation, n. Becoming degenerate; (Path.) morbid disintegration of tissue or change in its structure (esp. fatty d. of heart). [F. F dégénération (prec., -ION)].
dégénérescence (sion), n. Wallowing. [f. F dégulter t. L. degere (to swallow), -ION].
degradation, v.t. & l. 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 honours examination for a year beyond regular time. So degrading, adj. [OF degrader L LL degradare (gradus step)]

degree, n. Step (as of staircase; archaic; pers. in & Kings xx. 9. & in Psalm-title Song of Dd.) thing placed like step in series; tier, row; stage in ascending or descending scale or passage, as of dignity or honor; hinder, hin; step in direct or collateral descent (prohibited dd., number of these too low to allow of marriage, l. e. first, second, & third, reckoning from one up to common ancestor & down to the other); social or official rank; relative condition (each good in its dd.). Stage in intensity or amount (a high or the last dd.), also collog. in latter sense to a dd.; in law, principal in the first, second, & third; academic rank conferred as guarantee of proficiency, or (honorary d.) on distinguished person; masonic rank; (Gram.) stage (positive, comparative, superlative) in comparison of adjectives & adverbs; unit of length in metric system or in elliptical measurement, 1/5 of right angle or 1/360 of circumference (symbol, as; 360); (Therm.) unit of temperature in any scale. Hence degreeless a. [t. OF degree L LL degradus (step)]

deg ust us (us), v.t. Gape, burst open, (esp. in Bot. of seed-vessels, & in Physiol.). So dehiscent n., dehiscent a. [t. LL dehiscre incert of hiare gape]

dehydrate, v.t. (chem.) Deprive (substance) of water or its elements. [de-, Gk vulg. in comb. Awdr- water, -ate 3]

dehydrate, v.t. House, release, from hypnopic state. [de-]

dehydrate, v.t. Release from the state of dryness. [de-]

dehydrate, v.t. Destroy (god or worship). [de-]

dehydrate, v.t. Make dry; make godlike; regard as a god, worship. Hence dehydration n. [t. F deylier t. L deiscare (deus god, -av) t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t. t.
delicacy (a), a. Delightful (poet.); palatable, dainty, of food; sheltered, luxurious, effeminate, (d. living, nurture, upbringing); fine of texture, soft, slender, slight; of exquisite quality or workmanship; subdued (of colour); subtle, hard to appreciate; easily injured, liable to injury. (vbl. delicate). (adj.) delicate handle, delicate touch, sensitive (of persons or instruments); deft (a. d. touch); avoiding the offensive or immodest; considerate (esp. of actions).

Hence delicately adv. [L. delicatus cogn. or associated w. deliciosa delicat see foll.]

delicate, a. Highly delicate, esp. to taste, smell, or the sense of humour. Hence delicacy adv., delicateness n. [OF, f. L. delicatus t. delicate, f. delicer = lacere allure, -ose].

delict, n. Violation of law, offence. (in flagrant d. = in flagrante delicto). [L. delictum, a past. p.p. of delinquare leave come short]

delight, v.t. & i., & n. Please highly (shall be delighted to, in accepting invitation); take, find, great pleasure in (so in p.p. the books delighted in by the many), be inclined and accustomed (to), (adj.) high pleasure, this pleasure; re-enacts; hence delightfully adv., delightfully adv. [ME deliten t. OF delitier t. delicate see delictable, now misspelt after light]

delilah, D.,n. Temptress, false & wily woman. [Judges xvi]

delimit (ate), v.v.t. Determine limits or territorial boundary of. So delimitation n. [L. delimitare t. demarqué t. times -its boundary, -ATE]

delinate, v.t. Show by drawing or description, portray. So delineation, delineator n. [L. delineare t. line, -ATE]

delinquency, n. Neglect of duty; guilt; a sin of omission; misdeed. [L. delinquencia t. delinquens part. (DELICT, -ENCY)]

delinquent, a. & n. Defaulting, guilty; (n.) offender. [L. delinquens (prec., -ENT)]

deliqueuse (es), v.t. & i., & n. Sick, weak, n. (fig. & i.) sick, weak, n. So deliquescence n. a. deliquescence n. [L. deliqueescere incept. of liquere be liquid]

deliqueous, a. Affected with delirium, temporarily or apparently mad, raving; wildly excited, ecstatic; betraying delirium or ecstasy. Hence deliriously adv. [as fol. + -OUS]

delirium, n. Disordered state of mind with incoherent speech, hallucinations, & frenzied excitement; great excitement, ecstasy; d. tempens (abbr. d. t.), special form of d. with terrifying delusions to which heavy drinkers are subject. [L. delirium, a. delirious]

deliver, v.t. & i., & n. [L. delibere t. liberare t. liber free]

deliverable a. [L. delibere t. liberare (DE-, L. liberare t. liber free)]

delivery, n. Rescue; emphatically or formally delivered opinion, (in juror's oath) verdict. [L. delivrance (prec., -ANCE)]

deliverance, n. In vbl. senses; esp., saviour, rescuer. [L. delivrance (prec., -ANCE)]

delitsero, f., LL. deliberatorem (deliverer, -OR)].

delil, n. Childbirth; surrender of; delivering of letters &c., a periodical performance of this (the first, the two-o'clock, d.); (Law) formal handing over of property, transfer of deed (formal, in essence). (vbl. deliver). (adj.) party; sending forth of missile esp. of cricket-ball in bowling, action shown in doing this (a good, high, d.); uttering of speech &c. (its d. took two hours), manner of doing this (a telling d.). [AF deliverée fem. part. used as n. of F. deliverer]

deliverer, v.t. 

dell, n. Small hollow or valley usu. with tree-clad sides. [cf. Du. del, G. telle, DALE]

della Cruciana, a. & n. (Member) of the Florentine Academy della Crusca, a society for purifying the Italian language, which issued an authoritative dictionary, following artificial literary model on a Latin 16th c. artificial English school of poetry. [It. (Accademia) della Crusca (Academy) of the Bran (i.e. sitting) + AN]

delphi, a. Delphian. Delphic, aa. (As.) of the oracle of Delphi; obscure, ambiguous. [arch. L. Gk delphiakes]

delphi, a. Fourth letter, d. of Greek alphabet (capital an equilateral triangle); triangular alluvial tract at mouth of river enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches, esp. that of Nile, whence deltic a. [Gk]

deltoid, a. & n. Triangular, d. muscle or d., muscle of shoulder lifting upper arm; like a river delta. [L. Gk deltioides (prec., -OID)]

delude (-dude, -dud), v.t. Impose upon, deceive. [L. deludere lus- play]

deluge (-dij, -dju), n., & v.t. Great flood, inundation, (the D. Noah's flood); heavy fall of rain; flood of water rising, flood, inundate, (lit. & fig.). [L. delugium (deluge diluted)]

delusion (-dij, -dju), n. Imposing or being imposed upon; false impression or opinion, esp. as symptom or form of madness, whence delusional a. [L. delusio (DELUDE, -JONI)]

delusive (-diliv, -diluis), a. Deceptive, dispointing, unreal. Hence delusively adv., delusiveness n. [DELUDE, -IVE]

delve, v.t. & i., & n. (archaic, poet. & dial.). Dig; make research in documents &c. (of road &c.) make sudden dipp. (N.) cavity; depression of surface, wrinkle. [OE delfan, comm.]

demenée, v.t. Deprive of magnetic quality. Hence demagnetization n. [DE]

demagogue (-gog), n. Popular leader; political agitator appealing to cupidity or prejudice of the masses, factious orator. Hence cogn. demagogy (-goggy) a. (gik) a. demagogism (2), demagogy (2) (-gog). [Gk demagogos (harmos, agogos leading)]

demand, n. Request made as of right or peremptorily, thing so asked, (payable on d., as soon as the d. is made); call of would-be purchasers for commodity (laws of supply and demand). [OL. DEMAND. (Pol. demander, right after) urgent claim (many dd. on my time). If F demanade t. demander see foll.]

demand, v.t. Ask for (thing as of right or peremptorily or urgently (of or from person:}
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obj. a noun, in fin., or that-clause); require, need, (piety demands it; task demands skill); ask to be, insist on being, told (d. one's business, what he wants). Hence or cogn. de- mand, a. (d. to demand). [L. deman dare, to demand f. de(m) mandare order cf. MANDATE]
demarcation, n. Marking of boundary, esp. line of d. Hence (by back-formation) demarcate v. t. [Sp.-cien, f. demarcar mark bounds of (de- mark)]
demácarfully, adv. & i. Make, become, nothing, spiritual. [De-c]
dema, n. (Gk hist.) Township of ancient Attica; (Biol.) Unindifferentiated aggregate of cells. [f. Gk démos]
deméan1, v. refl. D. oneself, behave, conduct oneself, (always w. adv. or adv. phr.). [f. O. F démeiner (de- + men, soul) f. L. minare threat & in L. drive cattle]
déméan2, v. t. (usu. refl.). Lower in dignity. [De-, Mean3, but prob. generated by misl. understanding of prec. chiefly used by the uneducated or in imitations of them]
déméanor, n. (F. demenier) Outward behaviour. [earlier -ura, -ura, see -ura, -ur], 4, De-

dement, v. t. Drive mad, craze. (usu. in p.p.) Hence dementedly, adv. [f. L. dementare f. dégens out of one's mind (mens mentis)]
dementias (di-), n. Mental or Physical. Official denial of rumour & facts. Various. Symptoms of insanity consisting in feebleness of mind. (L. demens see prec. & cf. -enke)
démérit, n. Ill desert; fault, defect. Hence déméritious, a. [f. L. dementius, nent. p.p. of demérieri deserve; orig. sense derelict, like merit; the two have now been fixed to opposite senses]
démesé (also -dn), n. (Law) Possession (of real property) as one's own (esp. held 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. O. F. demeine f. L. dominicus (dominus lord, -i-)]
démim-, pref. usu. written with the hyphen, same or corresponding in form to temporary words, but more or less ousted by semi. Half, size, half, imperfect, partially, semi. [f. f. L. dimidium half (dimi- intermedii middle)]
démigod, n. Partly divine being, son of god and mortal, or deified man. [prec.]
démilune (di-), n. Bulging narrow-necked bottle of 2-10 gal., usu. cased in wicker & with wicker handles. [corrupt. of F dame-jeanne Dame Jane; found in many lang., but earliest in F. prof. as plaything personification]
démilune (-dn), n. (Fortil). Outwork protecting bastion or curtain. [f. F demi-lune, half moon]
démiseméne (sce-), n. Class of women on outskirts of society, of doubtful reputation & standing. [F. = half world]
démisér, n. Woman of suspected chastity. [abbr. for demi-reputable]
démisérable (di-), v. t. & n. Convey, grant, estate, hence broken and (in its process) transmit (title &c) by death or abdication (n., this event, esp. of d. of the Crown; trans.; death). Hence démisperable a. [vb f. n., prob. f. p.p. of OF démesiré MIMESSAB in ref. abdicate]
démisémiquéver, n. (mus.). Note, with a triple-hooked symbol, equal to half a semiquaver. [DE-

demission, n. Resigning, abdication, of. [f. F démission f. LL. dis- for L. demissionem f. mittere mise- send, -iony]
démisir, v. t. & i. (v.t.). Resign (office, or abs.). [f. F démesir (dis + mettre send, put, f. L. metere send) f. Latin mettre send, put]
démirgus (-yr), n. Creator of world (in Platonic philosophy, also of Christian God, & of supposed subordinate agents in creation). Hence démirlgico a. [f. Gk démiourgos craftsman (démos, demos, ergo-working)] démobilize, v. t. Release from mobilized state, disband, (stop; halt). Hence démobilization, n. [De-]
democracy, n. (State practising) Government by people, direct or representative; the politically unprivileged class. [f. F démocratie f. L. f. Gk démokratia (démos, -cracy)] démocratie, n. Advocate of democracy; (U.S.) Member of Democratic party. Hence démocratisme (3) n. [f. F démocrate (prec.)]
démocratique, a. Of, like, practising, advocating, democracy; (U.S.) D. party, opposed to Republican, & supporting State, local, & individual liberty against central powers. So démocratiquement adv., démocratizez (3) v. t. & L., démocratization n. [f. F démocratique f. mod. L. f. Gk démokratikos (demos, -cratic)]

democratisé, a. Of, By the doctrines, methods of Democracy, his hero, or his theory of atoms. [f. L. Gk démokratikos of Democracy (Gk philosopher of 5th c. B.C. called the laughing philosopher, & an atomicist physicist) + -AN]

démogorgon, n. A mysterious & terrible infernal deity. [LL; perh. assim. of some Oriental name to Gk démos, gorgos grim]

demise (démwaz'), n. The Numidian crane. [F. = DAMESE]
démish, v. t. Pull or throw down (building), destroy; overthrow (institution, theory); eat up. Se démoli, v. t. [f. F démolir (ish) f. L. demolir construct f. moles mass]
démon, n. Gk mythol.; often d. Supernatural being, inferior deity, spirit, ghost. So compelling or temptation spirit, genius; evil spirit (as in demoniacs); heathen deity; devil; malignant supernatural being; cruel, malignant, destructive, or fierce person (d. bowler, very fast); personified vice or passion. Hence démon- comb. form, démonlar, démonlogy, n. [f. L. Gk daímón deity, w. sense also of L. Gk daímonion divine (power &c.) neat adj.]
démoniaze (or -mi), v. t. Deprive (metal &c.) of its status as money. [f. F démoniaiser (DE. L. moneta money, -IZE)]
démoniaque, a. & n. (Person) Possessed by an evil spirit; of such possession; devilish; fiercely energetic, frenzied. [f. LL daemoniacus (Gk daímonion see DEMON, -AOI)]
démoniaque, a. & n. (esp. in phr. d. possession, & in sense devilish). [prec. + -AOI]
démoniaque, a. & n. (Person) Possessed by an evil spirit; of such possession; devilish; fiercely energetic, frenzied. [f. LL daemoniacus (Gk daímonion see DEMON, -AOI)]
démonisme, n. Belief in the power of demons. [-ismus]
démonize, v. t. Make into or like, represent as, a demon. [f. med. L daemonizar (demonize, -IZE)]
démonstrable, a. Capable of being shown or logically proved. Hence démôstrant-
den, n. Wild beast's lair; lurking-place of thieves &c.; small room unfit to live in, in which person secludes himself to work &c. [OE denn cf. G dene, Du. denne]

dennirius, n. (pl. -i). Ancient Roman silver coin (orig. about 8 d.), whence Engl. d. for penny. [f. deri ten each, -ARY 1; denarius (class. aug.-gen.) (cf. G zeneu, Frankish zennu, Swed. d.)]

denary, a. Of ten, decimal. [f. L (prec.)]

denaizalize (-n subsidized), v.t. Deprive of, or alienate, (national) of its status or characteristics, (person) of membership or characteristics of his nation, (institution) of its position as national property. Hence denaizalization n. [f. F denaizaliser (DE- NATURALIZE; also DE- NATURALIZE)]

denaizalize (-n atheist), v.t. Change nature of, make unnatural, (usu. reflex.) divest of citizenship or membership of State. Hence denaizalization n. [DE- NATURALIZE, -IZE(3); also DE- NATURALIZE]

denaizate (-n. v.t. Change nature or essential qualities of (esp. tea or alcohol by adulteration). [f. F denaturer (DIS- NATURE)]

dendrite, n. (Stone or mineral with) natural tree-like or moss-like marking. Hence dendritic a. [f. Gk dendrits adj. (dendron tree) (cf. L dendron, Gr. dendron tree). Hence dendroid n. (dendronoid), aa. dendrology, dendrologist, mn.]

dene, n. Bare sandy tract, low sand-hill, by sea. [cf. G dune, Du. duin, F dune]

dene 2. See DEAN 2.

denneation, n. (archaic). Dennisal. [f. (dene), t. L de(negationem f. negare deny, -ATION)]

dene-hole, dene-, n. (archaeol). Artificial cave in chalk entered by vertical shaft often 60 ft. thick. [etym. dub.; perh. F DUNK]

dengue (negga), n. Infectious eruptive fever with acute pain in joints. [prob. F Zanzibar, w. assin. to Dutch, in 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 charges with flat denial, or exist, contradiction; diss. view of person or law). [deny, dis admit, deny, etc.]

denier 1, n. One who denies. [DENY, -ER 1]

denier 2 (ner), n. (archaeol). Very small unit or coin. [OF, 1/12 of sou, t. DENARIUS]

denigrate, v.t. Blacken; defame, whence or cogn. denominad, adj., n. [f. (dene) + (magnifique)]

denigratory, adj., n. [F (dene) + (magnifique)]

deniritate, denitrify, v.t. Free of nitric or nitrous acid or nitrites. [DE-]

denizen, n., v.t. Inhabitant, occupant, of place; foreigner admitted to residence & certain rights; naturalized foreign word, animal, or plant; hence, citizenship n. (Vb) admit aid, etc., usw. passa. [f. AF de(e)incin (deincin = F dans, DE- INTUS within, -ANCE see -ANCE)]

denominating, v.t. Give name to, call or describe as so & so (w. obj. & compl). [L (DE- (nominare nominating)]

denomination, n. Name, designation, esp. characteristic of a person, class of units in numbers, weights, money, &c. (reduce to the same d. money of small dd.) class, kind, with specific name; religious sect, whence denomination 1. a. (denominational education, according to principles of a Church or sect; hence denomination n. (Vb) admit aid, etc., usw. passa. [f. (de-) (tion), f. L denomination (prec., -ATION)]

denominant, a. Serving as, giving, a name. [f. L denominativus (as prec., -ATIV)]

denominator, n. Number below line in vulgar fraction, divisor. [med. L (as prec., -OR)]

denotation, n. Denoting; expression by marks or symbols; sign, indication; designat
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DEPEN DENCY

tion; meaning of a term; (Log.) aggregate of objects that may be included under a word (cf. concept when extended). From [L. denotatio (DE-
NOTE, -ATION)]

denotative, a. Indicative of; (Log.) merely designating, implying no attributes, (cf. con-
notative). 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
denotes all white things, as snow, paper, foam). Hence denot-ement n. [f. L denotare f. L de-
(note) mark (attested only in the past
[denotare] with note-bearing meaning)]

décennal (F.), Unravelling of plot or complica-
tions, catastrophe, final solution, in play, novel, &c. [F. décner un knot f. de, L nodare f. nodus knot, MENTI]

dénoncer (O-W), v.t. Prophesy (woe, ven-
gence); inform against, openly inveigh against; give notice of termination of (arrest,
treatment). Hence dénoncement n. [f. OF dénoncier f. L de
[nuntiare f. nuntius messenger perh. for novitanti f. novus new]]

de nouveau (de novo, adv. Afresh, fresh-
ing again. [F]

dénude, v.t. & f. (n. [L].) Strip of clothes, 


dénude, a. Closerly compacted in substance; 
crowded together; crass, stupid. Hence
denudely adv., denudeness n. [f. L denuere]

denudity, n. Closeness of substance; (Phys.)
degree of consistence measured by ratio of
mass to volume or by quantity of matter in
unit of bulk; crowded state; stupidity. [f. L
densitas f. densi-tem (prec., -TY)]

dent, n. & v.t. (To mark with a surface im-
pression (as) from the blow of a blunt-edged
instrument. [var. of DINT]

dental, a. & n. Of teeth, or dentistry; d.
letter of, or, made with tongue-tip against
upper front teeth (as) or front of palate (as d,
t), whence dentalize v.t. [f. L dentis
tooth + -AL]

dentate, a. (bot. & zool). Toothed, with
tooth-like notches. So denta tion n.,
dentate comb. form. [f. L dentatus (prec.,
-Ate)]

dent-, comb. form of L dentis tooth, as
dentilating formed by teeth & tongue. Hence
dentiform, dentiformous, aa.

denticle, n. Small tooth or toothlike pro-
ject from the surface of, or, denticle,
at or asc., denticleation n. [f. L denticulus (prec.,
-CULE)

denti-oxide, n. Powder, paste, &c., for tooth-
cleaning. [f. L dentificium f. fricare rub]

dentil, n. One of series of small rectangular
blocks or panels, or, bed-moulding of cornice in classical
architecture, dentil-moulding. [f. obs. F dentille dim. of dent
tooth f. L dentis]

dentine, n. Hard dense tissue forming
main part of teeth. [f. L as prec. + -INE


dentin, n. Tooth-doctor. Hence denti-
y, n. [f. L dentis f. denti see DENTIT, -US]

dentition, n. Cutting of teeth, teething;
characteristic arrangement of teeth in animal.
[f. L dentitio (dentire to teeth, -ON)]

dénue, v.t. Make naked; strip of clothing,
covering, possession, attribute; (Geol.) lay
(root of the to lay down) by removal of what lies
above. Hence dénudation n., dénuative
a. [f. L dénudare f. nudus naked]

dén بلد, n. Denouncing; invective.
So dénulativé, dénulanyors, (sch.) aa., dénulativator (sch.) n. [f. L de-
nulatio (DÉNULATION, -ATION)]

deny, v.t. Declare untrue or non-existent
(d. the charge, the possibility, that it is so, this
to be the case; rarely with but after neg., I
don’t; but he may have thought so); disavow,
repudiate, (d. one’s word, signature, faith,
sacrament); refuse (person, thing, person a thing;
thinking person; I was denial this, this was
denied me or to me); d. oneself, be abstinent;
report as not at home, refuse access to, (person

déordance, n. (hist.). Thing forfeited
to Crown to be used in alms &c. as having caused
human death. [f. L de or dandum thing to be
given to God]

deordar f. Skr. deva-dara divine tree]

déodorize (or -odiz), v.t. Deprive of odour,
disinfect. Hence déodorization, déodorizer
(2), nn. [f. L. odor smell, -ODOR]

déontology, n. Science of duty, ethics. So
déontologist a., déontologist n. [f. Gk
déont- part. st. of déon it is right, -O-
LOY]

dévo vólate, adv. (abbr. D.V.). God will-
ing; if nothing occurs to prevent it. [L]

départ, v.t. & t. (Poet., archaic, &c.) go
away; (from, take) away. [f. L partire start,
leave, (esp. in time-tables, as dep. 6.30 a.m.);
die, leave by death, (d. from life, d. this life);
diverge, deviate, (d. from received account,
custom). [f. OF departir f. L partire divide]

départed, a. & n. Bygone (d. greatness);
decrees from (person, esp. the d.). [M-D]

département, n. Separate part of complex
whole, branch, esp. of municipal or State ad-
mistration; French administrative district.
So départemental a., départementally adv.
[f. F département (DEPART, -MENT)]

départure (fsher), n. Going away; deviation
from (truth, standard); starting, esp. of
train (the d. platform); setting out on course
of action or thought (esp. new d.). (Naut.)
amount of ship’s change of longitude in sailing.
[OF (DEPART, -URE)

dépaturer, v.t. Improvise; reduce in vigour,
stunt, make degenerate. So dépau-
eration n. [f. med.L dépuerare f. L
pauper poor, -ATR]

dépauver, v.t. Raise from, rid of,
pauverism. [DE-PAUPER, -IZE]

depend, v.i. Hang down (poet., archaic, &c.);
be contingent (it depends upon himself,
I.e. upon his efforts, skill, wisdom, &c.);
also abs. in that depends, I.e. can only be an-
swered conditionally); rest for maintenance &c.
(d. one’s hopes upon another, upon death of
her pen, her mother, my help); reckon confi-

dently upon (esp. in imperat., d. upon it, you may be
sure); be waiting for settlement (of lawsuit,
Bill, &c.). [f. OF (pendre f. pendre sus-
pend but with sense of pendre be suspended)]

Hence dependable n., dependability adv.
[ABLE]

dependant, -ent, n. One who depends on
another for support, retainee, servant. [f. f
dependant part. (DEPEND, -ANT)]

dependence, n. Being dependent (upon), being
conditioned or subordinate or subject; living at another’s cost; reliance, confident trust;
thing relied on. [f. F dépendance (prec., -ANCE)

dependency, n. Something subordinate or

For compounds of de-
not given consult DS.

derm, n. Skin; true skin or layer of tissue below epidermis. Hence or cogn. dermal, dermic, aa., dermato(-), dermo-, comb. forms, dermatology, dermatologist, etc. [f. G derma skin (derö 'lay, -mi)]
derm. = DARN.
derm. resort (F), n. Last resort, desperate expedient.
dérograte, v.i. Detract, take apart way, from (a merit, right, &c.); sink in the scale, do something derogatory, [t. L derogare ask, -ATE-]
derogation, n. Lessening or impairment of law, authority, position, dignity, &c.; deterioration, debasement. [F (de-), L deroga- tionem (prec., -ATION)]
derogatory, a. Tending to detract from, involving impairment, disparagement, or discredit to; lowering, unsuited to one's dignity or position; deprecatory. [t. 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, from some of names, &c.]
derring-do, n. (pseudo-archaic). Desperate courage. [t. Chaucer's In dorryng don that longeth to a knyght (in daring to do that which belongeth &c.) misinterpreted by Spenser]
derringer (-er), n. Small large-bore pistol. [U.S. inventor's name]
dervish, n. Mohammedan friar vowed to poverty & austerity (dancing or whirling d., howling d., according to the practice of his order). [t. Pers. darvesh poor]
derseant, n. (poet.). Melody, song. [t. OF desant t. f. med., L substantia CHANTS]
derseant (-a), n. & t. Talk at large, dwell freely, upon (esp. in praise, d. upon the beauties of). [t. OF deschanter (prec., L cantare)]
descend (-s), v.i. & t. Come or go down, sink, fall, (descending letter in Typos., 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., descending series of numbers), from general to particular; stoop to do; (rare) be descended from; be transmitted by inheritance from (of qualities, property, privileges), pass to their, or abs. (down, &c.). [t. F descendre t. L descendere (scandere, climb)]
descendant, n. Person or thing DESCENDED (of, or with his &c.). [F (prec., -ANTI)]
descended, p.p. Sprung, having origin, from ancestor or stock (is d. &c., usual instead of the rare descends &c.). [ARD/S]}
descendible, -able, a. Transmissible by inheritance. [OF (able); see -IBLE]
descent, n. Descending, downward motion; downward slope; way down; sudden attack, esp. from sea; decline, sinking in scale, fall; being descended. Lineage; single generation (linear succession of four d.); transmission of property, title, or quality, by inheritance. [t. F descente (descendre DESCEND)]
describer, v.t. Set forth in words, recite the characteristics of; qualify as (should d. him as a scholar); v.t. Describe (as, at large, &c., or abs. (being described, linear; single generation (linear succession of four d.); transmission of property, title, or, by inheritance. [t. F describere script.-write]
description, n. Describing, verbal portraiture, of person, object, or event (answers to the d. has the qualities specified), more or less complete definition; sort, kind, class, (as food
of any d., tyrant of the worst d.). [F. L de-
scription (DES CRIP TION) (DE scrib en, -ON)],

descriptive a. Serving to describe (d. of
writing, a. of writing). Hence descript-
ively adv. [L. LL. descriptus (DE scrib en, -IVE)]

descry, v. t. Catch sight of, succeed in
discerning (lit. & fig.). [prob. var. of DEScribe,
often confused in early use with D ECR Y]
desecrate v. t. Make holy; consecrate a charac-
ter; outrage, profane, (sacred thing); dedicate
to (evil). Hence desecration, desecrat-
or, n. [DE- + CONSEC R ATE]

desert 1 [Z-], n. Deserving, worthiness of re-
compense good or bad; character that deserves
good or bad; person of good or bad deserv-
ing; (pl.) acts or qualities deserving good or bad recompense, such recompense,
(reward him according to, give him, he has got,
his d.); [O.F., obs. p.p. of deser ver DESERVE]  
desert 2 [Z-], a. & n. Uninhabited, desolate;
uncultivated, barren; (n.) waterless & treeless
region, (fig.) uninteresting or unattractive
place, period, etc. [O.F. & n. L. p.p. see foll.]

desert 3 [Z-], v. t. & l. Abandon, give up,
(thing); depart from (place, haunt); forsake
(person or thing having claims on one, as wife,
post, the colours, ship); fail (his presence of
mind, his interest in work); desert (as a sol-
vice in army or navy), whence desert 1 n.

So desertion n. [F. L désert er t. L désert er
frequent of L DES (serere sert-) J oin]

deserve [Z-], v. t. & l. Be entitled by con-
duct or qualities to (good or bad); have estab-
lished a claim to; well or ill treated at the
hands of. Hence deservedly adv. [O.F. de-
server t. L deser ver serve]  
deserving, a. Meritorious, worthy. [-ING2]

deshabille (F), n. = DESHA BIL IT E

desolate (also desik-), v. t. Dry, dry up,
(esp. milk &c. for preservation). So desola-
tion, desolator, [n.]. DESOL A TE

[FL L DES olat esse t. Sic us dry], -AT 2

desolator, v. t. Feel to be missing, re-
gret absence of. [F. L des ol a te r are see CONSID ER],
-ATE 2

desiderative [Z-, a. & n. (gram.). (Verb,
conjunctive) formed on another verb &c.
& expressing desire of doing the action. [F. L
desideratus (prec., -IVE)

desideratum, n. (pl. -a). Thing missing,
felt want. [L (neut. p.p. see DES I D A TE)

design 1 [Z-n], n. Mental plan; scheme of
attack upon (has dd. upon me); purpose
(whether by accident or d.); and in view
adaptation of means to ends (the argument
from d., maintaining existence of a God by
pointing to such adaptation); preliminary sketch for picture &c.; delineation, pattern; artistic
or literary groundwork, general idea, construc-
tion, backcloth for art. [f. L desinere (Z), v. t.
F des eining t. des eigner see foll.]

design 2 [Z-n], v. t. & l. Set (thing) apart
for person; destine (person, thing) for a service;
contrive, plan; purpose, intend, (design an
attack, to do, doing, or that —, thing or person
to do, doing or something), whence design 1
adv.; make preliminary sketch of (picture);

draw plan of (building &c. to be executed by
others); be a designer; conceive mental plan
for, construct the groundwork or plot of (book,
work of art). [F. L designer] appoint t. L de-
signer purpose & mod. F dresser draw]

designate [Z-, a. (placed after its noun).
Avoided by office but not yet installed (bishop
d. &c.). [F. L p.p. (fol., -ATE2)]

designation [-Z-, v. t. Specify, particularize;
serve as name or distinctive mark of; style,
describe as; appoint to office (as, to, for). [F. L
designer, f. signare mark, -ATE2]

designate [-Z-, v. t. Appointing to office;
name, description, title. [F. L as prec., -ATON

designer, n. In vbl senses; esp. draughts-
man who makes plans for manufacturers. [-ER1]

designing, a. In vbl senses; esp. crafty,
artful, scheming. [-ING2]

desire 1 [Z-], n. Unattended appetite, long-
ing, wish, craving; request; thing desired.
[F. Of desire cf. foll.]

desire 2, v. t. Long for, crave, wish, (noun,
infin., noun & infin., or that-clause); (abs.) feel
d.; ask for; pray, entreat, command, (d. him to
work); she desires we would come (L. [F. Of
desirer t. L desiderare DESIRER]

desirable, pred. a. Worthy to do, ambitions
of (success &c.), having the desire of doing,
wishful that. [F. Of desirerus f. L desiderosus
(st. of desiderare see prec. + OBS2)

desire-ment (at-), n. The desire of doing from
doing, from sin). [F. Of desiderant t. L desiderare
徵er stop]

desire, n. Fixed or movable piece of furniture
or box having (often in combination with
drawers, seat, &c.) a board usu. sloped serving
as rest for writing or reading at; the d. clerical,
office, or literary work. Hence deskl [Z-
[O. med. L desk a t t. L d iace disk]

desolate 1 [Z-at], a. Left alone, solitary;
uninhabited; ruinous, neglected, barren, dreary;
forlorn, disconsolate, wretched. Hence des-
olate ly adv., desolate ness n. [L. L DES
so lare f. solus alone, -ATE2]

desolate 2, a. Desolate; devastated; make (person) wretched. Hence desolator
2 n. [f. prec., see -ATE2]

desolation, n. Desolating; neglected,
ruined, solitary, or barren state; being for-
saken, loneliness; dreary sorrow. [L. L de-
solatus prec. -ATE 2]

despair, n., & v. 1. Loss, utter want of hope;
thing that causes this, whether by badness or
unapproachable excellence. (Vb) lose, be with-
out hope (of, or abs.; h is life is despaired of)'
whereas despearingly adv. [F. Of despeirse-
stered t. of desiprer t. L DES (operare hope)

despatch. See dis-
desperado, n. Person ready for or given to
reckless, esp. criminal, undertakings. [O.Sp.
(adj. only), F. L desperatus see foll.]

desperate [Z-at], a. Leaving no or little room
for hope, extremely dangerous or serious, ut-
terly impractical, void of hope, (abs. d.)
violent, lawless, standing all on a small chance,
whence desperation n.; extremely bad (a
d. night, storm, &c.); very great (d. fear, a d.
fool). Hence desperate ly adv., despe-
rateness n. [F. L DES iperare hope], -ATE2

desperate, a. Utmost, complete. Hence des-
perably adv. [F. L despérabilite f. DE-
spécaric ci. spectere look at], -BLE

despise [-Z], v. t. Look down upon, contempt.
[F. despise. st. of OF despire t. L DES
spécaric look at]

desperate, a. Utmost. Hence des-
perately adv. [O. Sp. & prep. Outrage, injury,
contumely, archaism; malice, spite, offended pride
(died of mere d.); in d. of, d. of, d. of,
notwithstanding the opposition of, in the teeth of,
in spite of, (also in my &c. d. in, spite of my &c.
efforts, archaism). Hence despi ter ful. a., de-
DESPOLY 2 adv. [T. OF despilf l. I. despectus -t. despicere see proc.]

despoiler, v. t. Plunder, spoil, rob, deprive, (person or property; or person; often of). Hence or cogn. despolier', despolier, despolization, n. [T. OF despoyer (how despouler) l. F. l. despoiler (spoiler spoil)]
despond, v. t. & n. Lose heart, be dejected; see also despondency n., despondent a., despondently adv., despondingly adv. [N., archaic, only in SLOUGH OF D.) dejection. [T. DESpoNderE promise give up, resign]
despot, n. Absolute ruler, whence despopolest: n. tyrant, oppressor. So despotic, a. 

despotism, n. (darkly) rule by one; F. G. toutisme, absolutism, anarchy, anarchyism, etc.

despotism, a. Arbitrary rule; State under a despot. [T. F. despotisme (prec., 1837)]

[LS. DESquama tare t. squama scale]
desertBT[2]n. Course of fruit, sweetmeats, &c., at end of dinner; d. spoon. [T. F, deservir (res. f. l. diservir serve) clear the table]
destination, n. Place to which person or thing is bound. [T. l. desination (foil, -ATION)]
destining, v. t. & l. Appoint, fore-ordain, devote, seat, endow, appoint servas, achievement, &c., of God, Fates, &c., or of persons; but chiefly in pass.): was destined to, was, as we now know to. [T. F. destiner l. F, destiner prob, causative of stare standi]
destiny, n. Predetermined events; person's, country's, &c., appointed or ultimate lot; power that fore-ordains, invincible necessity. [T. OF destine (prec., a)]
destitute, a. Without resources, in want of necessaries; devoid of. So destitution n. [T. DEStuiture-tet - stitutre place (forsake)]]
destroyer, n. [F. b]. b. a. = abstr. for hence d. [ER]
destructible, a. Able to be destroyed. Hence destructibility n. [T. l. Desstructibilis (DESTROY, -BLIS)]
destruction, n. Destroying or being destroyed; what destroys, cause of ruin (is our destruction); desolation. Hence destructive, a. & n. Destroying; deadly to, causing destruction of; (of criticism or policy) merely negative, refuting &c. without correcting or reforming; hence destructively adv., destructiveness n. (N.), person, thing, that aims at, or effects destruction. [OF - v. -ive, F. l. DEstructivus (DESTROY, -IVE)]
destructor, n. Refuse-burning furnace. [L. = destroyer (DESTROY, -OR)]
desuetude (swi.), n. Passing into, state of, disuse. [T. l. Desuetude l. DEsueto t. sus- sequutum - be wont, TUTE]
desulfurize (-fer.), v. t. Free from sulphur. Hence desulfurization n. [T. DE-sulfurize a. Skipping from one subject to another, disconnected, unmethodical. Hence desulator' a. adv., desulnerless n. (T.) l. l. L. sulfurificus, t. DESULFURIZING, -IZE]
desynonymize, v. t. Differentiate in meaning (same words). Hence desynonymize a. (DE), SYNONYM -IZE]
donate (tah.), v. t. Unfasten & remove (from, or abs. detached mind, view, &c., regarding
determinative, a. & n. (Thing) that impels in a certain direction; (attribute, mark, symbol) serving to define or qualify. [F D é
déterminer] (foll., -1v)]

determine, v.t. & i. Bring, come, to an end (esp. in law); limit in scope, define; fix before or beside; decide, censure, dispute, settle; cause, give the fate, what is to be done, that — whether, &c.,
come to a conclusion, give decision; be the de-

cisive factor in regard to (demand determines

supply); ascertain precisely, fix; give an aim
to, direct, impel to; decide (person) to do; re-
so, what end. [not determined, have resolved]. Hence deter-

minable a. [f. Of determiner. L determinare is termine end]
determined, a. In verbal senses; also, reso-

lute, unflinching. [-Edl]
determinism, n. Theory that human ac-

tion is not free but determined by motives re-
garded as external forces acting on the will.
So determined? (2) n. & a., determinist a.

[Determinate + -ISM]
determinist, a. n. Cleansing (substance).

[1. F déterse (DETERGENT, -1v)]
deteriorate, v.t. & i. Depose (ruler, dominant in-
fluence). Hence deterrnenten n. [DE]}
détinue, n. (legal). Action of d., suit for re-
covering of thing wrongfully detained. [F OF
detin, A. L detinere] (caused to be held, hold,
hold, arrest) call God to witness against

détestation, n. Abhorrence (have, hold,
in d., abhor); detest; person or thing. [F dé-

ter, L détestationem (prec., ATION)]
détrône, v.t. Depose (ruler, dominant influence). Hence deterrnenten n. [DE]}
détotine, n. (legal). Action of d., suit for re-
covering of thing wrongfully detained. [F OF
detin, A. L detinere] (caused to be held, hold,
hold, arrest) call God to witness against

détroml, n. Aor. transpose. (Cause) to

experience. [Found in dec. cogn. détona-

tion a., detonative a. [L D’etonare thunder,

-1v]
detonator, n. Detonating contrivance;

railway fog-signal. [Or]
détour (ditoor), détour (F), n. Deviation,
roundabout way, digression, esp. make a d.]

[F d’or, d. d’etoit], detour (d. turn]
détrônt, v.t. & i. Take away (much, some-

thing, &c., or abs.) from a whole (esp. in sense
reduce the credit due, to deprecate). Hence or
cogn. destruction, detrôntor, nn., de-

crative a. [F D’troit, d. droite, draw]
détrônt, v.t. & i. Discharge, slight, from

train (troops &c., or: entrain). [DE + TRAIN n.
détrônt, n. Harm, damage, (esp. without
d. to). (F d’or, f. L D’etrimentum &c. terere

fric. rub, wear, -MNT)]
détrôntoral, a. & n. Harmful, causing loss,
whence determinality, adv., (n., slang) un-
desirable suitor, e.g. younger son.

[Al]
détrônt, a. (geol.). Disintegrated, formed as
detrôntus. [D’tritus as p.p. + -ED]}
détrôtion, n. Wearing away by rubbing.

[F. L detrô- see DETRIMENT, -ION]
détrôus, v.t. & i. Becoming by detrôntion,
annul, annul, null, &c., &c. Hence detrônt-
a. [Wronguse of L detrôntus -dus = wearing down
for detrûntum neut. p.p. see DETRIMENT]
dé trop (de tro), pred. a. Not wanted, unwel-
come, in the way. [F]
deuces, n. The two, at dice or cards; (Tennis)
status of 40 (all, games all) at which either party may gain two consecutive points or
games to win. [F Deux l. I dus nom. -two]
deuces, n. Plague, mischief; the devil (d.
take it; who, where, what, &c., the d. i.
in & if I cannot, I certainly can; play the d.
with, toss, ruin for d. (pun, to be troubled)
expected; a d. of a mess; d. knows; a d. 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 daus in same sense]
deuced (du, doo), a. Confounded; great (as a
d. hurry). Hence deucedly adv. [-ED2]
dêus ex machina (deus ex machina, -k), n. Power, event,
that comes in the middle of a dispute, person’s fate,
what is to be done, that — whether, &c.,
come to a conclusion, give decision; be the de-

cisive factor in regard to (demand determines

supply); ascertain precisely, fix; give an aim
to, direct, impel to; decide (person) to do; re-
so, what end. [not determined, have resolved]. Hence deter-

minable a. [f. Of determiner. L determinare is termine end]
determined, a. In verbal senses; also, reso-

lute, unflinching. [-Edl]
determinism, n. Theory that human ac-
tion is not free but determined by motives re-
garded as external forces acting on the will.
So determined? (2) n. & a., determinist a.

[Determinate + -ISM]
determinist, a. n. Cleansing (substance).

[1. F déterse (DETERGENT, -1v)]
deteriorate, v.t. & i. Depose (ruler, dominant in-
fluence). Hence deterrnenten n. [DE]}
détinue, n. (legal). Action of d., suit for re-
covering of thing wrongfully detained. [F OF
detin, A. L detinere] (caused to be held, hold,
hold, arrest) call God to witness against

détestation, n. Abhorrence (have, hold,
in d., abhor); detest; person or thing. [F dé-

ter, L détestationem (prec., ATION)]
détrône, v.t. Depose (ruler, dominant influence). Hence deterrnenten n. [DE]}
détotine, n. (legal). Action of d., suit for re-
covering of thing wrongfully detained. [F OF
detin, A. L detinere] (caused to be held, hold,
hold, arrest) call God to witness against

détrol, n. Aor. transpose. (Cause) to

experience. [Found in dec. cogn. détona-

tion a., detonative a. [L D’etonare thunder,

-1v]
detonator, n. Detonating contrivance;

railway fog-signal. [Or]
détour (ditoor), détour (F), n. Deviation,
roundabout way, digression, esp. make a d.]

[F d’or, d. d’etoit], detour (d. turn]
détrônt, v.t. & i. Take away (much, some-

thing, &c., or abs.) from a whole (esp. in sense
reduce the credit due, to deprecate). Hence or
cogn. destruction, detrôntor, nn., de-

crative a. [F D’troit, d. droite, draw]
détrônt, v.t. & i. Discharge, slight, from

train (troops &c., or: entrain). [DE + TRAIN n.
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for detrûntum neut. p.p. see DETRIMENT]
dé trop (de tro), pred. a. Not wanted, unwel-
come, in the way. [F]
DEVIL, a. d. of a, one of an unwelcome or remarkable or amusing kind; — is the d., a great difficulty or nuisance; like the d., with great energy &c.; go to the d., be ruined, (imper. be off); the d., excl. of annoyance or surprise; d. a one, not one; the d. de all, d. anything bad; between the d. & the deep sea, in a dilemma; give the d. his dugs; the d. to pay, trouble ahead; talk of the d. (he will appear), said when one comes just after being mentioned; the d. among the tailors, row, disturbance; d. on two sticks, older name for a very d.; d. window, (one who pulls the d.'s case against canonization, (transf.) deprecator, depreciation; d.'s bedpost, four of clubs; d.'s bones, dice; d.'s books, cards; D.'s Own, 88th Foot, Inns of Court Volunteers; d.'s tattoo; d.'s in many plant-names, esp. d.'s-bit, kind of scabious; d.'s coach-horse, large cocktail bottle; d.'s dust, ashes; D.'s dodger, preacher, parson; d.'s fish, name of many kinds; d.-may-care, reckless, rollicking. Hence devil-dom, hell, hellward(s) adv. (See devil (perh. f. L) f. Gk diabolos slanderer (diaballod slander d. dia through, balle throw)!)

devilled (adv.), adj. & adv. (v.-l). Like, worthy of, the devil, damnable; hence devilishly adv. & adv., devilishness n. (Adv.) very. [-ish]

devilry (v.-l.), n. Devilry, quality or conduct; worship of d. [vella].

devilment (v.-l.), n. Mischief, wild spirits; devilish or strange phenomenon. [-ment]

deviltry (v.-l.), n. Diabolical art, magic; the devil and his works; wickedness, cruelty, reckless mischief, daring, or hilarity; demonology, the science, the study of devils, spirits, or the real or pretended existence of devils or evil spirits. [-lry]

devious, a. Remote, sequestered; winding, circuitous, erratic; erring. Hence deviously adv., deviousness n. [f. L devioviaus via way] + -ous

devise (v. & n.), v.t. Plan, arrange, contrive, invent, plot, scheme, (thing, how, or abs.). Hence or cogn.
deviseable a. & deviseer 2. n. (f. O.F. deviseer f. L. frequent. of L dividere to divide)

deviseer, n. One who devises or invents. [-iseer]

devol'd, v.t. Destroy, empty, of; [short p.p. of do.] destroy, ruin, disintegrate, (v. war), duty, one's best, (of one's d.) (pl.) courteous attentions (pay one's dd. to).

[ME dever f. OE deverl f. L deuerere owe]
devolution (v.-l.), n. Transfer by devolution, depute, (work). (f. L p.p. st. see DEVOLVE)
devolution (v.-l.), n. Descent through a series of changes, the taking the place of another in succession; lapse of unexercised right to ultimate owner; (Biol.) degradation of species (cf. EVOLUTION); deputing, delegation, of work or power (esp. by House of Parliament to its committees). (f. L med. L devolent (foli. -lum))
devour, v.t., v.i. (v. war), duty, one's best, (of one's d.) (pl.) courteous attentions (pay one's dd. to).

[ME dever f. OE deverl f. L deuerere owe]
devout, v.t. Consecrate, dedicate, give up exclusively, (oneself, another, thing, esp. abilities &c.) to (God, person, pursuit, purpose); give over to destruction &c. Hence devoutement n. (f. L deverbere verbrow)
devotee, n. Votary of, one devoted to; zealously or fanatically pious person. [-ese]
devotion, n. Devoutness; devoting; divine worship, (pl.) a religious offering (wax, wax). Hence devotionally adv., devotionallism(8), devotionallism(9), nn.; enthusiastic addiction or loyalty (to, or abs.). [Of (cien) f. L devotionem (devote, -ioni)]
devour (-ow), v.t. Eat (of beasts); eat like a beast or ravenously; (bibl.) consume recklessly, waste, destroy, pilage, (substance, property, or its owners); 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 works.

devourful (v.-l.), adj. 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; mountain-d., illicitly distilled whisky; dewberry, kind of blackberry; dewplate, rim, rim or edge, rudimentary of a Caribbean crane.-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.b., RET by exposure to d. instead of steeping in water; d.-worm, large garden worms.

Hence devourless, devourly adv., devourlessness n. (See devour (com. Teut. cf. Du. daauw, Gtaj)
dew (-ow), v.t. & f. (Impera) form or fall as d. (it is beginning to d.); bedew, moisten. [ME dewen as prec.]
deviump, n. Fold of loose skin hanging from throat of cattle &c. transf. of other animals or men. Hence dewlapped a. [dew of doubtful etym. & sense, cf. Da. dogle; -lap f. OE loppa skirt, lobe]
dexter, a. Of or on the right-hand side (in heraldry, to the spectator's left). [L. comparative (cf. -ther) f. dexter, cf. Gk desio, Goth. taihusca, Skr. daks]
dexterity, n. Manual or mental adroitness, skill, neatness of handling; right-handedness, using of right hand. [L. DEXTERitas -ity]
dextrin, n. (chem.). Soluble gummy substance obtained & used on adhesive stampes &c. [as foll. + -IN]
dextr-, comb. form of L DEXTER, esp. in terms concerned w. chem. property of causing plane of polarized light ray to rotate to right (opp. LAEVO, -which see for compounds).
dextrose, n. Dextrorotatory form of glucose. [prec. -ose]
dextrous, -ter, a. Neat-handed, deft, mentally adroit, clever; using right hand by preference. Hence dextereously adv. [dextr + -ous; 4r, correct but less common]
dew (-ow), n. Light falling in the form of a mist or a rain, in droplets of about 200 tons; any Arab ship, esp. as

For compounds of de- not given consult DE-.
DIAGNOSTICS n., DIAGNOSTICALLY adv., DIAGNOSTICIAN n. [f. Gk diagno&s; tico&; s known, prec., -ic]
diatesaron, n. Harmony of the four gospels. [OF, f. L Fr. Gk dia tesseron by four]
diathermancy, n. diathermanous, adj. (Having the quality of transmitting radiant heat; f. Fr. diathermante (-mante) + OUS, diathermique, f. Gk DIA (thermanais) f. therman + OUS, thermosto) (Warm) (Of the sun)
diatom, n. Member of genus Diatoma, microscopic unicellular plant at bottom of sea & forming fossil deposits. So diatomaceous [Gk. Gk. dia (tomatos f. temnō cut) alluding to the cells' being connected in easily separable chains]
diatomic, a. (chem.) Consisting of two atoms; having two replaceable atoms of hydrogen [DI-2, ATOM, -IC]
diatomic, a. (anat.) [Of scale] proceeding by notes proper to key without chromatic alteration; of melodies & harmonies; constructed from such a scale. [f. F diatonic f. L Fr. Gk dia (tonikos TONIC) with intervals of a tone]
diatribe, n. Piece of bitter criticism, invective; diatribe, v.i. (Latin nomenclature) dwandering away of time, discourse, f. dia (tribō rub)
dib, v.i. = DAP. [var. of DAB, whence also dap]
dibasic, a. (chem.) Having two bases or two atoms of a base. [DI-2, BASE]
dibber, n. Instrument for dibbling, dibble. [Dibble, now used 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 + -LE(I), but found much earlier]
dibs, n. pl. (Child's game with) sheep's knuckle-bones; counters at cards; (slang) money. [prob. f. DIB; cf. earlier dib-stones]
dicaster, n. (I.), Member of Athenian jury (ERY), which gave both verdict & sentence. [f. Gk dikastēs, dikastēron, (dikeazō to judge f. dikē right)]
dice, v.t. & i. See DICE, n. pl. See DICE, v.t. & i. Play dice, whence dice [I.]: n. gamble away at dice; chequer, mark with squares. [f. prec.]
dice-box, n. Box of hour-glass shape from which dice are thrown; d. insulator, piece of porcelain so shaped supporting telegraph wire. [g. L. L. fr. Gk. khlasmos udos cloak, -EUS]
dichogamous (-k-) a. (bot.) Having stamens & pistils that mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible at any time. [f. Gk dikho asunder, -gamos married]
dichotomy, n. Division into two; binary classification (Bot. & Zool.) repeated bifurcation. So dichotomic, dichotomous, aa., dichotomist(i) n., dichotomously adv. [as prec. -TOMY]
dichroic, a. Showing two colours (esp. of doubly refracting crystals). [f. Gk di (Khoio f. khros colour) + IC]
dichromatic, a. Two-coloured (esp. of animal species of which individuals show different colorations). [DI-2 + Gk khromatikos (Khroma atos colour), -EUS]
dichromia, a. With only two colours (esp. of colour-blind vision seeing two of three primary colours). [Gk dikhromos (prec.) + -IC]
dick, n. (slang). Take one's d. that or to, swear, affirm. [prob. for declaration]
dickens, n. (colloq.) Devil, deuce. [from 1780; prob. use of the surname Dickens, as alliterative substitute]
dicker, n. (commerci.) Half-score, ten, esp. of hides. [ME diker fr. G dicker f. decima set of ten (decem)]
dicker, v.i. (U.S.). Trade by barter, chaffer, baggle. [prob. f. prec. through the barter in skins with Indians]
dicky, -a, n. (collog. & slang). Donkey, pack bridle; false shirt-front; pin, fore or apron; driver's seat; servant's seat at back of carriage. [etym. dub.; some senses f. the male name]
dicky, a. (slang). Unsound, shaky. [n]
dicytoleón, n. Flowering plant with two cotyledons. Hence dicytoleódonous a. [pi. -a] dicyta, v. t. & i. Say or read aloud (matter to be written down, often to write; also abs.; prescribe, lay down authoritatively, (terms, thing to be done, of person, also of motive &c.; lay down the law, give orders, (will not be dictated to). So diction n. [L. dictare frequent. of dicere dict- say, ATE]
dictator, n. Absolute ruler, usu. temporary or irregular, of a State, esp. one who suppresses or succeeds a republican government; person with despotic tendencies; one who dictates to writers. Hence diktatorship, diktatress, n. [L. (presc. or 2)]
dictatorial, a. Of dictator; imperious, overbearing. Hence dictatorially adv. [f. L. dicitarius L. prec. + al]
dictation, n. & v.t. The act of dictating or phrasing, verbal style. [f. L. dictio (dicere dict- say, -ion)]
dictionary, n. Book dealing, usu. in alphabetical order, with the words of a language or of some specific subject, author, &c., wordbook, lexicon, [French-English &c., d., of French &c., words with English &c. explanation; d. of airmen, W. T. Skvor, d.;] walking or living d., well-informed person; d. English, style, &c., over-correct, pedantic. [f. L. med. L dictionarium (presc., ARY)]
dictum, n. (pl. -a, -ums). Formal saying, pronouncing; (Law) judge's expression of opinion not having legal validity; maxim, current saying. [L. neut. p.p. of dicere say]
did. See DO.
didactic (or di-), a. Meant to instruct; having the manner of a teacher. Hence didactically adv., didacticism n. [f. Gk. didaktikos (dida), to teach]
didium, n. (chem.). A rare metal. [f. Gk. didumos twin + -ium (from its being always found with lanthanum)]
die, 1. n. (pl. dice, dice). 1. (Pl. dice) small cube with faces bearing 1-6 spots used in games of chance; dice, game played with these; the d. is cast, course irretrievably 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. sinister, engraver of dd. [ME & OF de f. L. datum neut. p.p. of dicere say; hence, put to death, archaic or playful; d. game, fighting, not tame; d. hard, not without struggle; d. in one's bed, of age or illness, in one's shoes, by violence, in harness, while still at work, in bed, d. with deserting something; never say d., not give in, keep up courage; (bibl.) suffer as in death (I 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, (of any, to exist, go, go out of existence, fade away, (of flame, fame, sound, &c.; secret dies with one; often away, down, off, out; die away, adj., languishing; Die-hard, 5th Regim. of Foot. [ME degenh perf. f. ON deyja cf. OHG touwjan f. OTeut. taw-fan] diëlectric, a. & n. Insulating (medium or substance), non-conductive, non-conductor. [pi. + electric = through which electricity is transmitted (without conduction)]
dies irae, n. Day of Judgment; Latin hymn beginning so. [L. = day of wrath]
dies non, n. (Law) day on which no legal business is done; (transl. I d.) day that does not count or cannot be used. [L. short for d. a. juridicus non-judicial day]
diet, 1 (-et), n., & v.t. Way of feeding; prescribed course of food, regimen, whence dietarian n., one's habitual food; vb feed (per- son or oneself) on special medical regimen or punishment. [f. L. dieta (f.) L. Gk diaita way of life perf. ]
dietary, n. & a. (Course of) diet; allowance or character of food in hospital, workhouse, &c. [L. diantrans =diet-], ARTY]
dietetics, n. Hence dietetic n., dietetically adv. [f. L. Gk dietētikon (diate- t. diatatto vb f. diaitā diet 1, -ic)]
diff., diff- = dis- before in L wds. Sometimes changed in OF to de- (defy, defer)
differ, v.i. Be unlike; be distinguishable from; be at variance, disagree. (from, with, about) agree to do, give up attempt to convince each other. [f. L. differ (cf. DEFER)] f. L DIFF(ferre bear, tend)
difference, n. & v.t. Being different, dissimilarity, non-identity (DISTINCTION without d.); point in which things differ; quantity by which amounts differ, remain after subtraction, d. between the d. come to compromise, change in price of stocks &c. between certain dates (pay, meet, the d.); disagreement in opinion, dispute, quarrel; characteristic mark distinguishing individual or species, differentia (vb, serve as distinguishing mark of, differentiate); make a d. between, treat differently; it makes a great d. is important. [f. F. dierference. L. differentia (foll. -ence)]
different, a. Not the same, unlike, of other nature, form, or quality, (from, to, than, all used by good writers past and present, than chiefly where a prep. is inconvenient). Hence differentially a. or adv.; be different in (being different) f. L. Different- part. st. (DIFFER- ENTR)
differentia (-shil), n. (pl. -ae). Distinguishing mark, esp. of species. [L. see DIFFERENCE]
differential (-shil), a. & n. Of, exhibiting, depending on, a difference (d. duties, charges, tariff) that differ according to circumstances or constituting a specific difference, distinctive. relating to specific differences (d. diagnosis):
or round about, (the d. road; went d. to heaven; d. ray, not reflected or refracted; d. shot, hit, w. d.); (Pharm.) prescr., direct; (usu. esp. by appointment, E. to W.), not retrograde; (of descent) lineality, not collateral(l)y; (of argument) following until interrupted chain of cause & effect &c.; diametrical (d. opposite, contrary, contradiction); (Mus.) not inverted of (interval, chord), not contrary; (as d. speech or prayer) straight going to the point, not ambiguous; in mediate(l)ly, personal(sy), not by proxy; (Gram.) d. speech or pronunciation, the words as actually spoken, not modified (cf. OBLIQUE, INDIRECT) in reporting; d. tax, levied originally (income tax &c.) on person who bears the burden ultimately (cf. DIRECT, CHARGE); d.ness n. ![prob. F] t. L directio p.p. see prec.

direction (d-, dt-), 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, new d.d. of inquiry, improvement in many d.d.). [t. L directio (DIRECT, -ION)]

directly, adv. & conj. In a direct manner; at once, without delay; presently, in no long time; forthwith, at once (as by direct mail).

director, n. Superintendent, manager, esp. member of managing-board of commercial company; (Fr. Hist.) member of Directory; (Eccl.) priest acting as spiritual advisor; apparatus controlling direct instruments &c.

Hence directorial; a., directorship, directorial, adj., [t. L directio (DIRECT, -ION), -ATOR]

directorate, n. Office of director; board of directors. [ATR]

directory, a. Directive, advisory, (esp. of law providing procedure on which does not invalidate action). [t. L directio (DIRECT, -TION)]

directory, 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 1789-9. [t. L directio (DIRECT, -TION); [t. L directorius, neut. adj. see prec.]

directress, a., [t. L directio (DIRECT, -RESS); (Geom.) fixed line used in describing curve or surface. [DIRECTOR, -TRIX]

direful, a. Terrible, dreaded. Hence direfully adv. [DIRE, -FULLY]

digre (-), n. Song sung at burial, or in commemoration of the dead; lament. [t. L dirige imperfect of dirigere (DIRECT, 1st wd in Latin antidiphon in Matins part of Office of the Dead)

drigible, a. & n. Capable of being guided (esp. of balloons); (n.) balloon as opp. aërial heavier than air. [as DIRECT, -IBLE]

divism, a. Believing (or being) in miracles (miracle null & void from the first). [t. L divinere (DIB, emere take), -ENT]

dirk, n. & v.t. Kind of dagger (esp. of Highlanders); (vb) stab with this. [earlier dore (1602) perh. fr. D. dolk, cf. G. doch]

dirn, n. Unclean matter that soils, wet mud (as mire, ooze, &c.); anything worthless (yellow d., gold; d., scornful name for land; cheap, very cheap), earth, soil; dirtiness; foul talk; [D. dink] dink abusively or slanderously; eat d., put up with insult &c.; d.-eating, disease with morbid craving to eat dirt. [t. L dirimen (DIB, emere take), -ENT]

dirty a., & v.t. & i. Soiled, foul, mixed with or like or connected with dirt. (D. Shirts, 10lst Foot, from fighting in shirter-sleeves at Delhi); unclean, obscene; sordid, mean, despicable; ill-gotten; (of weather) rough, squally, foul (of colour) not pleasing, clear. [D. Alz, sea-bird getting food by forcing gulls &c. to disgust, hence dir-tily adv., dir-tiness n., dir-tv- 1(2) a. (vb) make, become, d. -Y]

dis-, pref. L dis- (which was changed to dis- or DIF- before certain letters; see also de-) related to dis- (orig. 'dis- is Gk dts twice') & due to dis- (l. in wds. like, disad-). In wds. taken from L in which dis- or Rom. des- had displaced de- & used as living pref. to modify sense of E. wds. Meanings: asunder, away, apart or between, one by one, terribly (in wds. already negative, as disdain), un-, not, the reverse of, deprivation of expulsion from.

disability, n. Thing, want, that prevents one's doing something, esp. legal disqualification. [t. obs. adj. DISABLY]

disable, v.t. Incapacitate from doing or for work &c.; cripple, deprive of power of acting; disqualify legally, pronounce incapable, hinder. Hence disablement, n.

disabuse, v.t. Undeceive, disillusion. [DIS-]

disaccord, n., & v.t. Disagree(ment), (be at) variance. [DIS-]

disadvantage, n. Unfavourable condition (taken at a d.). Loss, injury. [F. D disadvantage] [ADVANTAGE]

disadvantageously, a. Involving disadvantage or discredit, derogatory. Hence disadvantageously adv. [DIS-]

disaffected, a. Estranged, unfriendly, disloyal, 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-]

disafforest, v.t. Reduce from legal state of forest to ordinary land. Hence disafforestation n. [F. MED. L DISAFFORESTARE]

disagree, v.t. Differ, be unlike, not correspond; differ in opinion, dissent, quarrel; (of food, climate, &c.) prove unsuitable, have bad effects, (with person, his health, digestion, &c.). Hence disagreeable, a., disagreeableness n. [DIS- / DISAGREEABLE]

disagreeable (-GRAB), a. & n. Not to one's taste, unpleasant; unamiable, bad-tempered; hence disagreeableness, n., disagreeably adv. (N., usu. pl. unpleasant experience(s), troubles, worries. [F. D disapprouvable] [DIS-]

disallow, v.t. Refuse to sanction or accept as reasonable or admit, prohibit. [O. ME. DE- ALLOW]

disannul, v.t. (Ll). Cancel, annul. [DIS-]

disappear, v.t. Cease to be visible, vanish, disappear (entirely or in sight, e.g.), be lost. Hence disappearance, n. [DIS-]

disappoint, v.t. Not fulfill desire or expectation of, break appointment with. Hence disappointing, a., disappointingly, adv., disappointment n. [F. D disapprouver, disapprouve, (dissatisfy)]

disapprobation, n. Disapproval. So disapprobative, disapprobatory, a. [DIS-]

disapprove, v.t. & i. Have, express, unfavourable opinion of or of. Hence disapprovable, a., disapprovingly, adv. [DIS-]

disarm, v.t. & i. Deprive of weapons; deprive of power of weapons (esp. in fencing, jerk folly &c.); take out of hand of; dismantle (city, ship), reduce, be reduced, to peace footing (of army or navy;
ABANDON OR CUT DOWN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, WHERE DISARRANGEMENT DEPRIVES OF POWER TO INJURE; PACIFY HOSTILITY OR SUSPICIONS OF. [F. F désarmer (DIS. ARM 9)].

**Disarrange, v.t.** Put into disorder, disorganize. Hence disarrangement. [DIS-]

**Disarray,** n. & v.t. (Throw into) disorder; (in) a disordered state. [DIS-]]

**Disarticulate, v.t.** Separate, undo the articulation of, take to pieces. Hence disarticulation. [DIS-]

**Disassimilation, n.** (Physiol.) Conversion of assimilated into less complex or waste substances. [DIS-]

**Disaster,** n. Sudden or great misfortune, calamity; ill luck (a record of d.). So disasterous a disasterously adv. [F. F désastre (DIS. astro f. L. f. Gk. astron star)].

**Disavow, v.t.** Say one does not know or approve of, repudiate. Hence disavowal. [DIS-]

**Disband, v.t. & i.** Break up; disperse, (of & of troops &c.). Hence disbandment n. [F. 16th-c. F desbander see DIS. BAND 3]]

**Disbar, v.t.** Expel from membership of the bar; deprive of status of barrister. Hence disbarment n. [DIS-]

**Disbelieve, v.t. & i.** Refuse credence to (person or statement &c.); be a sceptic; have no faith in. So disbelief F n. [DIS-]

**Disbeine, v.t.** Deprive of status of bencher. [DIS. BENCH]

**Discharge, v.t.** Strip of branches. [DIS-]

**Disburs, v.t.** Remove (esp. the superfluous) buds of. [DIS-]

**Disburden, v.t.** Relieve of or of a burden; get rid of, discharge, (load, thoughts). [DIS-]

**Disburse, v.t. & i.** Expense, defray; pay money. Hence disbursement. [DIS. Of desbourser (DIS. BOURSE)]

**Dis. = DISK.**

**Discalciolate, a. & n., discaalcinated, calciolate (-ed), aa.** Barefooted or only sandaled (fraser, nun). [-Ed anglicized f. L. discolecatus p.p. of calcare f. calcus shoe)]

**Discalceation, n.** A removal or reject from hand at cards (specified card, or abs. esp. at whom playing non-trump that does not follow lead); cast aside, give up, (clothes, habit, belief, &c.); dismiss, cashier, (n.); discarding at cards, discarded card. [DIS-] CARD 9]

**Discalceate, a.** (Orthographic) 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 discernible a. discernibly adv. [F. F discalcerer f. L. discamcercret-sift)]

**Discern, a.** Having quick or true insight, penetrating. [-ING 8]

**Discernment, n.** Discerning; keenness of perception, penetration, insight. [-MENT]

**Discernible, a.** That can be plucked apart, not indestructibly one. Hence discipult-[-LIT 71.]. [F. L discerpicere -crep = carper crepe plus)]

**Disception, n.** Pulling apart, severance; severed piece. [F. L. discerpiccio (prec. ION)]

**Discharge, v.t. & i.** Relieve of load (ship &c.); d. gun, fire it off; bankrupt, relieve him of further liability, withdraw electricity from; dismiss, cashier, release (prisoner), let go (patient, jury); put forth, get rid of, send out, emit, unload from ship, (cargo, missile, liquid, purulent matter, abuse; also abs. as ship, opposes, (discharging)); (of river, refl. or intr.) disemboque; (Law) cancel (order of court); acquit oneself of pay, perform (duty, debt, vow); (Dyeing) remove colour from dyed fabric. [F. Of descharger (DIS. CHARGE 8)]

**Discharge, n.** Unloading of (ship or cargo); firing off of gun &c. (a. d. of arrows, several arrows shot); emission of (liquid, electricity, heat, sound matter); case, exonerate, exempt, acquittal, written certificate of these; dismissal; liberation; payment (of debt); performance (of obligation); (Dyeing) process of composition used in, discharging. [F. prec.]

**Discharger, n.** In vbl. senses; esp. apparatus for producing electric discharge. [-ER 1]

**Disple, n.** One of Christ's personal followers, esp. one of the Twelve; any early believer in Christ; follower, adherent, of any leader of thought, art, &c. Hence displeship n., dispulair a. [OE. discip|ul f. L. discipulus (discere learn)]

**Displanifran, n.** Maintainer of discipline (strict, good, poor, no. d.). [as foll. AN]

**Displaninary (also -pli- a).** Of, promoting, discipline; of the nature of mental training. [F. med. L. disciplinarium (foill. ARY)]

**Displine,** n. Branch of instruction (art, &c.); mental & physical training derived as effecting this: military training, drill, (archaic); trained condition; order maintained among schoolboys, soldiers, prisoners, &c.; system of rules for conduct; control exercised over members of church; chastisement; (Ecc.) mortification by penance. So disciplinal. [F. L. disciplina (discipulus disciple, -INE 8)]

**Dispolle, v.t.** Bring under control, train to obedience & order, drill, whence disciplines able a. chastise. [F. med. L. (-nare) as prec.]

**Disposal, v.t. & i.** Renounce legal claim to, renounce claim as, dismiss, disown, (of a character, character). [AF. desclamer (DIS. CLAIM 9)]

**Disposal, n.** Act of declaring, renunciation, disavowal. [AF. (= prec. as, -ER 1)]

**Discourse, -e, v.t.** Remove cover from, expose to view, make known, reveal. [F. Of discourse (DIS. L. Claudere close, shut)]

**Disclosure, -ion, n.** Disclosing; thing disclosed. [-URE]

**Disco-bolus (pl. -i), n.** Ancient quolt-thrower; statue of one in act of throwing. [L. f. Gk. diskobolos (diskos stone or metal, -bolos -throwing) f. ball 8 throw]

**Discoid, a.** Disk-shaped. [F. L. f. Gk. diskoides (prec. ODI)]

**Dis-co-lour (-kül), -v. & i.** Change, spoil, the colour of, stain, tarnish; become stained &c. Hence or cogn. discoloration. [DIS-] L Dis-colouration, n. [F. Of descolorer f. med. L. discolorare = I. declcere colour) -COLAR]

**Discomb (kibl), v.t.** Defeat in battle; thwart, disconcert. So discomfiture (-theber) n. [Orig. p.p. defeated f. Of descomfit f. L. DIS (confectus p.p. see CONFECTION) undone]

**Discomfit, v.t. & i.** Uneasiness of body or mind; want of comfort; (vb) make uneasy. [F. Of descomfot a. prec.]

**Discommodate, v.t.** Put to inconvenience. [DIS + obs. commode f. L commodare (commódus see COMMODE)]

**Discommon, v.t.** Debar (tradesman) from serving undergraduates; enclose (common lawn, (dis. course))

**Discommons, v.t.** Deprive (member of college) of commons; discommon (tradesman). [DIS. COMMONE]

**Discompose, v.t.** Disturb composure of, ruffle, agitate. Hence discomposedly,
DISCOURAGE, v.t. Derange, spoil, upset, (plan, hope, confidence, etc.) disturb self-possession, of ruffle, fluster. Hence discoun-

tment n. [f. obs. F DISconcerter CONCERT 2]

dissonoet, v.t. Sever the connexion of (thing from, with, another) or between. [dis-]
dissonicated, a. In vbl senses; esp. (of speech or writing) incoherent, with bad con-

nectedness. Hence disso-

nated adj. [ED 1]
dissonoxtion, -ation, n. Disconnecting;

want of connexion, disconnectedness. [dis-]
dissonolate (-at), a. Forlorn, inconsider-

able, unhappy, disappointed. Hence disso-

nolate adj. [L. dis(consociari p.p. of L. consociari CONSELE 1)]
dissonant, n., a., & v.t. Dissatisfaction, want of contentment; grievance. (Adj.) not content, dissatisfied, (writ.). (VB, usu. in p.p.)

make dissatisfied; hence disso-

nantly adv., dissonantness n. disso-

nantly adv. [DIS CONT 2, 3, 4]
dissonious, a. (With parts) not in con-

 tact. [dis-]
discontinue, v.t. Cause to cease; cease

from, give up, (doing, habit &c.); cease taking, paying, (newspaper, subscription). So disso-

continue, a. [continuer f. mod. L. dis-

continuare CONTINUE]
discontinuance, n. Wanting continuity in

space or time, having interludes, intermittent.

Hence or cogn. disso-

continuity n.
discontinuously adv. [L. med.L. dis continuare CONTINUE adj. C 01)]
discount, a. Disagreement, variance, strife;

harsh noise, clashing sounds; whence or cogn.
discountable, discordance n., discordan-

tively adv. (Mus.) want of harmony between

notes sounded together; chord displeasing or

unsatisfactory in itself & requiring to be re-

solved by another; any interval except union,

octave, perfect fifth & fourth, major & minor

triple & third, & their octaves; single note dis-

sonant with another. [f. OF descord (foli.)]
discord, v.t. Disagree, quarrel, be different

or inconsistent, (with, from), be dissonant, jar,

clear, clash. [f.discordant L. dis-

cord, -cord,-hearted f. cor. -dis heart)]
discount (1,-ow), n. Deduction from amount

due or price of goods in consideration of its be-

ning paid promptly or in advance; deduction

from amount of bill of exchange &c. by one who
gives value for it before it is due; dis-

counting; allowance for exaggeration in ac-

cepting story; at a., below par, depreciated,

not in demand. [f. 16th-c. F descompte (foli.)]
discount (2,-ow), v.t. Give or get present

worth of (bill not yet due); leave out of ac-

count; lessen, detract from; part with for im-

mediate benefit, special advantage. Hence dis-

countable a. [OF, OF descompter, -compter, f. med.L. dis-

(computare L. COMPUTE)]
discountenance, v.t. Refuse to counte-

nenance; show disapproval of. [f. obs. F des-

conterteur (DIS, COUNTEUR)]
discourage (1,-ur), v.t. Deprive of course,

judgment, courage, confidence, or energy; deter from; discourage. Hence discour-

agement n., discouragingly adv. [L. OF descoryager (DIS COURS, COURS)]
discouragement (2,-urs), n. Talk, conversation, (ar-

chiae); dissertation, treatise, sermon. [L. F dis-

cours f. L DIS cursus COURSE 2]
discourse (1,-ors), v.t. & t. Talk, converse;

hold forth in speech or writing on a subject (af,

upon, or any); give forth (some kind of music;

ref. to Hamlet iii. ii. 374). [f. prec.]
discourteous, a. discourse, n., (ker.,-

ker). Rudeness, inefficiency, want of decency, or
cogn. discomfloppable a. DISCOVER 1

[f. OF descouver f. med.L DIS coperrire COVER]]
discovet (1,-eter), a. (legal). Unmarried or wif-

discovery (1,-ery), n. Revealing, disclosure,

in Law, compulsory disclosure by party to action of facts or documents on which he relies, in

play, poem, &, revelation unravelling plot;

finding out, making known; thing found out.
[f. DISCovet on anal. of RECOVERY (OF RECovet,

OF for discovery being discoveret)]
discreet (1,-et), v.t. Lose or repute thine involving this; doubt, lack of credit; (throws d. up,

loss of commercial credit. [dis-]
discreet, v.t. Refuse to believe; bring

disbelief or disrepute upon. [dis-


[discreet, a. Prolix, incoherent, circum-

spect, not speaking out at inopportune times. Hence dis-

creetily adv. [f. F discret f. L. dis-

cretus p.p. of cernere (s) erect, separate, with LL sense f. its derivative discretio discernment] dis-

creant (or -kre-), a. Different, inconsider-

ant, (of stories &c.). So dis-

crapany n. [L. LI DIS crepare sound, -ANT]
discrete, a. Separate, individually distinct, discontinuous; (Metaphys.) abstract not concrete. Hence disso-

nateness n. [L. discretus see DISCREET]
discretion, n. Liberty of deciding as one

thinks fit, absolutely or within limits (it is with-
in one's d. to, at the d. of, to be settled or di-

posed of by the will of; at d., at one's own plea-

sure; surrender at d., unconditionally), whence dis-

crecionary a.; discernment, prudence, judgment, (years, age, of, time at which one

reaches manhood by law, 16). [f. OF dis-

crecion f. L. discretionem (DISCREET, -ION)]
discremine, v.t. & I. Be set up, or ob-

serve, a difference between (also intr. with be-

tween), distinguish from another; make a dis-


tinction (a. against), distinguish unfavourably,

of taxes &c., observe distinctions carefully. So dis-

crimination n., discriminating a. [L. I. dis-

criminate (discrimi distinction f. dis-

cerne DISCRIMIN.) ATE 3]
discreining, a. In vbl senses; esp.:

discerning, acute; d. duty, rate, varying in amount according to circumstances; goods or per-

son rated, differential, [ANG 3]
discrown, v.t. Take crown from, depose,

(sovereign lit. or fig.). [DIS-]
discursive, a. Rambling, digressive, ex-
patiating; proceeding by argument or reasoning,

not intuitive. Hence dis-

sucerive (1,-er), v.t. & t. Talk, converse;

hold forth in speech or writing on a subject (af,

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(sovereign lit. or fig.). [DIS-]
discursive, a. Rambling, digressive, ex-
patiating; proceeding by argument or reasoning,

not intuitive. Hence dis-

sucerive (1,-er), v.t. & t. Talk, converse;
chancel not directly eastwards; confuse (person) as to his bearings (lit. & fig.). Hence 

**dis-orientation** n. [dis-]

dis-o-nate, v.t. Refuse to recognize, repudiate, disclaim; renounce allegiance to. [dis-]

dis-parage (-1), v.t. Bring discredit on, ridiculc, dishonor; disparage (a person) 

**disparation**, n. [dis-paration] Discrimination, disparagement, disrepute. [f. Of disparager marry unequally (dis-, par- age equally t. L par equal, -age)]

**disparate** (-at), a. & n. Essentially different, diverse in kind, incommensurable, without relative, honest, reconcile. [dis- reconcile (N. usu. pl.) thing(s) so unlike that there is no basis for comparison. [f. L disparatus p.p. of parare provide) separate, influenced in sense by L deispar unequal]

**disparity**, n. Inequality, difference, incongruity. [f. F dis(parité) PARITY]

dis-park, v.t. Convert (park-land) to other uses. [dis-]

dis-part**, n. (gynery). Difference between semidiameters of gun at base-crest and at muzzle, to be allowed for in aiming; sight making the allowance. [f. L dis-par) l. Separate, part asunder, (at. & l.); go in different directions; distribute. [f. L dis-partire l. pars part) distribute]


**dispassionateness** n. [dis-]

**dispassionate**, a. Send off to a destination or for a purpose; give the death-blow to, kill; get (task, business) promptly done, settle, finish off; eat (food, meal) quickly; (archaic) make haste. [f. Sp. despachar expedite (dis- L pactus p.p. of pance) hasten); not concerned]

**dispatch**, n. Sending off (of messenger, letter, &c.); putting to death (happy d. suicide as practised by Japanese); prompt settlement of business, promptitude, efficiency, rapidity; written message, esp. official communication on State affairs (t.-box, for carrying them & other documents); agency for conveying goods &c. [f. prec.]

**dispel**, v.t. (-ll). Dissipate, disperse, (fears, darkness). [f. L dispellere drive]

**dispensable**, a. That can be relaxed in special cases (canon, law, oath); not necessary, dispensable. [f. L medic. L dispensabilis (DISPENSE, -ABLE)]

**dispensary**, n. Place, esp. charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed; apothecary's shop. [DISPENSE, -ARY]

**dispensation**, n. Distributing, dealing out: ordering, management, esp. of the world by Providence; arrangement made by Nature or Providence; special dealing of Providence with community or person; religious system prevalent at a period (Mosaic, O. T., Christian, &); exemption from penalty or duty laid down in esp. ecc. law (w.th., from) doing without with. [f. L dispensatio (fol., -ATION)]

**dispense**, v.t. & i. Distribute, deal out; administer (sacrament, justice); make up & give out (medicine); grant dispensations; release from obligation. D. with: relax, give exemption from (rule); annul binding force of (rule). [of dispensations (foll. -ATION)]

**disposition**, n. Setting in order, arrangement, relative position of parts; (usu. pl.) plan, preparations, stationing of troops ready for action; conduct, defence, arrangement, dispensation, (a d. of Providence &c.); bent, temperament, natural tendency; inclination to. [f. L dis-positionem of ponere posit- place]

**dispensers** (-ses), v.t. Oust, dissolve, (person); deprive of; rid (person) of or of evil spirit.

For compounds of dis- not given consult dis-
Dissipated

people go there to do. None of this dissipative a. [f. L. dissipare throw, -ate 3]

Dissipated. a. In vbl sense; esp., given to dissipation, dissolute. [E.D 1]

Dissipation, n. Scattering, dispersion, disintegration; wasteful expenditure of; distraction, want of concentration, of faculties &c.; frivolous or extravagant expenditure; senseless, idle, or vicious living. [f. L dissipatio (Dissipate, -ion)

Dissociate (sha), v.t. Make unsocial, disinclime for society. [DIS, SOCIAL, -IZE]

Dissociate (shl), v.t. Disconnect, separate, in thought or in fact; (Chem.) decompose, esp. by heat. So dissociation (shl), n., dissociblility, dissociativeness. [f. L DIS, socii, comrade, -ATE 2]

Dissolve, vbl. Dissolution. [Dis, Social, -CANE]

Dissolute (50), a. Lax in morals, licentious. Hence dissoluteness adv., dissoluteness n. [f. L dissolutus p.p. (Dissolve)]

Dissolution (50), n. Disintegration, decomposition; liquefaction (of ice or snow); undoing of bond, partnership, marriage, or alliance; dismissal of assembly, esp. ending of a Parliament with which a fresh election is coming to an end, fading away, disappearance. [f. L dissolutio, (fall, -ion)]

Dissolve (2), v.t. & i. Decompose (t. & i); make or become liquid esp. by immersion in liquid (dissoed in tears, weeping copiously), relax, enervate, vanish (dissoed view, 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 dissolvable a. [f. L dissolvere, solut, -loosen]

Dissolve (2), a. & n. (Thing) that dissolves something (usu. of). [ENT]

Dissessant a. Discordant, harsh-toned, incongruous. Hence or cogn. dispersion n., dissolutely adv. [L DIS, sonare sound, -ANT]

Dissuade (swad), v.t. Advise against, dissuade, (action); give advice to hinder, divert; (person from). So dissuasion n., dissuasive a. [f. L DIS, sed, caus, persuade] disyllable &c. See disy &c.

Disymmetrical, a. Disanalysis, n. symmetrical, symmetry, in opposite directions, esp. in crystals with two corresponding forms. [DIS]

Distaff, 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 (ct. spear-sate for the male). [OE distaf (L distas, bunch of flax + STAFF)]

Distal, a. (anat., bot.). Away from centre of body or point of attachment, terminal. [Irreg. f. DISTANT, -AL]

Distance, n. & v.t. Being far off, remoteness; extent of space between, interval, (distichic striding-d., near enough to deliver blow); avoidance of familiarity, reserve, (esp. keep one's d.); distant point (at, to, from, a d.); remote field of vision (in the d.); middle d., in painted or actual landscape, between foreground & far part; space of time (at this d. of time); a. place or make seem far off; leave far behind in race or competition. [f. Of distance f. L distatia (DISTANCE stand apart)]

Distant, a. Far, or a specified distance, away (three miles d.); remote, far apart, in position, time, resemblance, &c. (a d. likeness, connection; d. ages; d. signal on railway, one in advance of home signal to give warning); not intimate, reserved, cool. Hence distance adv. [f. L distant-part. st. see DISTANCE]

Distant, n. Dislike, repugnance, slight aversion, (for). [DIS]

Distasteful, a. Disagreeable, repelling. Hence distastefulsness n. [-FUL]

Distemper, v.t. (archaic, usu. in p.p.); upset, derange, in health or sanity (a distempered fancy). [f. med.L DIS, TEMPERARE LI]

Distemper, n. Derangement, an ailment, a. of mind or body, with catalepsy, cough, &a weakness; political disorder. [f. prec.]

Distemper, 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 abs.) thus. [n. L vbl, f. OF distemper t. "A distemper"]

Distend, v.t. & i. Swell out by pressure from within (balloon, vein, nostrils, &c.). So distensible a., distensibility, distension, n. [f. L DIS, TENDERE tens, stretch]

Distich, n. Pair of verse lines, couplet. [L prec. Gk dim, adj.]

Distichous, a. (k), n. (bot.). (Having fruit &c.) arranged in two vertical lines on opposite sides of stem. [f. L f. Gk as prec., -ous]

Distil, v.t. & i. (ll). Trickle 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) out or out by heat; make (whisky, essence) by distillation; undergo distillation. So distillation n., distillating a. [f. L DI, stillare drop]

Distillate, v.t. Product of distillation. [as prec., -ATE 2]

Distiller, n. One who distils, esp. alcoholic spirit, whence distillery n.3; apparatus for distilling salt water at sea. [ER]

Distinct, a. Not identical, separate, individual, different in quality or kind, unlike, (from). Clearly perceivable, distinctible, unmistakable, decided, positive. Hence distinctively adv., distinctness n. [f. L distinctus p.p. see DISTINGUISH]

Distinctly, n. Making of a difference, discrimination, the difference made (a. without a difference, a merely nominal, or artificial one); clearly different; thing that distinguishes mark, name, title; showing of special consideration, mark of honour; distinguished character, excellence, eminence, (of literary style) individuality. [f. L distinctiorem (DISTINGUISH, -ION)

Distinctive, a. Distinguishing, characteristic. Hence distinctive v.3 adv., distinctivelessness n. [DISTINGUISH, -IVE]

Distingue (f), a. Of distinguished air, features, manners, &c. distinguishing, v.t. & i. Divide into classes &c.; be, see, or point out, the difference of thing, thing from thing, (so intr. with between), differentiates, draws distinctions; characterize, be a mark or property of; make out by listening, looking, &c., recognize, make oneself prominent (often by gallantry &c.). Hence distinguishable a., distinguishably adv., distinguishing a. [L fi. L distinctiorem -extinction prob. cogn. w. Gk distimein, pricked, with irrelev. use of -ate 2]

Distinguished, a. In vbl senses; esp.: remarkable, eminent, famous, of high standing; = DISTINGUE. [ER]

Distort, v.t. Put out of shape, make crooked

For compounds of dis- not given consult DIS-.
or unshapely, (actually or, as by curved mirror &c., apparently); misrepresent (motives, facts, statements). Hence or cogn. distortedly adj., v.t., v.i. [L disto (t)ortu (r)ae tortu (r)as, twist].

**distortionist**, n. Caricaturist; acrobat who distorts his body. [L disto (t)ortu (r)ae tortu (r)as].

**distort**, v.t. [L disto (t)ortu (r)ae tortu (r)as, twist]. To make appear unnatural or disfigured; to make a drawing or picture of a person in an unnatural or disfigured manner; to misrepresent (matters, facts, statements). Hence **distortedly** adv., distortingly adv. [L disto (t)ortu (r)ae tortu (r)as].

**distract**, n. Diversion 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). [L distractio (prec., -ion)].

**distraction**, n. Severe pressure of pain, sorrow, &c., anguish; want of money or necessaries; straits, dangerous position; exhaustion; being tired out, breathlessness; (Law) = DISSAINT; d. gun, rocket, signals from ship in danger; d. warrant, authorizing distress. Hence **distract** a. (L. distrain, d. the squeal). Absent-minded, not attending. [F]

**distrain** a. (archaic). Violently agitated; crazy. [var. of obs. distract a. F distractus p.p. see DISTRACT]

**distrain**, v.t. To compel person to pay money due (esp. rent) or to meet an obligation, or to obtain satisfaction by sale of the chattels. Hence **distrain** a. (L. distrain, d. the squeal). Absent-minded, not attending. [F]

**distrain** a. (archaic). Violently agitated; crazy. [var. of obs. distract a. F distractus p.p. see DISTRACT]

**distrain**, v.t. Deal out, give share of to each, apportion, scatter, put at different points; divide into parts, arrange, classify; (Log.) use (term) in its full extension so that it includes every individual of the class. Hence (orig. -er) distributor a. (F. distributeur a. L distribuer tributum).

**distribution**, n. Distributing, apportionment; (Pol. Econ.) dispersal among consumers effected by commerce, also extent to which individuals or classes share in aggregate products of community; spreading abroad, dispersing, scattered situation or arrangement; division into parts, arranging, classification; (Log.) application of term to all individuals of the class. Hence **distribution** a. (F. L distributio (prec., -ion)).

**distributive**, a. & n. Of, concerned with, produced by, distribution; (Log., Gram.) refers not to a class, not to the class collectively; (n., gram.) d. word (as each, neither, every). Hence **distributively** adv., distributingly adv. [F -t, -te, F. L as DISTRIBUTU, -IVE].

**district**, n., & v.t. Territory marked off for special administrative purpose; division of parish with church, &c., or waivy of German; urban or rural division of county with D. Council; assigned sphere of operations; tract of country with common characteristics, region; D. Railway, serving parts of London & suburb; D. visitor, person working under clergyman's direction in section of parish; (vb) divide into dd. [F. L distri (t)ctus jurisdiction f. L district- see DISTRAIN].

**distrust** i. Want of trust, doubt, suspicion. Hence **distrustful** a., distrustfully adv. [DIS].

**distrust** i. Have no confidence in, doubt, not rely on. [DIS].

**disturb** a. To disturb, trouble, disquiet, unsettle; perplex. [Of destorser, F. L distrain, d. the crowd].

**disturbance**, n. Interruption of tranquility; agitation; tumult, uproar, outbreak; (Law) molestation, interference with rights or property. [Of destorser (prec., -ence)].

**disunion**, n. Separation of; a state of union; dissatisfaction. So **disunite** v.t. & i. [DIS].

**dissuade**, v.t. Cease to use. [DIS].

**dissolvable**, diss., a. Word, metrical foot of two syllables. So **dissyllabic** a., **dissyllabically** adv. [F dissolvatle (disyllable) SYLLABLE]; ss-in F as sign of hard sound.

**ditch**, n., & v.t. & i. Long narrow excavation, esp. to hold or conduct water or serve as a boundary; watercourse; D. in last d., all oxen (esp. dull as d.-water) (Vb) make or repair dd. (esp. hedging & ditching), whence d. theker a. & n.; provide with dd.; drain. [OE dinc, whence also DIKE].

**dithëism**, a. Religious dualism, belief in independent principles of good & evil. [DI].

**dithyrambic** (ethyrambic) a., n. Greek choric hymn of wild character; F. dithyrambic song; vehemence or inflated poem, speech, or writing. So **dithyrambic** (ethyrambic) a. & n. [L. F. Gk dithyrambos etym. dub.]

**ditty**, a. & n. (abbr. d., do; pl. -es). The shortest song, the same, (accounts, inventories, & commerce, &c.) colloquial, talk, instead of repeating word; duplicate, similar thing, d. suit, suit of dd., clothes all of one material; say d. to, agree d., endorse opinion of. [It. (now detto), F. d. ditto, d. theker, whence also **dittography**].

**dittography**, n. Copyist's mistaken repetition of letter, word, or phrase. Hence **dittographic** a. [F. Gk ditto, double, -GRAPHY].


**ditty-bag**, d. bag, butt, bag, fisherman's receptacle for odds & ends. [It].

**diuretic** a. & n. (Substance) exciting discharge of urine. [F. L. Gk diouriktos d. (ourei make water), -ic].

**diurnal** a. (Astron.) occurring daily. [archaic] daily (each day); of the day, of the day, of the day; nocturna. Hence **diurnally** adv. [F. Gk diouriktos d. (ourei make water), -ic].


**diva** (diva), d. Great woman singer, prima donna. [It. divas, -GESS].

**divagation** a. [F. L d. (t)ragadari wanderer], -ATE.

**divalent** a. Combining with two atoms of hydrogen &c., having two combining-equivalents. [DI, d. calère be worth, -ENT].


**divaricate** (or diva), v.t. Diverge, branch, (of roads, branches, &c.). Hence or cogn. **diva-***
divorce (or di-) v. t. Legal dissolution of marriage. (Law) A decree of nullity of marriage (loosely judicial separation of husband and wife; fig. severance, sundering. [F. L. divortium L. di- (vocere & dexter), L. dвертре later verte tur] divorce, v. t. Legally dissolve marriage between; separate (spouse) by d. from; put away, repudiate. (spouse); dissolve (union); sever (things, thing from). Hence die- or divorce (also F. divorcer masc. & fem.); divorceent, n. [F. F. divorcer t. mod. L. divortiare (prec.) divorcium, n. (Sc. north.) A turf, sod (f.). divurge (-t.), v. t. Let out, reveal. Hence or cogn. divulgation, divulgement, divulgence, n. [L. Di (vulgar publish f. vulgar people]

diogenes (or di-) n. Array with finery, deck out or up, bedizen. [cf. LG diesce bunch of flax, & distaff; from 1300] diizzy, a. & v.t. Giddy, dazed, unsteady, tottering, confused; make giddy; (of mountain, sky, &c.) very high; (of dirt, ground, &c.) swirling rapidly; hence dizziy adv. dizziness n. (Vb) make d., bewilder. [OE dīzīg n. dīsigan v. cf. LG duisen v.]

div (or d.) v.t. Do (d.) do. (v.) do. (singer, pres. 2, dō at t. & i., dō st. pr. duōt as aux.; 3, do pr. duōt & Biblical doth p.v. & duōt p.p. done pr. duōt; don't, didn't, are common for do not, did not; doesn't, & vulgar, don't, for does
Doctrine, 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 disallowing European State interference in America). Hence doctrineism, doctrinism, doctrinalism, to the doctrine of, to doctri-nize, v. i. [F. doctrine, from L. doctrina, a learning (human d., description, incident, &c., illustrating human nature); hence documentary.]

Document, n., & v.t. Thing, esp. deed, writing, or inscription, that furnishes evidence (human d., description, incident, &c., illustrating human nature); hence documentary. a. (Vb) prove by, provide with, dd. or evidence; see documen-tary. [F. le document (doc' tré teach, -ment).]


Dog, n. 1. v.i. & t. (Intr.) move 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 well in chime) sound one place out of the normal order. (Trans.) baffle by finesses, trip with; elude (pursuer, opponent, blow) by sideward deviation &c.; move (thing) to & fro; ask (a person) questions in unexpected order. 2. n. Piece of dodging, quick sidewise movement, swerving; a small py-ramidal ornament esp. in Norman & Early English architecture; a - stock, scentless kind: d. watch (Naut.), short half watch of two hours (4-6, 6-8, p.m.); d. whip, for keeping dd. in order. Hence dogglish, dogless, dog-gish, dog-like, aa., doggy or doggle [Y.], dog-hound, nn. [OE dogga etc. d.] v.t. Follow closely, pursue, track, (per- son, his steps; of person or calamity &c.); grip, secure, [f. prec.]

Dogate, n. Office of doge. [f. F dogat f. It. dogato (toll., -ate)]

Dogger (dog), n. Chief magistrate of Venice, Genoa. [F. It., L dogame nom. dux leader.]

Dogged (d.), a. Obstinate, tenacious, persistent, unyielding, (it d. does it, persistency succeeds). Hence doggedly adv., doggedness n. [dogged]

Doggerel (dogerel), a. & n. Trivial, mean, halting, or irregular, (verse). [f. prec.]

Doggy, a. (for doggy 1 see doo). 1. Of dogs; devoted to dogs. Hence dogginess, a. 2. n. (pl. -s, rarely -ss) doc., doctrine, based on a priori principles, not on induction; (of person, book, &c., authoritative, laying down the law, arrogant. Hence dogmatic, a.]

Dogmatize, v.t. & t. Deal in positive unsupported assertions, speak authoritatively; express (principle &c.) as a dogma. So dogmatic, a. 

Dogmatism, n. dogmatism, t. [f. L. dogmatizus, t.]

Dolt, n. Very small sum or coin; merest trifle (esp. don't care a d.). [f. Du. duij etym. dub.] Dolted, a. (Sc.). Crazed, esp. with age. [f. prec., d. et duij.

Dolor, m. n. & v.t. (Archaic) lot, destiny, (happy

let sleeping dd. lie, let well alone; d. in the manger, one who prevents others async- ing what is useless to him; d. in a blanket, rolled currant dumpling or jam pudding. Dogberry, fruit of dogwood; or wild cerneial; d. bisect, for feeding dd.; d.-box, railway van for dd.; d.-cog, two-wheeled cart used backwards and forwards back to back; d.-cheap, very; d.-collar, lit. & fig. of person's straight high collar; d.-faced, epithet of kind of baboon; d.-fall, in which wrestlers throw ground together; d.-fennel, Stinking Camomile; d.-fish, kinds of small shark & other fish; d.'s-grass, house-grass; d.-hedge, hedge; d. -huck, name, d. -Latin, d. -mongrel; d.-lead, string &c. for leading d.; d.-legged staircase, going back & forward without well-hole; d.-rose, wild hedge rose; d.'s-ear, a. & v.t., corner of page turned down with use, fill (book) with these; d.-short, prop used in launching; d.-skin, leather of or imitating d.'s-skin used for gloves; d.-sleep, light & fittful; d.'s letter, t. (snarling sound); d.'s-meat, horse-flesh, offal; d.'s-nose, beer & gin; d.'s-tail, kind of grass; d.'s-tongue, plants of borage kind; d.'s-tooth, plant with speckled leaves & flowers; d.-tired, d.-tired, very, as with constant use; d. citrouille, small py-

Dole, a. & v.t. (Archaic) lot, destiny, (happy

Doll, n. & v.t. (Archaic) lot, destiny, (happy
this; one of 28 small brick-shaped places marked with pipes used in game of *dd*. [F. prob. t. L dominus lord, but unexplained]

don¹, n. Spanish title prefixed to Christian name (D. Juan, rake, libertine; *D. Quixote*); Spanish gentleman, Spaniard; distinguished person; adopt*ed* name; patronymic; fellow, or true son. [F. *don*; (of origin unknown).] [sp. t. L dominus lord]
don², v.t. Put on (garment). [do on]
dónah, n. (slang). Woman; sweetheart. [I. sp. donha or Port. dona t. L domina lady]
donation, n. Bestowal, presenting thing presented. [F. *donation* (donare give, -ATION)]
dónative (or dó), a. & n. (Beneficent) given directly, not involving presentation to or investment by the Ordinary; gift, present, esp. official largess. [I. L dominatius ad. (donare give, -IVE)]
dónatory, n. Recipient of donation. [I. med.L dominatorius (donare give, -ORY)]
done, p.p. of dob. *D. brown, duped, swindled; d. up, tuned*
dónee², n. Recipient of gift. [as DONOR, -ER]

dormer, n. Great tower of castle, keep. [archaic spelling of DUNGEON]
dorky, n. (pl. -eys). (Usual word for) ass; stupid person; *d.e.*, small steam-engine usu. for minor operations on ship. [perh. f. DUS with double dim. ending]
dónor, n. (I. of DONOR t. L donatorem (donare give, -OR?)]
dont¹, 1. See do 1

dont², n. (facet). Prohibition. [use of prec.]
dóoile, -y, n. Simple form of Indian litter used as army ambulance. [I. hind. dolt (skr: dūl)]
doom¹, n. (Hist.) Statute, law, decree; (archaic) decision, sentence, condemnation; fate, destiny, (usu. evil); ruin, death; the Last Judgment (now only in crick, day, t. d. & in doomsday; till doomsday, for ever; cf. DOMINSDAY). [cem.-Teut.; OE dom f. OTeut. (dōn do)]
doom², v.t. Pronounce sentence against, condemn to some fate, to do; consign to misfortune or destruction (esp. in p.p.); (archaic) decree (doomed his death). [I. prec.]
door (dör), n. Hinged or sliding barrier usu. of wood or metal for closing entrance to buildings, rooms, houses, etc. (e.g. doors to house to street &c.; lives &c. next d., in next house or room; so thee dd. 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 dd., abroad, in the open air; within dd., in the house; lay, lie, at the d. of, impute, be imputable to; DAREN dd. &c. &c. inside bell worked by handle outside dd.; 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.-nail, with which dd. used to be studded (dead, dead, &c., as a d.-n.).; d.-plate, usu. of brass bearing occupant’s name; d.-posts, uprights of d.-case; d.-step, leading up to usu. outer d. &c., slab in front of d.; d.-way, opening filled by d. Hence(-)dore, dore, dore. [OE duru cf. OThur, also Gk thura, L *fora*]
dopa, n. & v.t. Thick liquid used as insecticide or lubricant; (slang) narcotic, stupefying drink; (vb, slang) administer d. to drug. [I. Duke dop sauce (dopen to dip)
dóor, n. Insect flying with loud humming noise; black dung-beetle, cockchafer, rose-beetle, &c. [OE dora etym, dub.]
dorado (ah), n. Splendidly coloured sea-fish, dolphin. [Sp. t. L Dauratus gilt f. aurum gold, -ATE²]
dorous, a. & n. Meeting of ladies to make clothes for the poor. [Acts ix. 36]
dōrian, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Doris, district of ancient Greece; (member) of one of three divisions (Aeolian, Ionian, D.) of ancient Greeks (D. mode, of simple & solemn character). [I. f. Gk Đósios (Doris as above) + -ANT]
dóris, a. & n. (sp. & prec.) (also Doris &c.) [I. prec. (of prec.) (of prec.) (of prec.) (of prec.) (of prec.)] 

Dormer, a. & n. Travelling-carryage for sleeping in; kind of couch. [I. fem. of DORMEER sleeper (DORMANT, -OR)]
dormitory, n. Sleeping-room with several beds & sometimes cubicles. [I. L (DOMMEN)]
dormouse, n. (pl. -mice). Small hibernating rodent between mouse and squirel. [perh. f. st. of F dormir (DORMANT) + MOUSE]
dormy, a. (goft). As many holes ahead as there are holes to play (at one, five, &c.). [I.]
dormer, n. (I. of Dormer t. L dormitorium (prec., -ORY)]
dermature (erz), n. Travelling-carryage for sleeping in; kind of couch. [I. fem. of DOSMAN sleeper (DORMANT, -OR)]
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dormer, n. (I. of D
in addition sum; d. & go one n., a., & adv., lit. larger thing: [f. prec.]
dotar'd, v.t. & s. One in the dotage. [coll. & arch.]
dote, doat, v.i. Be silly, deranged, infatuated, or feeble-minded, esp. from age, whence
dotage(n) n.; concentrate one's affections, be too indifferent for reason, (upon)
Hence dot-
ingly adv. [cf. MDu. doelen, OF redoter]
dote(e)rel, n. Kind of plower. [DOTE + REL, named from the ease with which it is caught]
dottle, tel, n. Plug of tobacco left unsmoked in pipe. [DOT + -EL]
dotty, a. Dotted about, sporadic, marked with dots; shake with small (d. on his leg),
feeble-minded, half idiotic. [DOT + -Y]
douane (doo'an), n. Foreign custom-house. [F. f. Arab. divian divan]
double, adj., v. & adv. 1. Adj. consisting of two members, things, layers, &c., forming a pair;
twofold; folded, bent, stooping much; with some part; (d. axe, with two edges, eagle,
with two heads); (of flowers) with petals multiplied by conversion of stamens &c.; having
twofold relation, dual, ambiguous (d. meaning = double entendre); twice as much or many
(of or, with prep. omitted, seeming to govern for or against or with or by or in or of);
trivial, excessive (d. value, &c.); (d. ile, floris); (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, hypocritical; d. entry; d. first, (person who has taken)
first-class University honours in two subjects; d. second, two stars so close as to seem one, esp.
when forming connected pair; work d. tides; hence doubleness, doubly 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 (ride d. two on horse; sleep d. two in bed). &c. doub, a. or
adv., is freely used in new or obvious compounds, 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.
barrel = d. barrelled, or d. barrelled gun; d. bed, with two beds or double bed;
d. bit, v.t. (naut.); pass (cable) twice round bitts or round two pairs of bitts; d. breasted of
cost or waistcoat, made to button on either side; d. dealer, -ing n. & a., dealer, deceitful;
d. dyed fig. deeply stained with guilt (d. scoundrel); d. edged, with two cutting edges,
(of argument, sarcasm, &c.) telling a
again at as well as for one; d. faced, insincere; d. ganger (ng), wrat; d. ganger-ha-</p>

 doubleness n. [full]
doubtful, a. Of uncertain meaning, character,
truth, or issue, undecided, ambiguous;
questionable, (d. syllable, letter, that can be
either long or short); unsettled in opinion, uncertain, hesitating. Hence doubfully adv.
doubtlessless n. -less.
doubtless, adv. Certainly, no doubt, I
admit, (usu. concess.); cf. UNDOUBTEDLY. -less
douce (dooz), a. (Sc.). Sober, gentle, sedate.
[ME, f. OF douz fem. douze f. Lat. decies
douche (dooz), n. & v. & t. & i. Jet of water
applied to body externally or internally as form
of bathing or for medicinal purpose; (vb) ad
man-ager d. to, take d. [f. f. Lat. doccia pipe ult.
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doukhoors (doo-khooz), n. pl. Religious sects,
with some likeness in doctrines to Quakers, of
which large numbers migrated from Russia,
double entendre (doo-bluh en-ten-druh), n.
Ambiguous expression, phrase with two meanings, one
usual, the other a latent pernicious one; use of such expres.
sions, from 1673; obs. F now d. entente which is often
needlessly substituted in E for the established d. entendre
doublet (doo-lit), n. (Hist.) close-fitting body
armour 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 derivation but different
sense (fashion & faction); (pl) same number
on two dice thrown at once; two birds skilled
with double-barrel; (Microscope &c.) combina-
tion of two simple lenses. [F (DOUBLE + -ET)] doubioon (doo-oon), n. Spanish gold coin, double
eagle. [Sp. (dubio + moneda); compare d. &
Sp. (dublon + moneda); con]
doublure (doo-blur), n. Ornamental usu. leather
lining inside book-cover.
doubt (dowt), n. Feeling of uncertainty, indecision;
undecided frame of mind, inclination to disbelief,
hesitation; uncertain state of things, want of
clear proof (give one the benefit of the doubt as
one assumes his innocence rather than guilt) or of
clear signs of the future; make no d., feel sure;
no d., certainly, admitted; without d.,
certainly. [F. d. douter doublet (doo-blit), n. & v. & t. Feel uncertain;
be undecided about, hesitate to believe; or,
trust, call in question, (person, fact expressed
by noun or by clause with whether, if, or,
in negative or interrogative sentences, that, but,
that, or, that d. whether, I don't d. that, you can
d. that, he will win); (archaic & dial) be afraid,
be inclined (also fig. = I am afraid, I am sure we are late).
[1. F. d. douter d. doublature (dooz-bee-doo-
blate), -inserted f. the L as correction.
doubtful, a. Of uncertain meaning, character,
truth, or issue, undecided, ambiguous,
questionable, (d. syllable, letter, that can be
either long or short); unsettled in opinion, uncertain, hesitating. Hence doubfully adv.
doubtlessless n. -less.
doubtless, adv. Certainly, no doubt, I
admit, (usu. concess.); cf. UNDOUBTEDLY. -less
douce (dooz), a. (Sc.). Sober, gentle, sedate.
[ME, f. OF douz fem. douze f. Lat. decies
douche (dooz), n. & v. & t. & i. Jet of water
applied to body externally or internally as form
of bathing or for medicinal purpose; (vb) ad
man-ager d. to, take d. [f. f. Lat. doccia pipe ult.
douche (dooz), n. & v. & t. & i. Jet of water
applied to body externally or internally as form
of bathing or for medicinal purpose; (vb) ad
man-ager d. to, take d. [f. f. Lat. doccia pipe ult.
doukhoors (doo-khooz), n. pl. Religious sects,
with some likeness in doctrines to Quakers, of
which large numbers migrated from Russia,
dow (adv.) adv., dour(ness) n. [prob. fr. F dour.] 1. (Motion): from above, tolerably slow, to ground (come d., from bedroom; knock, fall, d.; run, ship, goes d., etc.; sinks, food goes d., is swollen; get d., swallow, alight; book &c. goes d., etc.; get d., etc., from carriage &c.; brought d. by night) (slang); when d., on d. occasion, as though on counter; write, set, put, etc., d., etc., on to paper (so Bill d. for second reading today): to place regarded as lower, into helpless position, with current or wind, southwards, from capital or university (Lord's amend- ment, Commons: bear or beat d. sail to leeward; run, ride, hunt, d., bring to bay; show, hint, silence, d. to Norfolk from Scotland, to Scotland or the country from London; go d., for vacation or at end of university life; send d., university punishment; up & d., &c., to & from, &c., (slang); sit, put, &c., d. (d. Ponto!); d. helm, put the helm d. & with d. with the aristocrats). 2. (Station): in lower place (blinds were d.; is not d. yet, i.e. out of his bedroom); not up in capital or university; in fallen posture, prostrate, at low level, in depression, humiliation, &c., (hit man who is d.; many d. with fever; sun, tide, are d.; d. in the mouth or d. or d. dis- spirited; bread & d. cheaper). 3. Quality: inclusively of lower limit in series (from King d. to cobble); from earlier to later time (custom handed d.); to finer consistency (boil, grind, wear, thin, d.); into quiescence (calm d.). 4. Phrases: be d. on, pounce upon, severely; d. to the ground, incompletely; d. at heel; d. on one's luck. [OE dune for adive daw.] dow (prep.) Downwards along, through, or into: from top to bottom of; at a lower part of (situated d. the Thames); up & d. & to & fro along; d. towns, into the town from higher part; d. the wind, with it (let go d. the v., abandon, discard). [F. prec.] dow (n.) a. (not compared). Directed downwards (d. leap, look: d. grade, descending slope in railroad, fig. deterioration); d. train, going, coming, from London, d. platform, for such train (departure) (d. for); (ad.) to the ground, incompletely. [16th c.] dow (v.t. colloc.) Put, throw, knock, (usu. person d.) [d. down 3]. dow (n.) a. Reverse of fortune (usu. we'd & d.); (Dominos) = oops 1; have a d. on, dislike, tend to be d. upon. [colloc. d. down] dow (n.) v.t. (colloc.) & f. (also d. mouth) shaft for introducing fresh air into mine. [Down 2 + cast 2] dow (n.) a. (of looks) directed downwards; d.ject. dow (n.) a. Great fall of rain &c.; fall from prosperity, ruin. dow (n.) a. adj. & adv. (N., dow(n)hill) downward slope, decline, (d. of life, later half); (adj., d. -slope) sloping down, declining; (adv., -til) in descending direction, on a decline. Downing street, n. Street in London containing some government offices, (home of) the Government of the day (does not find favour in D. a.; does not impress). downpour, n. Heavy fall of rain &c. dowl right (dow's not if placed late), a. & adv. (Archaic) vertical; plain, definite, straightforward, blunt, whence dowlrighness n.; not short of, out- & out. (a. d. lie, atheist; d. non- sense). [adv.] dowlright n. a. (Archaic) quick; scared, insolent. [Down 3 + right & adv.] dowlstairs, adv., dowlstair(s), n. Down the stairs; to, on, of, a lower floor. downthrow, n. (geom.) Depression of strata on one side of fault. down trodden, a. Oppressed, kept under. downs, a. & adv., downswards, adv. (Moving, pointing, leading) towards what is lower, inferior, or later. [OE adinweard (Down 3 -ward)] dowz (a. like of, downz. [Down 1 -y] dowz (a. of, like, covered with, soft as, downz.; (slang); (slang); (slang), downzily adv., downziness n. [Down 1 -y] dowzry, n. Portion woman brings to her husband; talent, natural gift. [f. Of as dowz.] dowz, v. & use divining (or downz) rod to find water-supply or mineral veins. [f. Of dowz.] doxology, n. Doxology, doxology, Doxology. A final expression of praise to God, as glory be to the Father &c. [f. med. L f. Gk doxologia (doxia glory, -logy)] doxéy, n. Beggar's wench; paramour. [f. Of doxéy] doxéy, n. Opinion, esp. on theology. [Facet. use of end of orthodoxy, heterodoxy] doyen (F.), n. Senior member of a body, esp. senior ambassador at a court. [F. L demois] doyley. See DOILY.
DOZ
e.v. & n. Sleep drowsily, be half asleep; d. off, fall lightly asleep; (n.) short slumber. [cf. De. doe make drowsy]
doz•en (dö’zhen), n. (Pl. do•zens, used adjectively or in the form of the plural only) a count of twelve, as three, three, several, how many, d. figs, or of the best figs, of these, but some d. of people, some (about a d. of) people, dd. of (as) many times; (pl. dozens) set of twelve, as pack them in d., baker’s, devil’s, long, etc. &c.; d. of thirteen; talk nineteen to the d., incessantly. [f. Of dozene (L. duodecim twelve)]
drab, n., & v.l Slit, slattern; prostitute; (vb) whore. [cf. Irish drabog, Gael. darbog]
drab•b, a., & n. (Of) dull light brown colour; dull, monotonous; monotonous. [prob. f. obs. & F drap cloth]
drab•bet, n. Drab twilled linen used for smock-tucks. [proc.-t]d•rab•ble, v.i. & t. Go splashing through, make dirty and wet with water or mud. [E.Fris. dragethi pedo]
drag, n. Ancient Greek silver coin, drachma, ( práidhēm); (Apoth. wt) 60 grains, 4 oz. (Avoird. 57) grains, 1/6 oz; small quantity. [f. G drachme f. L as foll.]
drag•ma•na (s’-), n. (pl. -mas, -mae). Ancient Greek coin (see prec.); modern Greek franc. [I. dragman, lit. “one who draws” (draw, gram, draw)]
Drac•a•nian, Drac•a•nic, a. (Of laws) rigorous, harsh, cruel. [Drakon Athenian legislator d51 B.C. + Ian. -10C]
draft, n. Drags, lees; hog’s wash; refuse of malt after brewing. [from 1403; ME, MDu., loel, Sw. draf, cf. G treber huske]
draft, v. t. (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; (Masonry) chisel-dressing along margin of stone’s surface. [var. of Draught]d•raft, v.t. & i. Draft off (part of larger body, esp. of troops) for special purpose; prepare, make rough copy of document, esp. Parliamentary Bills; hence d. (as) a verb. [Mason] cut d. of stone. [f. prec.]
draft•man, n. One who makes drawings or designs; one who drafts documents or Parliamentary Bills. [= Draughtsmen]
drag, v.t. & i. Pull along with force, difficulty, or friction; allow (feet, tail, &c.) to trail; slip her anchor, anchor drag, anchor fails to hold; d. in, introduce (subject) needlessly (also d. in by the head & shoulders); (Mua.) go too slowly, be wanting in life; trail, so heavily; d. on, continue (t. & l.) tedious; d. out, obstruct; use grapnel or d. often for drowned persons &c.; (law) to search, get possession of, (river &c.) with grapnels, nets, &c.; (harbob) land; apply d. to (wheel, vehicle); (colloq.) d. up (child), rear roughly. [perh. var. of Draw]
drag, n. Heavy harrow; rough sledge; four-horsed private vehicle like stage coach; (also d.) d. of horse. [from bottle of river &c., or surface of fiat, to enclose all fat or grease, 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 movement, stagnation; floating frame on harness to check ease-way of drifting ship; d. chain, used to retard vehicle by fixing wheel, (fig.) impediment. [f. prec.]draw•gle, v.t. & i. Make wet, limp, & dirty, by trailing; hang trailing; lag, stagger in rear; d.-tailed, (woman) with draggled or untidy trailing skirts. [prob. f. drag, L disput., dissension]
drag•gler, n. One who has a row of fat, large,屿, interpreter, esp. in Arabic, Turkish, or Persian. [f. Of Arah. targa•man, cf. Targum]
drag•gon, n. Mytical monster like crocodile or snake with wings & claws & often breathing fire; (with allusion to legends) guardian of treasure, often well fed & fatted person or devil, (bibli.) whale or shark, serpent, crocodile, jackal; the 0 old D., Satan; kinds of lizard & pigeon; d.-fly, neuropterous insect with long slender body & two pairs of large wings; d.-slood, bright red gum exuding from kind of palm fruit. [f. It. drago, lit. dragon, serpent perh. f. derkoma see, st. drako•n]
drag•gon•ade, n., & v.t. (Pl) persecutions of Protestants under Louis XIV by quartering dragons on them; persecution carried on by means of troops; (vb) persecute thus. [f. Dra•go•n, -age]
drag•gon•n, n., v.t. Cavalry-man (orig. mounted infantry-man armed with carabine called d.), now of certain cavalry regiments that were formerly mounted infantry; rough, fierce fellow; kind of pigeon (also dragon); (vb) set d. upon, persecute (see prec.), force into a desperate course of doing evil &c. (by sword) carabine, so named as breathing fire (Dragon)
drall, n. Fish-hook & line weighted with lead for dragging at depth through water. [perh. a mixture of draw, trail]d•raw, v.t. & i. Draw (liquid) off or across by conduit, d. pipes, &c. (also fig.) the depth of England; drink (liquid), empty (vessels) to the d. dry (land &c.) by withdrawing 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 dræ San cogn. w. Dry]
draw•n, n. Channel carrying off liquid, artificial conduit for water, sewage, &c. (Surge) tube for drawing off discharge from abeess &c.; constant outlet, withdrawal, demand, or abatements (a ground, land); small draught, drink. [f. prec.]
dra•ma, n. (Fig.) stage, play, performance; (fig. for draught); (artificial, natural); d.-basin, district drained by river; what is drained off, sewage. [-age]
dra•mer, n. In vb senses; esp. vessel in which there is no water to drain. [-sm]
dra•ke, n. Male duck (play DUCKS & dd.). [cf. G dial. drach, perh. seen in G ercheir earlier, of which end- is perh. a przeduck, dach, of a small (fig. metaphor) draught of spirit &c. (d.-drinker, -ing, tippler, -ing; d.-shop, public-house). [f. For DRACm]
dra•ma, n. (ah), n. Stage-play; the d., the dramatic art, composition & presentation of plays; set of events having the unity & progress of a play, leading to catastrophe or consummation. [L d. acting, efk. of demaia, st. dach, to walk]
drag•m•at•ic, 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 dram•atic-a.; d.-drench, flood, total immersion in frame of mind, to discipline, to fill. [L d. dramatis personne, n. (pl. often with d. surge, constr.) (List of) characters in a play. [L] dra•matist, n. Play-wright. [Drama, 1st]
of ball} into pocket. Hence *drì-blì-ver* 1 n. [freq. of obs. *drìb v. var. of *drì*] 1. Small ball, or a thing of small size, petty sum, (esp. by *dd*). [f. *drìb see prec. + -LKr]

dried, drier. See DRY 3, 1.

**drift** 1. n. Being driven by current; slow course or current; ship’s deviation due to currents; projectile’s deviation due to rotation; (fig.) unswerving course or line; appointed day to determine ownership &c.; natural or unperceived progress, tendency; purpose, meaning, tenor, or scope, of person or his words; shower, driving mass; snow, sand, &c., accumulated by wind; (also *d.-ice,-wood, &c.*) matter driven by water; (Geol.) superficial deposit; (Meteorol.) a current of air (a DRIFT 1; urge &c.) 2. n. (direct course of animal drawing vehicle or plough, vehicle &c., or locomotive); convey in vehicle; act as driver of vehicle; travel, go, in carriage at one’s disposal (cf. ride in omnibus, tram, train); impel forcibly, constrain, compel, (to), into, to do; (of mad, out of one’s senses) overwork (was very hard driven); impel, carry along (of wind, water), throw, propel, send in some direction, (inanimate things); (Crickет) return (ball) from freely swung bat to or past bowler; (Golf) strike (ball, or abs.) with DRIVER; force (stake, nail, &c.) into ground; (fig.) bore (through, or into); (of wind, &c.) (also *let d.*) aim blow or missile (at); (of steam or other power) set or keep (machinery) going (also of person, d. a quill, pen, write); carry on, effect, conclude, (drove a roaring trade, good bargain) defer (d. it to the last minute); dash, pump, hasten; work hard at; float along, drift, tend (at, seek, intend, mean; what is he driving at?); driving–iron, –pitter, golf clubs. [Com-Tent, OE*dri-fan cf. G tritien]

drive 2. n. Excursion in vehicle (see 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; WIST 8 d. [f. prec.]

drì-val, v.t. & t.(-ll), & n. Run at mouth or nose like child; talk childishy or idiotically; fritter away; hence *drì-valler* 1 n. (N.) silly nonsense, twaddle. [ME drenelen, dravelen, OE dríelan, prec.]

driver, n. One who drives (DRIVE 1), coachman (also cab-d., engine-d., &c.; slave-d., overseer of slave gang); (Golf) supple wood-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; QUIL-d. Hence *driverless* a. [-ER 1]

**driving-wheel** n. Wheel commutating motion to other parts of machine; large wheel of locomotive; cycle wheel that is directly worked.

**dri-za-le, v.t. & n. (Fall in, be wet with) fine drops of rain (in the dark, rain in the dark). Hence *dri-za-lly* 2 a. [cf. OE drosa-an fall.-LE 3]

drì-ghe-rer (-ger), n. W. Ind. coating vessel; slow heavy craft. [thr. F f. 18th-c. Du. droger (droogen to dry) named from drying hedges]

drooge (g), n. Buoy at end of harbor line.

droot, v.t. & t. (root or as F). n. Right, due, legal perquisite, (esp. *dd* of Admiralty), proceeds of enemy’s ship, wrecks, &c. [F, f. LL driticum l. directum neut. ad. = in L.L legal right (DIRECT 8)]

drì-blì, a., n., & v. Facial, amusing; queer.

drivelling n. (N., now rare) jester, wag. (Vb. now rare) play the buffoon, jest with, at, on. [f. *f. drotel* ethym. dub.]

drollery, n. Jesting; a facetious composition; quaint humour. [-RY]

drì-bber, n. [freq. of obs. *drìb v. var. of *drì*] 1. Small ball, or a thing of small size, petty sum, (esp. by *dd*).

dribs, v.t. & t. Fall, let fall, in drops; let drops fall, be so wet (with blood &c.) as to shed drops. [OE *drìppan* cf. G tritien]
droºmedary (also -dime), n. Light fleetessel. Araban or one-humped camel bred for riding. [f. OF dromedaire f. LL dromadarius L f. L L. Gk dromas -odos runner, -ARY] 1

droºmond, n. (hist.). Large medieval ship for war or commerce. [f. OF dromon f. LL L. fr. L. dromus a foraging party, vessel] 2

drone, n., v.l. & t. & t. Honey of bee-honey, which does not work; idler; dead humming sound; monotonous speech or speaker; basspipe of bagpipe; fixed continuous note omitted by this. (Vb) buzz like bee or bagpipe, talk or use words indifferently. [OE dran, dran., (sense race), cf. G DROHNE] 1

droop, v.l. & t. & t. Hang down, slope, incline, as in waneiness; of (eyes) look downwards; (poet.) of sun &c. sink; languish, decline, flag, lose heart; let (head, face, eyes) fall forward or down; hence droopingly adv. (N.) drooping attitude, loss of spirit, fall of tone. [f. ON dráp vb cogn. w. foll.] 2

drop, n. 1. Round, pear-shaped, or hemispherical portion of liquid such as hangs or falls separately or adheres to surface of (water, tears, blood) in thin film. [Med.] smallest separable quantity of a liquid (in pl., liquid medicine to be measured by dd.); minute quantity (d. in bucket or ocean, infinitesimal factor); glass &c. of intoxicating liquor (take a d.; has taken a d. too much, is drunk; has a d. in one's eye, shows signs of having drunk); pendant, hanging ornament, (ear-) earings; dd. of glass chandelier; sugarplum (acid, chocolate, ddd.); hence droplet n. 2. Act of dropping, fall, social come-down, descent in prices, temperature, &c.; thing that drops or is dropped, as (Theat.) painted curtain let down between acts. (Perfum.) a few drops. [Med.] form withdrawn from under feet of condemned, (also, distance he is allowed to fall, as d. of 8ft); abrupt fall in level of surface, amount of this; (also d.-kick) kick at football made by dropping ball and kicking it as it rises (d.-off, -out, such kick to start play after goal, try, or touch-down); d.-shutter, appliance for giving instantaneous exposure in photography; d.-sulfur, -tin, granulated by being dropped molten into water; drosscop, kinds of plant with tuberous root fibres. [sense f. OE droopa cf. G troffen, cogn. w. drijp, droop, sense f. foll.] 1

droplet, n. 1. See droplett n. 2

droop, v.l. & t. & t. Suffer death by suffocation in liquid (now usu. be drownned; but drowning man &c.); suffocate (person, animal) by submergence (subj., person &c. or the liquid); submerge, flood, drench, (esp. fig. d. in tears, sleep, wine; like drowned rat, in soaked condition; d. out, drive out by flood); overpower (esp. of louder sound making voice &c. inaudible). [Perih.] = drowked drownen d. of MDA d. drukene d. drooken p.p. of drickke drink] 1

drown, v.l. & t. & t. Be dull & sleepy, half asleep; be sluggish; make drowsy; pass away (time) in drowsing; (n.) half- asleep condition. [perih.] = drowned drowses, sing, become slow, cogn. w. drowsen fall; but not found in 11th-15th cc. prob. back-formation from fall. 1

droowy, v.l. & t. & t. Be d. & sleepy. drowsy, a. Sleepy, half asleep, dozing; lulling, soporific, sluggish; d.-head, sleepy person. Hence drowsiness (archaic), drowsiness, n.; drowsily adv. [prop. cogn. w. OE drosian see prec.; found earlier than prec.] 1

drover, v.l. & t. & t. Curb, beat, belabour; beat in flight; beat (motion) into, out of, person. Hence drobbelling n. [earlier sense bastisted; perih. f. Arab. darb beating] 1

drudge, n., & v.l. Servile worker, slave, hack; hence drudgingly adv. [prop. cogn. w. DREK] 1

drug, n., & v.t. Original simple medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, used alone or as ingredient; unsalable commodity, thing no longer in demand (usu. d. in the market); hence drugger, n. & v.t. drug, n. & v.t. With narcotic or poisonous action, esp. narcotics to; nauseate, cloy. [f. Fr drogue cf. Pr. droqua, Sp., It., droga, etym. dub.] 1

druggist, n. 1. (over-carpet or floor-cloth) of coarse woolen stuff used for floor or table coverings. [f. Fr drogut etym. dub.] 1

druid, n. 1. Priest, magician, soothsayer, among Celts of ancient Gaul & Britain; officer of Welsh Gorsedd or national assembly. Hence Druidish, Druidism, Druidic, Druid(a)l, Druidae, L druidae, -de, f. O Celt. druid-magean] 1
dull, unprofitable; untinged by prejudice or interest (d. light); d.-bulb thermometer, one of pair in hygrometer with wet & d. bulbs; d.-cooler, maker of d.-coolers & ice; d.-curd, solidified milk or whey, esp. used in making cheese (v.t. & v.i.); d.-dough, dough made by hands; d.-dye, electric pile or battery in which no liquid is used; d.-plate, photographic plate with sensitized film hard & d. for convenience of keeping, developing at leisure, &c.; d.-point, needle for engraving without acid on copper plate; d.-process, (v.t.) process of engraving & etching (n.); d.-rot, decayed state of wood not exposed to air caused by fungi, also the fungi, (tlg.) unsuspected moral or social decay; d.-salt v.t. & c., d.-cure; d.-sawdust, dealer, dealing or shop that deals in drugs, dyes, gums, oils, pickles, tinned meats, &c.; d.-shod, a. or adv., without wearing shoes; hence dreyish (2), adv. (esp. in fig. senses), d.-ness n. [OE dragon cf. Du. droog G trocken]

dry'ad, n. (t. & i.) Make or become dry by wiping, evaporation, draining, &c.; cause to dry (v.t.); d.-adhesive, giving or tending to give adhesive or sticky moisture) disappear utterly, (of well &c.) cease to yield water. (coliog. esp. in impar.) cease talking or doing anything. Hence drier (i, 2) also dry'er n. [OE dreggan (dryge drey)]

dry'ad, n. (v.t. & i.) Dry, drying, dry, dry'ing, &c. (t. & i.) Make or cause to dry by wiping, evaporation, draining, &c.; cause to dry (v.t.); d.-adhesive, giving or tending to give adhesive or sticky moisture) disappear utterly, (of well &c.) cease to yield water. (coliog. esp. in impar.) cease talking or doing anything. Hence drier (i, 2) also dry'er n. [OE dreggan (dryge drey)]

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DUTY

humbled in, to, the d.; confusion, turmoil, excitement, row, contest, (make, raise, a d.; d. & heat, the burden of a struggle); (slang) cash; d. brand, disease of corn, smut; d.-cloak, d.-gown; d.-heal, d.-heal, d.-room; d.-whirl, to keep off; d.-colour, dull light brown; d.-guard, in machine, or on bicycle to protect dress; dustman, -sandman; dustpan, into which d. is brushed from floor; d.-shot, smallest-sized shot. Hence dustless a. [OE d. shot. cf. D 'dichtsume' (dicht, dry) & Lsp.; d. = dry, dry unripe, sparsely-leaved plant auricula, artificial fishing-fly. Hence durstily adv., dustlesses n. [-y]

Dutch. a. & n. (Hist.) of Germany including Netherlands (High D.), of Southern Germans, Low D., of Germans of sea-coast, Netherlands, Holland, & Germany. Of the Dutch school of painters distinguished by artistic treatment of everyday subjects; the D., people of Holland & Netherlands; coming from Holland, made or invented by the D., (D. clock, chair, cheese, oven), characteristic of or attributed to the D. (D. auction, courage). (N.): (Hist.) the German language in any of its forms (High D., German; Low D., Low German including language of Holland & other northern varieties); language of Holland & Netherlands (double D., gibberish). [f. MDu. duschen Hollandish, Netherlandish, German, -G deutscher German, f. OHG dutesian popular, vulgar, national, (dutchel people cf. OE theod); in E the sense has narrowed to Teutonic to Hollandish; in G & Du., from Teutonic to German]

dutchman, n. [pl. -men, fem. -woman] Hollander or Netherlander (or I'm a D., I'm a D. if-, forms of positive & negative assertion). Dutch ship (Flying D., spectral ship, also certain express train on G.W.R.).

duteous, adv. dutefuls, (of, person or conduct). Hence duteful, obedient, (of person or conduct). Hence duteously adv., duteousness n. [Duty + -ous, cf. bellicosity]
dustable, a. Liable to customs or other duties. [-ABLE]
dutiful, a. Regular or willing in obedience & service. Hence dutifully adv., dutifulness n. [DUTY + -ful, cf. belonging]
duty, n. Obligation due to superior, deference, expression of respect; payment to public revenue levied on import, export, manufacture, or sale, of goods (customs, excise, dd.), transfer of property (death, probate, succession, stamp, dd.), licenses, legal recognition of documents, &c. (d. is levied on article or transaction, tax usd. on persons); moral or legal obligation, what one is bound or ought to do (d. call, visit one would rather not but feels bound to pay); binding force of what is right; business, office, function, performance of or engagement in these (en. d. is engaged on, on the d.); (Eccl.) performance of church services (take my d. for me); (Mech.) measure of engine's effectiveness in units of work done per unit of fuel; do d. for, serve or pass for (something else); d.-paid, -free, of goods on which customs or
EAGER

corresponding side of the other). [OE has (1) éc (cf. OHG cogith, G Jegilich) perh. f. *aitoun galák ever alike, (2) gehwélic (cf. OHG gihwélic, see y- & Whichil), (3) égwélic (cf. OHG cogithwil, see aye)]

eager, a. Full of keen desire; strongly desirous; inclined for, after, about, &c.; (of passions, &c.) keen, impatient; (archaic) (cold). Hence eagerly adv., eagerness n. [cf. OE aigere keen, L acrem (nom. acer)]

eagle, n. Large bird of prey, with keen vision & powerful flight; figure of this, esp. as ensign of France, French army, oras lectern in church; (U.S.) double-entendre, dollar; (archaic) (death), eyed, keen-sighted; e.-owl, largest European owl. [cf. O Fr. aigle L aquila]

eagle, n. Young eagle. [cf. F aiglette (as prec., see -ette)]

eagerly, adv., eagerness n. [cf. O Fr. aigret (as prec., see -ette)]

eagle, n. Young eagle. [cf. F aigrette (as prec., see -ette)]

eagre (eager), a. Large tidal river, esp. in the Humber, Trent, and Severn. [I]

ean, suit. of adj. & n. (also -eanc, -eian), with sense of, belonging to, like; = an w. end of stem, usu. Gk -aion, L -acus, or Gk -eios, L -eias; -ean chiefly in unfamiliar wds as Aescracian, Aescacean; -eian (apart from Gk & L as Pompejan &c.) is used w. G. Names in -ey, -ey, as in Aescropsych, Aescpygion, W. Aescpygen, parchment, exc. in familiar adj. as Aescpyrean, Aescerican, (I-an), but cf. Aescpygian; some have -eian incorrectly for -ian (antipodean), and some vary between the two (Aristotelian, -eian).

ear, 1, n. Organ of hearing, esp. external part of this; faculty of discriminating sound, as an echo; a musical ear-shaped thing, esp. handle of pitcher; bring (storm, hornet's nest, &c.) about one's ear; prick up one's ear, assume expectant attitude; I would give my ear, make any sacrifice (for a thing to do); overhead and ear, deeply immersed in (lit. & fig.); set (persons, &c.); be, by the ear (as a figure). [ear, one's ear (in private); be all ear (deeply attentive); it goes in at one ear & out at the other, it leaves no impression; give ear, listen to; have a person's ear, (favourable attention); were your ear. burning last night? (we were talking about you); sent him away with ear to the wind (as a saying). [ear of corn, ear of earth, ear (of truth); c.-ache, pain in drum of e.; c.-mark, (n.) mark on e. of sheep & as sign of ownership, (v.) mark of ownership, (v. & t.) mark (sheep &c.) with this, (fig.) assign (fund &c.) to definite purpose; c. -ring (worn in lobe of ear for ornament); c. -shave, shave (the outer part of the e.); c. -trumpet, tube used by persons partly deaf; c.-vox, visceral secretion in e. Hence (-)earless, aa. -earliness, aa. [com. Teut. OE ear, ohrr, cogn. w. L auris, G ohr]

ear, 2, n. Spike, head, of corn, containing its flowers or seeds. [OE ear (cf. G Ohr, Du. oor), cogn. w. L auris, G ohr]

earing, n. (naut.) Small rope (one of several) fastening upper corner of sail to yard. [ear 1 + -ing; or ear-ring]

ear (earl), n. (fem. countess). Nobleman ranking between marquis & viscount (cf. COUNT). [EARL (as =), Earldom as =. Hence earldom n. [OE earl, cf. ON earl, jarl]

early (ear), a. & adv. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time, as an e. walk, e. rivers, rise e., keep e. hours (rise & go to bed); "at e.", in the beginning (of the century). Hence earliness n. [adj., adv.] O E earlīc (earlīc, degree of ōr ēr), -lī (li)]

earn (earn), v. t. (Of person, action, conduct, &c.) obtain as reward of labour or merit. [OE [ge]earnan f. O Teut. aznōjan (as reward of labour, cf. G ernte harvest)]

earnest 1 (earnest), a. & n. Serious, zealous, not trifling; ardent (desire &c.); in e., seriously, not jestingly. Hence earnestly adv., earnestness n. [OE cornestā a. t. cornest (cf. G ernst) perh. L. root ēr seen in obs. errere anger]

earnest 2 (earnest), n. Money paid as instalment, esp. to confirm contract &c. (prob. conn. w. eerie, arians, penny). Hence earthwork (as =) L earthūla dim of arrha

earth, n. In vbl. senses, esp. (pl.) money earned. [ING]

earth (earth), n. (or), 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. I why ev'ry soul?); (w. pl.) soil, mould. [Chem., w. pl.] any of certain metallic oxides, uninflammable, & having little taste or smell; (Electr., w. pl.) communication with earth as completion of circuit; e.-born, of mortal race, (Myth.) emerging from e. at birth; e. (substitute for WATER-1) closet; e.-light, -shine, partial illumination of dark part of moon by dusk, from e. (as a figure).

earthwork, n. Bank of earth used in fortification; earthworm, worm living in ground, (fig.) grovelling person. Hence earthward(s) adv.

earthward(s), adv. [com.-Teut. OE earthe, Du. aarde, G erde]

earthenware, n. (often attrib.), Vessels &c. made of baked clay; baked clay. [WARE]

earthly, a. Of the earth, terrestrial; (colloq.) no use to eat at all. Hence earthliness n. [LY]

earthquake, n. Volcanic convulsion of earth's surface; (fig.) social or other disturbance.

earthly, a. Like of, of earth or soil; (fig.) grossly material. Hence earthiness n. [1-

earthliness, n. (fig.) (fig.) grossly material. Hence earthiness n. [1-

earlift(s), n. In a height, or place held to get into the head through the ear; (vbl.) influence (person) by secret communications. (vbl. n.) OE earlīca (earlīc a. + wīcga earlīg)]

easy (eas), n. Freedom from pain or trouble; freedom from constraint, as at one's e. (MIL).

ease(s), n. [cf. O Fr. eas (or ease) (as prec., draw back & taking most of body's weight); relief from pain; CHAPEL of e.; faculty, esp. with e. Hence easyless, a. [cf. O Fais (as cf. It. agio etym. dub.] easy, v. t. & i. Relieve from pain &c.; give mental ease to (person, oneself, one's mind); relax (person of his hands &c.); relax, just, (what is too tight); (Naut.) slacken (rope, sail, away, down, off), e. her, reduce speed of engine; (intr.) e. off, become less burdensome. [f. prec.: F had aisir = It. ad (pietre, see prec.)]

easeful, a. Comfortable, soothing; at rest; restful. Hence easefully adv., easeness n. [pul]

easel (aizl), n. Wooden frame to support picture, blackboard, &c. [cf. Du. ezel = G esel aas]

ease, n. (Law) right of way or similar right over another's ground; supplementary right of building, shot to; (archaic) relief from pain or burden. [OF aissement (as EASSE 2, -MENT)

east, adv., n., a. (Towards, at, near) the point of the horizon where the sun rises (90° to right of North) to the e. of, in an eastward direction (from); e. wind, wind blowing from e. of eastern part of the world, orient; e. China, Japan, &c.; near e. Turkey; E Indies;
Easter, n. Festival of Christ's resurrection, corresponding to Passover, & observed on 1st Sunday (E-Day, -Day) after calendar full moon on or after 21st Mar.; also E-tide week concluding with E-Day E-egg (painted & presented to friends at E); E-rex, day before E-day. [OE asterne (pert. to Eostre, dawn-goddess) (aus-, see prec.)]

east, a & adv. In an eastern position or direction; (coming) from the east, e. wind. [in support of E Surrey, a convention of E + Y]}

eastern, a. & n. Of dwelling in the east part of the world; E Church (Greek); E questions, political problem relating to E Europe, esp. Turkey; lying towards the east; (inhabitants) of the East, member of E. Church. Hence easternmost a. [OE asterne (see EAST & ERN)]

eastward, n. (naut.) Course gained to the eastward; easterly direction. [-ING]

easy (eaz), a., adv., n. Free from pain, discomfort, annoyance, anxiety, etc.; circumstances, affluence, freedom from worry, care, or trouble. [adj. easy, not hard; esp. of feelings, not bitter, sharp; not difficult to do, or to be; easily persuaded, compliant; (commercial) not much in demand, (of market) not showing easing demand; (of) (tight); (adv.) in an easy manner, as take & e., proceed comfortably; (as command) e. move, go, etc. (stop prop. rowing), whence an e., a short rest; e.-chair, one designed for comfort, usu. with arms; e.-sitting, (of horse) having an e. gait, (of person) fond of comfort, indulgent. Hence easily adv., easiness n. [L. OE aisit p.p. of aisit EASAT]

eater, v.t. & l. (past ate, eaten, present: e. t.; p.p. eaten, pron. et.) Masticate & swallow (solid food); swallow (soup); e. one's words, retract them in humiliating manner; e. one's terms, be studying for the bar; e. humble pie; e. (person) out of house & home, ruin him by eating (lit. & fig.) & say he never had drawn up off costs more to make than it is worth; (intrans. as pass.,) the cakes e. crisp, destroy, consume, as e. one's heart out, suffer silently; e. away, destroy gradually (lit. & fig.); e. up, consume completely, waste, (lit. & fig.), absorb, as eaten up the army, as eaten up the loan. [us. pl. (n.)]
[com.-Teut.: OE etan, Du. essen, G essen]

eating, n. In vb sense; e.-house, restaurant. [-ING]

eau (o), n. E.-de-Cologne, perfume made at Cologne; e.-de-Luce, an antidote to snake-bites; e.-de-rie, brandy. [F. -water.]
aedon, n. (now pl.) Overhanging edge of root or thatch; aedowad, stand under this to listen to secrets; aedwroppe, one who does this (usu. fig.) [OE aedes (cf. dial. G oben), prob. f. same root as over; -ae being now taken as pl. care is sometimes used for sing.]

aebb, n. Reflux of tide, as e. & e.-tide; decline, decay, as at low e.; (v.t.) flow back, recede, decline, decay. [OE aebban vb e. (cf. Du. ebbe, ebben), etym. dub.]

-ebon, a. (poet.) Made of, black as, ebony. [f. L. G ebernes, perh. of oriental orig.]
-ebony, n. & a. Kinds of hard black wood; (adj.) made of, black as, this. Hence e-ebonize (3) v.t. [ME hebenf & L. hebennius (perh. misread -ius)) f. Gk ebennnos EBON]

-ebryty, n. Drunkenness. [f. F. ebrieté & l. ebrietatem (as foll., see TV)]

-ebrous, a. Drunk; given to, suggestive of, drunkenness. [F. L.ebrius + -ous]

-ec, -ek, -ekk, exuberant. So ex-ub-llence, -ency, nn. [F. L. ecubilire -i-boll, -ent]

-ebullition, n. Boiling; effervescence; (fig.) sudden outburst (of passion, war, etc.) [f. L. ebullitio (as prec., see -ION)]

-ecarté (akar-ta), n. Card-game for two persons. [F. ecarté discard]

-ecce, n. Picture of Christ wearing crown of thorns. [L. = behold the man (John xix. 5)]

-eccentric (ike), a. & n. Not concentric (to another circle); not placed, not having its axis & placed, centrally; (of orbit) not circular; (of heavenly bodies) moving in an elliptical or regular; odd, whimsical; (n. Mech.) contrivance for changing rotatory into backward & forward motion, esp. for slide-valve of steam-engine; e.-strap, rod, parts of this. Hence ec-centrically adv., ec-centricity n. [L. eccentricus f. Gk ekcentros (fork out of kentron CENTER), see IC]

-ecedledia, -dia, -dian, n. (Gk Ant.). Regular assembly (esp. of Athenian citizens). [med. L. f. Gk ekeiôsia (ekkalêd call out); in later Gk -church]

-ec ecclesiast, n. Member of Athenian eccle- iast (Pheidon, regarded as author of Eccles.). [f. L. f. Gk ekklesiastikos (as prec.)]

-eclesiastical, a. Of the church or the clergy; E Commissioners, body administering part of Church of England revenues. Hence eclesiastically adv., eclesiastcism n. [-AL]

-ecleology, n. Science of churches, esp. of church building & decoration. Hence ec-leological (ATL) as, ec-leologist n. [f. ECOLESIA + -logy]

-ecologist, n. Coating off (esp. of slough in serpents &c.; also fig.) slough. [f. Gk ekturias ekdôu put off]

-echelon (e-heel-on), or as F.), n. & v.t. Formation of troops in parallel divisions, each with its front clear of that in advance; in e. (or F en echelon) repeated, resonant, repeated (trans.) [f. F echelon (echelle ladder f. L scala, see OON)]

-echldna (e-k-), n. Australian toothless burrowing animal like hedgehog. [f. Gk ektidna viper]

-echinite (e-knit), n. Fossil echinoderm or sea- urchin [f. Echinus + -ite]

-echinoderms (fkt-, e-kt-), n. Class of animals including sea-urchins. [as foll. + DERM]

-echinus (e-k-), n. Sea-urchin, animal inhabiting sponge with prickly shell. [f. L. f. Gk ekhinós hedgehog, sea-urchin]

-echo, n. [ech, ech, e-ko], n. Repetition of sound by reflection of sound-waves; E. cause of this personified: close imitation; obsequious imitator or adherent; artifice by which last syllables of one verse are taken up by next. Hence echo- less a. [f. L. f. Gk ekkôn, conn. w. êke õ sound]
-echo, v.t. & l. (Of places) resound with an echo; (of sound) be repeated, resonant; (trans.) repeat (sound) by echo; repeat (another's words), imitate the words or opinions of (person). [f. prec.]

-echoism, n. = ONOMATOPIA. [-ISM]

-ecolaissement (F.), n. Clearing up, explanation, (of conduct etc.), as come to an e.

-ecolat (eklah-), n. Conspicuous success, 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, etc.

-eclecticism, n. = ONOMATOPIA. [-ISM]
Hence eclectically adv., eclecticism (n. f. Gk eklectikos ekliðg pick out, see -eci) n., Intersection of the light of a luminous body (sun, moon, &c.) by interception of another body between it & the eye or between the luminous body and what illuminates; annular, partial, total, c.; deprivation of light, loss of brilliance or splendour; perception of light: observatory of light-house light. (OF, f. L. Lf. Gk ekliðg fail to appear, be eclipsed (ekliðg leave))

eclipse, 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 light-house); (fig.) deprive of lustre, glory, excellence.

ecliptic, a. & n. Of eclipse; (sun's) apparent orbit. (f. Lf. Gk ekliðgikos (ECLIPSE, -eci) n.

écolologue (-og), n. Short poem, esp. pastoral dialogue, such as Virgil's Buocoles. (f. Lf. Gk ekliðgikos selection (ekliðg pick out) n.

économic, a. & n. Of economics; maintained for profit; connected with industrial arts; (in pl.) practical science of the production & distribution of wealth, also condition of a country to material prosperity. (f. Lf. Gk oikonomikos (see ECONOMY & -ici) n.

economi cal, a. Saving, thrifty; relating to economy, economical; saving economy [-ali] n.; economically, adv. Thrifty; from an economic point of view: [-ly] 2.

economi st, n. Manager (of money &c.); thrifty person; writer on economics or political economy, (as ECONOMY + -ist) n.

économi zation, n. as f. foll. + -ize)

economy, n. Administration of concerns & resources of a community: Political E., theory of production & distribution of wealth; frugal- ity; (w. pl.) Instance of this; (Theol.) judicious handling of doctrine, whence (with play on sense of (frugality) e. of truth; organization; organized body, society, &c. (f. Lf. Gk oikonomia f. oikonomos steward (oikos house + nomos nome manager) n.

economically, adv. as F évru, n. Colour of unbleached linen. (F. = unbleached)

écostize, v.t. & l. Throw, go, into ecstasies. (f. foll. + -ize)

ecosty, 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. F. extatic (see extatic) as f. med.Lf. Gk ekstasis vb n. L. existémi put (person) out of his senses)

ecostático, a. Of, subject to, producing, ecstasies (esp. of joy). Hence ecstatically adv.

ecostático, v.t. & l. Use sparingly; turn to the best account; (intri.) practise economy, cut down expenses hence economization n. (as foll. + -ize)

écost, a. & n. Of economics; maintained for profit; connected with industrial arts; (in pl.) practical science of the production & distribution of wealth, also condition of a country to material prosperity. (f. Lf. Gk oikonomikos (see ECONOMY & -ici) n.

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edge, vb n. Sharpened side of blade of cutting instrument or weapon; sharpness of this, as the knife has no e.; (fig.) effectiveness of language &c.; as this took the e. of his argument; (person's) teeth on e., cause unpleasant tingling in them (used also of crest of a ridge; (fig.) critical position or moment; meeting-line of two surfaces of a solid; (Skiing) to the instep, outside, e., skate on the inner, outer, e. of skates; boundary-line of surface; brink of precipice; e., see ARMCHONG, cutting-tool (in fig. sense). Hence edged, a. Of, concerned with, cutting tool. Hence edgeless a. (OE. egg edge, corner, G ecke, eck, corner) root ak- whence L. lacia, G. akis, point)

ege, v.t. & l. Sharpen (tool &c., also fig.) e. on, e. on; furnish with border, form border; (intrans.) insinuate (this oneself) into, into, into, off, off, &c.; (intri.) advance obliquely. (f. prec.)

edgeways, -wise, adv. With edge uppermost or foremost; (fig.) get a word in e. (in talkative person's silent interval); (of two things) edge to edge. -WAYS, -Wise

edging, n. in vb senses, esp. border, trim; e.-shears (for trimming edges of lawn). [-ing]

edgy, a. Sharp-edged; (of painting) of too sharp outline. [-y]

edible, a. & n. (Thing) fit to be eaten. Hence edibility n. (f. L. edibilis (edere eat, see -ibilis) n.

edict, n. (Order) proclaimed by authority. Hence edictal a. (f. L. edictum f. edicere dict.-say) proclaim.

édifice, n. Building (esp. large one also fig.) (f. L. edificium f. edicere temple + -icium f. facere make)

2 (as prec.), suf., distinct f. prec. in OE (ede), though perch. a form of the p.p. suf. in OTeut. (cf. caudatus tailed in L.), appended to n. to form adj., meaning possessed of, affected with, &c., as tainted, wooded, diseased; esp. to make adj. intrans., as caudatus becomes caudatus (-ed) (apart from demands of context) in attrib. use on first component (a quick-witted lad, metal-cornered chest), in pred. use on second (he seems quick-witted enough) exc. where this is more or less obtuse (rm by, coffee, &c., coloured, attrib. & pred.); sometimes 'having the ways of' inst. of simply 'having oneself', tooted, dodged; sometimes indistinct, f. prec. (3).

edacious, a. Of eating; greedy. Bo edl- derry n. (f. Ledax-aceis lidereat eat, see -acios)

édada, n. (Older, Poetic, E.) collection of ancient Icelandic poems; (Younger, Prose, E.) collection of modern Icelandic poetry. (perh. f. a name in an ON poem)
eddy, n. & vt. & l. Small whirlpool; wind, fog, smoke, moving like this; (vt. & l.) whirl round in ee.

edelweiss (ad'wiss), n. Alpine plant with white flower, growing in rocky places. (f. G. edel noble + wiese white)

édén (-dän), n. Abode of Adam & Eve at their creation; delightful abode; state of supreme happiness. (f. Heb. 'edén orig. = delight)
edematous, a. & n. (Animal) without incisor & canine teeth; toothless (animal). (f. L. eden- tatus f. dens-tooth, see -ATU)
edge, n. Sharpened side of blade of cutting instrument or weapon; sharpness of this, as the knife has no e.; (fig.) effectiveness of language &c. as this took the e. of his argument; (person's) teeth on e. cause unpleasant tingling in them (used also of crest of a ridge; (fig.) critical position or moment; meeting-line of two surfaces of a solid; (Skiing) to the instep, outside, e., skate on the inner, outer, e. of skates; boundary-line of surface; brink of precipice; e., see arm- chong; cutting-tool (in fig. sense). Hence edgeless a. (OE. egg edge, corner, G ecke, eck, corner) root ak- whence L. lacia, G. akis, point)
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EFUUVIUM

- er, see ever.
- erle, y, a. Superstitionist; timid; strange. Hence erlely adv., erliness n. [Mk.
- et, y, a. Rub out; fig. obliterate, wipe out; utterly surpass, eclipse; treat, regard, self as unimportant. Hence effascial, a.
- effacement n. [F.] efjacer. L exout + facies face.
- effect, n. Result; consequence; efficacy; power; strength. Hence effectually adv., effectualness n. [L. ef, f. L effectus -us as f. efjacer. fect = facere make.]
- effectt, v.t. Bring about, accomplish; (take out) a policy (of insurance). [L. prec.]
- effective, a. & n. Having an effect; e. range (of weapon), range within which it is e.; e. in effect, in effect (of soldiers or sailors) fit for service, active, existing; (n.) e. soldier, a. part of army. Hence effectually adv., effectualness n. [F. (-if, -ife), f. L effectus (as effect), see -ive].
- effectuate, v.t. Bring to pass, accomplish. Hence effectuation n. [F. f. efjector (as effect), on anal. of actuate.]
- effeminat, a. Womanish, unmanly; voluptuous. Hence effeminacy n., effeminate.
- effeminacy n.  [L. efjeminare f. femina woman, see -ate].
- effendi, n. Turkish title of respect applied to government officials & members of learned professions. [F. Turk. efendi lord, corrupt of Gk authentés (see AUTHENTIC)].
- effendor, a. (physiol.) Conveying outwards, discharging. [F. L. efjexer (see -ent).]
- effacious, a. (of thing) producing, sure to produce, desired effect. Hence or cogn. effacially adv., effacousness, -acy, nn. [F. L. effacx (as follow, ACIOUS).]
- effalent, a. Productive of effect; (of persons) competent, capable; e. cause, that which makes a thing what it is. Hence or cogn. efflency n., efflencyly adv. [F. f. L. as effect, see -ent].
- effigy, n. Print, image; hang, burn, (perh. e. a., hang, burn his image. [F. f. Magl. L. efjacies (esfingere fashion).]
- efflorescence -es, v.t. Burst out into flower (lit. & fig.); (Chem., of crystalline substance) turn to fine powder on exposure to air, (of salts) come to the surface & there crystallize, (of gummed or waxy) be decomposed into small particles. So efflorescence n., efflorescent a. [F. L. efjorescence FLOURISH].
- effluence, n. Flowing out (of light, electricity, &c., or fig.); what flows out. [foil., -ence].
- effluent, a. & n. Flowing forth; (n.) stream arising from lesser stream, lake, sewage tank, &c. [F. L. efjuerse -es, f. L. efjusere -ere.]
elea- -comb. -Gk elaiion oil; as -meter, instrument for determining quantity of oils. [F. (n.) Vitality; impetuous rush. -Afr.-S. African antelope of heavy build. [Du. = olk]
eleap, v.t. (Of time) pass away. [f. L eplabi (s) glide]
eleap & n. Spontaneously resuming its natural bulk or shape after contraction, dilatation, or distortion, (of solids, liquids, & gases); springy; (of feelings or persons) buoyant; flexible, adaptable, as e. conscience; (n.) e. cord or string, usu. woven with India rubber. Hence eleastically adv., eleasticity n. [f. Gk elasikos elas- easy, adaptable]
elates, v.t. Inspire; stimulate; make proud; (adj.) in high spirits, exultant, proud. So elea- tion n. [f. L effere elat- bring out, raise]
elebow, n. Outer part of joint between fore & upper arm; a shaped bend or corner; at one e., close at hand; up to the ee., busily engaged on; out of ee., out of control (of person) poor; e.-grease, vigorous polishing, hard work; e.-room, plenty of room. [Com. -Teut.: OE elo-boge. Du. elleboog, G ellebogen, f. OE Teut. ellebog(e)n see ELL & BOW]
e'lebow, vt. & i. Thrust, jostle, (person, one's self.) stifle, blow. Also, & i. [f. prec]
e'louch, n. (tahl), n. Ambassador. [f. Turk. iitk representative of a tribe (id)]
ed, n. (archaic, poet., dial.) Old age; the olden time. [OE eada (old ald)]
elder, a. & n. (The) senior of relations, or of two indicated persons, as his e. brother, which is the e.; (Carden e. hand, first player; (n. pl. persons of greater age, as respect your ee; person advanced in life; member of a senate; official in early Christian Church =Gk presbuteros), & in some Protestant (esp. Presbyterian) churches, whence e-lerhip n. [OE eada (old ald)]
elder, n. Low white-flowered tree; c. (berry) wine (made from fruit of this). [OE eleran, cf. MIG eilarn, alhorn]
el'derly, a. Getting old. [ELDER & -LY]
eldest, a. First-born or oldest surviving member of family (father, daughter &c.). [OE eadest superlat. of ald old]
El Dorado (ah), n. Fictional country or city abounding in gold. [Sp., = the gilded]
el'dritch, a. (Sc.) Weird, hideous. [f]
ellecampé, n. Plant with bitter aromatic leaves, with sweetest fla 미래. with this. [corrupt of med. Lenuda (Linn.) campam; campana may = of Campana, or of the fields]
el'oct, a. Chosen; select, choice; (Theol.) chosen by God, as the e.; chosen to office &c., as bride e. [f. L eligere pick = eligere pick]
el'oct, v.t. Choose (thing, to do); choose according to, or by, (to the) magistracy, e. him (to be) magistracte; (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 (or by which) e., (an act of) (Theol.) see prec. [OF, f. L eleccionem (as prec. see -ION)]
electioneer, v.t. Busy oneself in political elections. [prec. + -ER]
elecatve, a. (Of official, office, authority) appointed by, filled up by, derived from, election, as -elected, e. official, e. authority. Hence elecatvly adv. [f. L electific, -ic. (as ELECT, -IVE)]
elecator, n. One who has right of election (esp. of M.P.); (Hist.) German Prince entitled to share in election of Emperor. Hence elecator- a, -ator, -ator, -ator, (as elector, etc.); -ator, (as elector-
atorate, n. Dignity, dominions, of German Elector; body of electors. [AET]
-electress, n. Female elector; wife of German Elector. [as prec. + -ESS]
electric, a. Of, charged with, capable of developing, electricity; e. charge, accumulation of electricity in a conductor; one able to give e. shock; e. light (produced by electricity); e. shock, effect of sudden discharge from Leyden jar &c.; e. blue, steely-blue; (n.) substance in which e. force can be excited by friction. Hence elec-trically adv., elec-trian n. [f. L electus, chosen, amber, see ENC]
electrical, a. Relating to electricity (rare in other senses of prec.). [AET]
electricity, n. Peculiar condition of the molecules of a body or of the other surrounding them, developed by friction (frictional e.), chemical action (galvanic e.), heat (thermal e.), or magnetism (magnetic e.); positive or negative, negative or resonant, e., two kinds now held to differ only in potential; science of this. [ITV]
electrification, n. Electrifying; conversion of steam railway into electric. [as foll., electricity]
electrify, v.t. Charge (body with electricity; subject (person &c.) to electric shock; (fig.) startle, excite. [f. ELECTRIC + -IFY]
electrize, v.t. = prec. Hence electriza-
tion n. [as prec. + -IZATION]
electro, n. & v.t. (coloq.) = ELECTRO-plate, plate. [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; -dynamics, dynamics of electricity; -engraving (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; -yte, body decomposed by this; -yze, decompose -magnet, piece of soft iron surrounded by wire coil through which electricity is passed; -magnetism, production of magnetism by electric current; -meter, instrument measuring 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 static electricity by induction; -plate, v.t., coat with silver by electrolysis; (n.) electro-plated; thus produced; -sounding, e-sounding, indicating presence or quality of electricity; -statics, science of statical electricity; -tonus, condition of motor nerve under galvanic current; -type, (n.) model, copy, formed by deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action, (v.) copy thus [f. Gr elektro-amber]
electrocut, v.t. (as capital punishment). Hence elec-troutrro, v.t. (f. prec., suggested by execution)
electrode, n. Either pole (ANODE, CATHODE) of galvanic battery. [as foll., + hodos way]
electrolizer, (left), n. Cluster of electric lamps. [f. Gr elektro-
electron, 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 elektron, amber]
electuary, n. Medicinal powder &c. mixed with honey or syrup. [f. L. electurium (coli etekion electikion, cf. electrik) ]

electorate, n. Of, dependent on, alms; charitable; gratuitous. [f. M. Leistensynar (as ALMS, see -ARY)]

elegant, a. (Of movements, style, author, manners) graceful; tasteful; refined; (of modes of life &c.) of refined luxury; (vulg.) excellent. Hence or cogn. elegantly, adv. elegantly, adv. [cf. electrik]

elegiac, a. & n. (Of metre) suited to elegies, esp. c. couplet. (usu. Gk or Lat.) dactylic hexameter & pentameter; mournful; (n.pl.) e. verses. [f. L. f. Gk elefeka (as ELEGY, see -AC)]

elégize, v.i. & t. Write an elegy (upon); write in mournful strain; write an elegy upon. [-IZE]

elegy, n. Song of lamentation, esp. for the dead (often vaguely used of other poems); poem in elegiac metre. [f. F. élégie t. L. f. Gk elefeka (elegos mournful poem)]

elemental, a. Of the four elements; of the powers of nature, see: worship; comparable to these, see: grandeur, munific; unaccompanied; essential. [prec. + -AL]

elementary, a. Rudimentary, Introductory; (Chem.) not decomposable. Hence elementarily, adv. elementariness, n. [f. L. elementarius (as ELEMENT, see: ARY)]

élémi, n. A stimulant resin used in ointments, varnish, &c. [f. L]

elephantiasis, -(-i), n. Logical refutation; Socratic, e. mode of eliciting truth by short question & answer. [L. f. Gk ephthos]

element, n. Of, given to, refutation or construction. [Cogn. e. etkikos (ekthikos refute, as prec., see: -IC)]

éléphant, n. Huge four-footed pachyderm with proboscis & long curved ivory tusks; white e., burdensome possession (from cost of maintenance); size of paper (28 x 22 in.; double c., x 26). Hence elephantoid a. [M.E offoftant f. O ofoftant corrupt. f. Lephantom (nom. -tus); -on (nom. -phas). f. Gk ephthos -antes, etym. dub.]

elephantine, a. Skin disease causing part affected to resemble elephant's hide. [L. f. Gk (as prec., see: -INESS)]

élégant, a. Graceful; tasteful; refined; (of modes of life &c.) of refined luxury; (vulg.) excellent. Hence or cogn. élégance, n. élégant, adv. élégant, adv. [cf. electrik]

éléphantine, n. Of elephants; e. epoch (when large pachyderma abounded); clumsy, unwieldy, as e. movements, humour, rank. [f. L. f. Gk elephantinos (as prec., see: -INESS)]

éleusinian, a. E. mysteries (of Demeter, celebrated at Eleusis in Attica). [f. L. f. Gk Eleusinian (Eleusin) -ELEUSINIAN]

élétrico, -(-i), n. In comb. = Gk eleutheros free, -mania, mad zeal for freedom, phyllous, with distinct leaves.

elevate, v.t. Lift up; hold up (the Host) for adoration; raise (one's eyes, voice, hopes); raise axis of (gun); exalt in rank &c.; raise morally or spiritually (alms, style; esp. in p.p.); (p.p., collog.) slightly drunk. Hence élévatary a. [f. L. elevare lift. levis weight. see: -ATE]

elevation, 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 front, side, back, of house &c.; & grandeur, dignity. [f. L. elevatio (as prec., see: -ATION)]

élève, a. & n. One more than ten (11, xi); an e., e. persons forming side at cricket &c.; the É (disciples, without Judas). So éléventh, a; éléventh, a. [f. O.E. eleventh (as one unit &t. etym. dub.)]

elet, n. (pl. elles). (Teut. Myth.) a supernatural being; mischievous creature; dwarf; little creature; e.-bolt, flint arrow-head; e.-lock, tanned mass of hair; e.-struck, bewitched. Hence élévent, a; élévent, a. [O.S. ulf gísning, night-mare; -IN, a. & n. Of elves, elfish; (n.) d war, child. [f. prec., -IN unexpl.]

élité, v.t. Draw forth (what is latent, usu. fig.); educé (truths from data), draw out, evoke. (admission, answer, from person.) [f. L. elicere (as one unit &t. etym. dub.)]

élise, v.t. Omit (vowel, syllable) in pronunciation. [f. L. elidere (as one unit &t. etym. dub.)]

èligeable, a. Fit to be chosen (for office &c.); desirable, suitable. Hence èligeability, n. èligibly, adv. [f. L. eligibili, adv. (ELEGIAM, see: -ABLE)]

èligim, a. E. Remorse, 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; (imp.) extract (desirable element from compound, also fig.); So èliminate, a; èlimination, n. [f. L. eliminare f. lumen (as one unit &t. etym. dub.)]

èlision, n. Suppression of vowel or syllable in pronouncing, of passage in book &c. [f. L. elisione (as ELIDE, see: -ION)]

élite (él'it), n. The choice part, the best, (of; choice)

élitis, -(-i), n. Alchemist's preparation designed to change metals into gold or (also e. of life) to prolong life indefinitely; sovereign remedy; FAREGORICA. [med. L. f. Arab. alikir, the elixir (iskir prob. f. late Gk xerion desiccative powder)]

élisabeth, a. & n. (Person, writer) of the time of Queen Elizabeth. [-AN]

élik, n. Large animal of the deer kind found in N. Europe and also moose N. America; species of deer & antelope. [etym. dub.; O.K cok; also ake, influenced by L icus, Gk aké] n. Mouflage of length (English e. -now obs. as measure; gives him an inch (a little) & he'll take an e. (much). [com. Teut.: O.E. ël, Du. el, G elle f. O.Teut. alda forearm (cogn. w. Gk ðené, Lulna), whence med. Latena, Faune]

élipse, n. Regular oval; figure produced when a cone is cut by a plane making smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes, whence elipticerry n. = folll. Hence or cogn. eliptically, adv. a.; eliptically, adv. [f. Gk elipsis f. elleipó come short (en in + leipó leave)]

élippe, n. (pl. -ipes). Omission from sentence of words needed to complete construction or sense. [as prec.]

élipsodal, n. Solid of which all plane sections through one axis are ellipses & through the other ellipses or circles. [-ID]

eilm, n. Tree with rough doubly-serrate leaves. Hence eilm. [O.E. elm (cf. Swed. & D. elm, = L ulmus]

élocution (b- or ë-), n. Manner, style, art, of oral delivery. Hence elocutionary, a.; elocutionist, n. [f. L. elocutio f. eloqui (locut- speak), see: -ION]
ENDEAVOUR

ENDEARMENT [EN-] a. (of the heart) Endearing. n. [EN-] Endeavour (dée'), v.t. & i. Try (to do); strive after; (n.) attempt (to do, at doing). [[n. v. vb] f. EN- + DEVOIR]

ENDEMIC a. & n. Regularly found among (a specified) race; (specified) country; (n.) e. an. Hence ENDEMATICALLY adv. ENDEMICITY n. [F. Gk EN- + DÉMOS people + -IC]

ENDEMIC a. a. Acting on the skin. Hence ENDOMICALLY adv. [EN- + DERM + -IC] ENDING n. In vb senses, esp. latter part of (a word, story, &c.) ENDORSE a. (of a check, &c.) Signed. ENDORSEMENT n. [OE endaet, see END 1 and -ESS]

ENDO- in comb. = Gk endon within as: -car-dium, lining membrane of heart; -cortex, inner layer of pericarp; -crane, inner surface of skull; -derm, inner layer of blastoderm; -gamous, (of marrying within the tribe) = gen.; -genous, growing from within; -lymph, fluid in membranous layer of ear; -metritis, -metrium, (inflammation of) lining membrane of womb; morph, mineral enclosed in another; -para-site, inner parasitic; -plasm, -pare, inner soft layer of protoplasm; -scope, instrn. for viewing internal parts of body; -skele-ton, internal framework of vertebrates; end-o-mosoe, -osmo'sis, passage of a fluid forwards through a porous septum; -sperm, albumen enclosed with embryo in seeds; spore, inner coat of spore, spore formed in a case; the'tium, layer of a fruit. ENDORSE, in-, v.t. Write on back of (document), esp. sign one's name on back of (bill, cheque, &c.); write (explanation, comment, on back of document); e. over, make over one's rights in (bill &c.) to another person, also fig. ENDORSEMENT n. [refash. on L; ME endosse f. OF endosser f. med. L in( dorsare f. dorsum back)] ENDOWN, v.t. Bequeath, give, permanent in-come to (person, institution); invest (person) with (privileges &c.); furnish (person) with (able, person &c.); hence ENDURANCE, ENDUREN- [Fr. EN- + D Orr (f. DOLICE and DOWERS)]

ENDUE, in-, v.t. Put on (clothes &c., also fig.); clothes (person with); (usu. pass.) furnish (person with qualities &c.). [OF ENDURE f. L IN (induce, lead, draw), associated in sense w. induee put on (clothes) &c.]

ENDURANCE n. State of being able, power of enduring; enduring. -ANCE ENDURE, v.t. & i. Undergo (pain &c.); submit to; bear (to do, esp. neg.); last. Hence ENDURABLE a. ENDURANCELY adv. ENDURANCENESS n. [F. OF ENDURER f. L IN (indure) make hard (f. DURARE)]

ENDWAYS, -WISE, Adv. With the end turned towards the spectator or uppermost or foremost; end to end. -WAYS, -WISE]

ENFEUD, in-, v.t. Wrapp up (person &c. in with) as: clasps, embraces, shape into folds. [OF ENFEUDER f. L LI (iustitia, justice) f. D AUS (to make)]

ENFORCE, v.t. Urge, press home, (argument, demand); impose (action, conduct, upon person &c.); compel observance of (law &c.). Hence or cogn. ENFORCEABLE a. ENFORCEDLY adv., ENFORCEMENT n. [OF ENFORCER f. L LI (fo'te, fort) f. FORTE (strong)]

ENFRAME, v.t. Set (picture &c.) in frame; serve as frame to. [EN-]

ENFRANCHISE (z), v.t. Set free; invest (town) with municipal rights, esp. that of representation in parliament; admit (person) to electoral franchise. Hence ENFRANCHISEMENT n. [OF ENFRANCHER (fr. FRANC a.), a.]

ENGAGE, v.t. & i. Bind by contract or promise (esp. of marriage, as engaged couple); hire (servant); bespeak (seats, cab, &c.); pledge oneself (to do, that); e. for, guarantee, promise; induce; attract, charm, (esp. in part., whence ENGAGINGLY adv.); intr. (intr.) (pall) into wall; interlock (thing with another); hold fast (attention); employ (usu. pass.); embark in (politics &c.); bring (troops) into conflict; enter into conflict with (also with). Hence ENGAGEMENT n. [F. PEN'agier (gaze, looking)]

ENGENDER, v.t. Begot (now only fig.); (of situation, condition, &c.) bring about. [L F ENGENDER f. L IN (generate GENERATE)]

ENGINE, n. & v.t. Mechanical contrivance consisting of several parts FIRE; machine, instrument, used in war; instrument, means; e. driver (of steam- &c., esp. loco-
enthusiastic (adjective): Show enthusiasm for something.

enthusiasm (noun): Ardent zeal for something.


enthusiast (noun): One who is wholeheartedly enthusiastic.

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éiplis, pref. = Gk épi upon, at, on the ground of, in addition.

épliást, n. (biol.). Outermost layer of blastoderm. [f. épi- + Gk blastos sprout, germ].

éplic, a. & n. (Poem) narrating continuously or relating events of life; e. & adj. leading to the Iliad & Odyssey; E. dialect, form of Gk in which the a. poems were written; national e., poem, of any form, embodying nation's conception of its past history. Hence épsilon a., éplicially adv. [f. Lf. Gk eplēkōs (epos, -iκος)].

épsilon, n. Funeral oda. [f. Lf. Gk epída λεία τ. κέδους common].

éploé, 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 epíκων (koinon common)].

épiscentrum, n. Point at which earthquake breaks out. [f. Gk épikentros as centre].

épliure, n. One who is choice & dainty in eating & drinking. Hence épliourism(2) n. [f. Lf. Gk Epikourōs Epikur, or Ll Epicusus a.].

épliouran, a. & n. (Follower) of Epcurus, who held that highest good was pleasure (i.e. practice of virtue); (person) devoted to pleasure, esp. refined sensuous enjoyment. Hence épliouranism(3) n. [f. Lf. (-eus) f. Gk Epikourōtēs (prec.)].

épicycile, n. Small circle having its centre on circumference of a great circle. Hence épicyclic a. & n. [f. Lf. Gk Epikourōs epicycle].

épicyclod, n. Curve traced by point in circumference of a circle rolling on exterior of another. Hence épicycloid(al) a. [prec.+oid].

épicipletion(al)(-a) -i) a. Meant for display. [f. Gk epideiktikos (epideiknumi show, see-ic)].


éplerma, n. Outer layer of skin of animals, cuticle; outer animal integument of shell; true skin of plant below cuticle. Hence éplermal, éplermic, éplermoid, éplermold(al), a. [Gk Epidēmias (derb)].

épliultra, n. Part of abdomen immediately over bladder. Hence épliultragistic a. [f. Gk epischaston (paster stomach)].

épligen, a. (Geol.) produced on surface of earth; (of crystal) chemically altered since its formation. [f. Epligeen t. Gk epígenes born].

épligenesis, n. Formation of organic germ as a new product; theory of e., that the germ is brought into existence, not merely developed, in process of reproduction. [Epi-].

épligöttsis, n. Erect cartilage at root of tongue, depressed during swallowing to cover glosis. Hence épligöttsica. [Gk epigötts t. göttös tongue].

épliötitis, n. Short poem ending in witty turn of thought; pointed saying or mode of expression. So épligrammatica, épligrammati(t)icaly adv., épligrammatist(3) n., épligrammatize(t), l. v. & l. [f. F épi
gramme f. L. Gk epígramma (grama)].

épligraph, n. A short poem, a picture, a statue, coin, &c., whence épligraphic a., épligraphistr(3), épligraphy n., motto. [f. Gk épigraphē t. grápho write].

épliopse, n. Nervous disease in which patient falls to ground unconscious, with convulsions & foaming at mouth. Hence épliopse t. Lf. Gk épliopes t. épilambanō take].

épliopsonic, a. & n. Of epilepsy; (person) sub-
JECT to epilepsy. [F épileptique t. L f. Gk épí-
v.t.] 4. Épilepsie, n. Concluding part of literary
speech, short poem, addressed to specta-
 tors by actor at end of play. [F. L f. Gk ép-
 íkizein (speech).]
epileptique (-g), n. Epilepsy. [F.
L f. Gk épíkizein (speech).]
epileptie (-a), n. Manifestation of Christ to the
Magi; manifestation of a superhuman being.
[L. Of epiphania t. L (neut. pl. used as fem.
sing.) t. late Gk epiphanía (neut. pl. adj.) t. f. Gk
(epiphánio show); partly also L. Gk epiphaneia
(éphaneia manifest).]
epiphaneia, n. Plant growing on (usu. not
fed by) another; vegetable parasite on animal
body. Hence éphiphacial, -phytical, -ephic,
a. [F. -phale + Gk phyton plant]
episcopia, n. Government of church by
bishops; the bishops. [f. as ÉSIsCOPATE, -ACV]
episcopai, a. Of bishop(s); e. church, con-
sstituted on principle of prc. Hence éпис-
Kopakis (3), n.Épiscopally adv. [F. Épsic-
róf t. L episcopalis (as PHEBPH, see -AL)]
episcopalian, a. & n. (Adherent of episco-
palism) (3), n. -AN. (Member of episcopal church.
Hence épsicopolism (3), n. (As L as prec. + -AN)]
episcopus, a. & n. (Bishop; member of episcopal
council; master, teacher; the bishop; e. the
bishops. [L. Epsicopos, bishop, see -ATE)]
episcope, n. Part between two choric songs
in Gk tragedy (orig. Interpolation); incidental
narrative or series of events. Hence episó-
cide (1), a. épcidical adj. [F. Gk episkopos (1)
c. episódos entry (eis into + hospodó way)]
epistemic, a. & n. Blistering; (n.) blister.
[L. Gk epistósis t. f. épistóclus draw, see -IC]
epistemology, n. Theory of the method or
grounds of knowledge. [L. Gk épistémos know-
ledge + -LOGY]
epistásis (-al), n. Letter (now only facet of
ordinary modern letters), esp. one of an apostle,
part of the canon of Scripture; the E., extract
from apostolic e. read in Communion service;
liberary work, usu. verse, in form of letter. [OF,
L. f. Gk épistolé t. f. épistóleti send]
epistolography, n. Art of writing on, suited to,
letters. [F. Épistolépistral, f. L épistolóis (as proc.,
-ARY)]
epistóle (fl), n. Ending of several sen-
tences or clauses with same word. [GK Épi-
Stóphé, turning up strophé)
epistóle (fl), n. (Math.) t. ARCHITRAVE. [F.
L. Gk (epéstolé) t. f. stúlos pillar]
epithet, n. Words (supposed to be inscrib-
ed on tomb. [L. L f. Gk épistóphi f. taphos
(tomb), neut. adj. as n.]
epíthalamium, n. (pl. f. -a). Nuptial
room, or parlour.
epíthalamon, n. [L. Of Gk építhalamon f.
thalamon (bedchamber), neut. adj. as n.]
epithéllum, n. Tissue forming outer layer
of mucous membrane; (Bot.) epithelial form of
young cells. Hence épidéllalain a. [mod. L,
epithéllalé teat]
epithet, n. A descriptive expressing quality or
attribute; significant appellation. Hence épid-
éthetical (AL), a. Épithetically adv. [F. L. f.]
epithémonon, f. L. Éptphémoni t. L. Éptphémoni t. L.
epitome (-mi), n. Summary, abstract, of
book; condensed account; (fig.) thing that
represents more in brief comp. [L. L f. Gk
építeímenon (the world's) (see EPI-
pistemically) (3), n. Építeímeni t. (LEPTOMEN cut)
epitome, n. Beginning of era in history,
science, life, &c., as this made an e., an e.
making event; date; period in history or life
marked by special events. Hence Építemal,
epíthalamé, f. Gk építhalamón (stoppage f. éptánhó hold)
epíthalamos, n. Room of funerary lyric
poem. Horace; third division of lyric ode. [G]
epíthodos f. Éptthodé sing)
epónym, n. One who gives his name to
people, place, or institution. See ÉPÓN
n. [L. L f. Gk epónimos t. onoma name]
epopea, n. (f.) Gk epopeía (poem) (see EUPHONIC
n. &c., in EUPHONIC &c.]
epopeia, n. Early written epic poetic
poem. [L. f. Gk epópeia word, song]
eponymous, a. Uniform, even, not es-
turbed. Hence epotheses (equi, -equa)
adv. [L. Aequitas (as ÉQUATE, -BLÉT]
equale, a. & n. The same in number,
value, degree, &c., (to, with, or abs.); three
e. to six, the totals are e., talk
e. &c., in Dutch &c., the two are e.
no, in having strength, courage, ability, &c.,
to (to the occasion, a cup of tea, doing,
formation in operation &c., as e. laws,
balanced (right &c.); (n.) person e. to
rank &c., as mix with your e., or left,
&c., as he has no e. (n. pl.) e. things,
as mix with the seen, tenured, of e.,
equal, v.t. (1). Be equal to (per-
son in quality, number, &c.). [f. prec.
quality (-al), n. Condition of being
(between two or more; with person &c.,
&c., usu. abs.); is on an e. with, is of
terms with. [f. Of équale t. L Aequatio
(see EQUAL, -TEAL)]
equality, n. [*I] -TEAL]
equalize, v.t. Make (thing &c.) equal
with. Hence équaleization n. -IZE]
equally, adv. In an equal degree; equi-
form, equally, adj. Of same quality, mind,
per, compose, resign; equalization. [f. G é-
set. L Aequanimitatem t. Aequanimitas (see
EQUA, + animus mind), see -TEAL]
equatable, v.t. State equality of (thing &c.,
another); treat as equivalent. [f. L. Aequa
(equal, see -TEAL)]
equation, n. Method of solving problems by
equation, balanced demand & supply &c.; (amount or pro-
compensation for inaccuracy, as (As)
per; in mean &c., apparent places) of the
many of two expressions connected by the
Hence équational, -equational
n. (L Aequatio (as prec., see -ATION)
equator, n. A great circle of the earth
distant from the poies = EQUINOCIAL
line. [L. [prec., see -AL]
equatorial, a. Of, near, the earth's
Équateur (attired at axis revolving in
direction parallel to plane of equator). Hence
torially, adv. [I]
equation, n. Of, near, the earth's
tescope (attached to axis revolving in
direction parallel to plane of equator). Hence
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tescope (attached to axis revolving in
direction parallel to plane of equator). Hence
torially, adv. [I]
equation, n. Of, near, the earth's
tescope (attached to axis revolving in
direction parallel to plane of equator). Hence
torially, adv. [I]
equilateral, a. Having all the sides equal.
[f. L eqüilateralis (see EQUI- & LATERAL)]

equilibrize, v.t. & i. Cause (two things) to balance; balance (t. & i.); counterpoise.
Hence equilibration n. [f. L eqüi + L libra balance, -a-TE]

equilibllbrium, n. State of balance (lit. & fig.); a body in stable e. (tending to recover e. after disturbance); neutrality of judgment &c.
[L (eqüi, libra balance)]
equilibrism, n. (pl. Number having a common factor with another. [EQUI-]
equine, a. Of, like, a horse. [f. L eqüinus (equis horse, see -INE)]
equinoctial, a. & n. Of equal day & night; e. line, circle of celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to earth's axis; happening at or near time of equinox, as e. gales; at, near, the (terrestrial) equator; (n.) e. line, (pl.) e. gales.
[f. L eqüinoctialis (as foll., see -AL)]
equinox, n. Time at which sun crosses equator = day & night are equal (vernale; March 20; autumnal e., Sep. 22 or 23); (pl.) two points at which sun crosses equator = PRECессION of equ.
equip, v. (p.p.) Furnish, ship, army, person, with requisites; dress (oneself &c.) for journey.
Hence equipment n. [f. L equiuper, esq., prob. ON skipa man (ship) v. skip ship]
equipage, n. Requisites for an undertaking; outfit for journey &c.; carriage & horses with attendants.
[f. L equipa (as prec., -AGE)]
equipollence, n. & v.t. Equilibrium (often fig.); counterbalancing thing; (v.t.) counterbalance, hold (mind) in suspense. [EQUI-]
equipollent, a. & n. Equal in power, force, &c. (as equals); of the same, (n.) thing. So equipollence, n. & v.t. In equipollent; (equi- & -ATE)
equiponderate, v.t. Counterbalance.
[f. med.L eqüi (ponderare weigh) f. pondus -ris weight, see EQUI- & -ATE]
equipotential, a. (physics). In which the potential of a force is the same or constant at all points. [EQUI-]
equitable, a. Fair, just, whence eqüitable-ness n., eqüitably adv. (of claims &c.) in accordance with a supposed law. [f. L eqüitabilis (see EQUI- + ABILIS)]
equitacion, n. (usu. fac.) Riding on horse; horsemanship. [L eqüitatio (l. eqüitare f. equs -is horseman f. equs horse, see -ATION)
equity, n. Fairness; recourse to principles of justice to correct or supplement law; system of law coexisting with and superseding common and statute law. [f. OF eqüité l. eqüitatem (see -TY)]
equivalent, a. & n. Equal in value (to); (of words) meaning the same; (Chem.) equal in combining value (to); having the same result; corresponding. (f. L eqüus -us horse; root, word, &c. So equivalence, n. & v.t. (f. L eqüus) (see -ENT)]
equivalency, n. [f. LL eqüivoque (eqü, vocare call), see -AL]
equivalency, v.i. Use ambiguous words to conceal the truth, prevaricate. Hence eqüivalently adv. [f. LL eqüivoque (eqü, vocare call), see -AL]
equivalence, n. (see PREC., see -ATE)]
equivocal, a. Of double meaning, ambiguous; of uncertain nature; g. generation (spontaneous); undecided; of persons, character, &c. question, doubtful. Hence eqüivocally adv. [f. LL eqüivoque (see PREC., see -ATE)]
equivoke, v.t. & i. Build (lit. & fig.); form (persons, principles, &c.) into (class, system, &c.). [as prec.]
equitile, a. That can be erected; e. tissue in animals (capable of being distended & becoming rigid under excitement). [f. F érectile (as RECT, see -IL)]

erection, n. Forming esp. agent nn. f. & n. & vbs.
Orig. = 'one who has to do with,' f. T. O. T. Arjos (of L. arius -Ary); so E was as better & (after -u) bowyer, sawyer, lawyer, &c. and, on their analogy, collier, grasier, &c.; also collog. wds. of action, as header, tenderer, and of number, as upper, lower, and Londoner, &c.; as many wds. as so formed correspond to vs., er took agent sense (clothier one connected with cloth, one who clothes), & can now be added to any vb not otherwise provided (correspondent, translator); -y and -ier (often may coexist, or where differentiation is uncertain, -yer; -ier) and some wds. seem to double -er (caterer, fruitier, poulterer); -er is sometimes used to anglicize L.-us (astronomer, geographer, &c.). Meanings: (1) person, animal, that does something; (2) instrument, machine, occurrence, &c. (a paper, paper-cutter, deodorizer, eye-opener); (3) person concerned with thing (halter, geographer); (4) person belonging to place &c. (Londoner, Britisher).

erection, n. For, in nn. & adj. f. OF, of various orig.
 Esp. (1) OF -er f. L. arius -Ary as sampler. (2) AF -er f. OF -ier f. L. arius -Ary as butler, servant. (3) Dutch L. arius -Ary as border. (4) See -ORE.

erected, a. Forming comparatives; now (exc. in poetry & mannered prose) only in adj., of one syllable, or of two ending in -y, -ly, -le, -er, -ous, & a few others (esp. w. accent on last syllable), &c. (erect, erect). And in so many chieflly those identical with adj., as hard; the vowel change occurs in German &c. now remains only in elder, better. [OE. adj.] -ra f. T. O. T. mon -on & -on.; (adv.) f. T. O. T. -e.

erection, n. Esp. in Law terms, as cesser, discontinuer, misnomer, user; also dimer, supyer. Meaning: (1) the thing erected; (2) vbl. action, document effecting this. [F. érecteur.]

erect, f. For, in & adj. f. OF, w. others (waner, waver, v. v. wave) or on sound imitation (twitter); batter, ficker, shimmer, lumber.

éra, n. System of chronology starting from some particular point of time, as Christian e., c. of the Gregorian calendar; & date forming commencement of this. [f. LL aera number expressed in figures (pl. of aera money, treated as fem. sing.)

éradication, n. Emission of rays. r-

éradicate, v.t. & i. Get rid of by root, extirpate, get rid of. So éra-di-cation, n. [f. L. éradicare f. radix -is root, -ATE]

érase, v.t. Rub out; obliterate. Hence éraser a., érase (2), erasure (-zher), n. [f. L. éradiare vas - scrape]

éras, éras, éras a. & n. (Adherent of the sup. posed doctrines of Erastus, subordinating ecclesiastical to secular power. Hence Eras- stanism (3) n. Erastianize (3) v.t. & i. (f. Erastus, Heldorff 16th c. -IAN)

éroté, éroté a. & n. (poet. &c.) Before (of time); e. long, before long; erethic, also formerly. [OE ér, ere (che) f. T. O. T. ére (see -AIR, early).

eërebus, n. (Gk myth.). Place of darkness between earth & Hades. [L, f. Gk H-ezęs]

éretri, a. Upright, not stooping (lit. & fig.): vertical; (of hair &c.) set up, bristling. Hence érectly adv. & érectness a. & n. [f. L. eriger rising, regere direct set up]

éretris, v.t. Raise, set upright, (oneself, body, &c.); build (lit. & fig.); form (persons, principles, &c. into (class, system, &c.). [as prec.]

érectile, a. That can be erected; e. tissue in animals (capable of being distended & becoming rigid under excitement). [f. F. érectile (as RECT, see -IL)
eschapement, n. Outlet; (of watch or clock) mechanism connecting motive power & regulator. [-MENT]

escarp, n., & v.t. Steep bank immediately in front of & below rampart; similar natural form.[v.b] Build into form of, so es-


escent, s.uf. forming adj. f. L part. of in-

ceptious vbs (-escens -nisi), as effescens, & thence in wds usu. describing play of colour, as incendent, opalescent, or merely adjectival, as alka-

eschalar (esb.), See SHALLOT.

eschatology (es-kat-), n. Doctrine of death, judgment, heaven, & hell. Hence eschato-

alogical a. [Gk eskhatos last + -LOGY]

eschese-t (es-tuh-), n. Lapsing of property to crown or lord of manor on owner's dying in

testate without heirs; property so lapsing. [G. f. ESCHETE f. ESCHOFIR f. L. EX(cadere falli)]

eschése-ts, v.t. & L. Conscience; hand over (property) as an escheat (to person, into his hands); revert by escheat (to orabs). [prec.]

eschew (eskoh), v.t. Avoid, abstain from (abs. = escheo f. L. SPARE, to eschew, to avoid).

eschinc (eskew), v.t. Scandal; disturbance.

escort1, n. Body of armed men acting as guard to persons, baggage, &c.; person(s) ac-

companying another on journey for protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake. [F. escorter.

escors (es-cut-ör), n. (tartar), Writing-desk with drawers &c. for stationery. (F. Now), L. LL.

escriptorium (es-krip-ör-ë-üm), n. (math.), Describe (circle) so as to

touch one side of triangle exteriorly & the

other two produced. [F. m. -Escribere write]

esquire (es-kyoor), n. (tartar), Middle of ship's stem where name is placed.

[ONF. ESCUCOM f. L. LL. *SCUTIONEM (L. SCUTUM SHIELD, SHIELD, SHIELD, SHIELD, SHIELD)]

es-1, n. (S-shaped thing); COLLAR 2 of ec.

es-2, n. (S-shaped thing); COLLAR 1 of ec.

ess, n. (S-shaped thing); COLLAR 1 of ec.

ess, n. (S-shaped thing); COLLAR 2 of ec.

es-st (es-st), v.t. & L. -ate local suf. (usu. now -ian, as A

theveny) Many lead to same

countries & towns (Japanese, Melanesian), either as

or meaning 'inhabitant' (pl. -ete) or 'language'; also used spec. (adj. or n.) of diction

of mannered writers (Carlylean), as though a non-English language.

eskor, n. (gord). Mound of post-glacial gravel in Irish river valleys. [f. Ir. eiscir]

eskimo, -quima (-kimô), n. (pl. -oes, -aux, pr. -môz), Member of race in N. America.

estocico, a. (Of philosophical doctrines &c.)

meant only for the initiated; (of disciples) in-

vited; private, confidential. Hence es-

estrical a. ESoterically adv. [Gk. esoterikos (esoterÊ° compar. of esêron within, see -Ic)]

espagnol (es-pä-gôl), n. Fastening of French window. [f. Dim. of espagnol Spanish]

espâl-ler, n. Lattice-work on which trees or vines are trained; tree so trained. [f. F. IT.

spalliera palla showe]

esparto, n. (Also e. grass) kind of rush im-

ported from Spain for paper-making. (Sp., f.

f. L. GK spar, sparto) rope of the plant spartos

esperal (esh-Él), a. Pre-eminent, exceptional, as my e. friend, thing of c. importance.

particular (opp. to ordinary, cf. SPECIAL); belonging

chiefly to particular case. Hence especial-

ly ad. [OF. L. ES SPECIAL]

esperanto, n. An artificial language de-

signed as a medium for persons of all nations.

esperal (esh-Él), a. Pre-eminent, exceptional, as my e. friend, thing of c. importance.

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esperanto, n. An artificial language de-

signed as a medium for persons of all nations.
fection, one that predicates of a subject what is implied in its definition; e. character (of speech, person, &c.), marks that distinguish it from others included with it in next superior division; e. harmony (belonging to one particular key); e. oil, volatile oil, marked by characteristic odour &c. (n.) indispensable element. Hence essentially n., essentially adv. (f. L. essentia, -is). 

Essential, adj., adv. (f. L. essentia, -is). 


Estab-lish, 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. L. stabilis, -er, -eris].

Establish-ment, n. Establishing Church E. c. in England, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, Commons; third, (usu.) French bourgeoisie; before Revolution; (facet.) fourth, the press; person's interest in landed property (real) or movables (personal) e., whence established a.; a landed property; one's collective assets & liabilities (tangible); the Holy e. of marriage. [f. L. establi, t. as STATE].

Esteem, v.t. & n. Think highly of; consider, as I shall e. it (as) a favour; (n.) favourable opinion, regard, respect. [n. f. vb.] Of esteem f. L. estime, estime [as ESTIMATE].

Esteemable, a., n. Worthy of esteem. [f. L. estimeabilis (as prec., see -BLE)].

Estimate, n. Approximate judgment of number, amount, &c.; quantity assigned by this; the E., forecasts of national expenditure, presented annually to parliament; contractor's statement of sum for which he will undertake specified work; judgment, in character or qualities. [f. L. aestimationem (as prec., see -ATION)].

Estimation, n. Judgment, as in my e.; esteem, as held in e., be in e. [f. L. estimation].

Estival, n. See aest-.

Estoppel, v.t. (law) (ppp). Bar, precence, from doing. [f. L. stoppe, stoppetum (see stop)].

Estoppel, n. [f. L. stoppetum (see stop)].


Estrange, v.t. Alienate (person) in feeling from another). Hence estrangement n. [f. L. estrangement (as extraneous to another)].

Estrange-ment (as extraneous to another). Hence estrangement n. [f. L. estrangement (as extraneous to another)].

Estray, n. Tired, mouth of large rivers; hence e. estray, estray fem. p.p. of estrarre extract f. L. EXTRACT (litter formant draw).
Euthanasia (z.-s.), n. Gentle & easy death; bringing about of this, esp. in case of incurable & incurable; (inf. in medical cases); evanescent (2) a. & n.; withdraw from (place; esp. of troops); discharge (element &c.); also fig.). So evacuation n. [L. evacuare (vacuum empty)]

evade, v.t. Escape from, avoid, evade, eschew, pursue, evade, avoid, abate, obviate, &c.; evading (duty &c.), answering (question), yielding to (argument &c.); defeat intention of (law &c., esp. while complying with its letter); (of things) elude, baffle. Hence evadable a. [F. évader (v. pass. évadé (v. passé).]

Evaginatio n. [L. E ivaginare (vacina, sheath), see -ATE] 3

Evakuare, v.i. Ascertain amount of; find numerical expression for. So evaluation n.

[2.6. [F. E vacuer (vacuer, value)]

Evanescent, a. Of impulse, appearance, &c. quickly fading; (Math.) infinitesimal. Hence evanescent n., evanescently adv. [F. évanescent (as prec., see -ENT)]

Evangelical, adj. 1. Of the Gospel; any of the persons of the Trinity (Principle of politics &c.). [F. OEvangelique t. eccl. L. Gk Euaggelikos (as angel) for good news]

Evangelicalism, n. The teaching of the Gospel or the Christian religion; esp. (usu.-cel) of the Protestant school in maintaining that the essence of the Gospel consists in the redemption of humanity by faith, good works & sacraments having no saving efficacy, whence evangelicalism (3) n.; (n.) member of this school. Hence evangelicalismly adv. [F. L. eccl. Gk Euaggelios (as prec., see -IC, -AL)]

Evangelist, n. One of the writers of the Four Gospels; preacher of the Gospel; layman doing home missionary work. [F. G Evangeliste L. t. Gk. Euaggelister (as evangelize, -187)]

Evangelization, a. Of the Four Evangelists; of the Gospel; of faith; of the true religion (w. less freq); of Christianity (rare).

Evangelize, v.t. Preach the Gospel (persons, also abs.); win over (person) to Christianity. Hence evangelization n. [F. eccl. L. evangelizzare t. Gk Euaggelizomai (as evangelize)]

Evaporage, v.t. & i. Turn (L. & I.) from solid or liquid into vapour (also fig.; esp. collog.); disappear, die; remove the liquid part of (intr.) exhalate moisture. So evaporation, evaporative, a., evaporation, t. (vapour, vapour, &c.); evaporation (as vapour), a., evaporation, t. & i. (vapour), a. & i., of evading; shuffling excuse. Hence evasive (s.-e.), evasively adv., evasiveness n. [F. Fiscation L. Li evasior (as evade, see -ION)]

Evén[.] 1. The first woman; daughter of E., woman; often w. allusion to feminine curiosity &c. [H. Evén] 2. Evening or day before (of a) church festival or any date or event; time just before anything, as on the e. of an election; (archaic) evening. [x = evén; for loss of -n. cf. morrow] evective, n. Inequality in moon's longitude. [F. ecrit; for evén; see -ION]


Evén(2), a. Level; smooth; uniform in quality; in same plane or line (with); equally balanced, as e.-handed justice; equal in number &c. (equal, equal); (of temper &c.) equal, unruffled; (of numbers) integrally divisible by two, opp. to odd; odd &c.; be e. with, have one's revenge on. Hence eventide adv., eventliness n. [com.-Teut.: OE even, Du. even, even, G. eben, even, a. (with subj.) possession of the assertion, negation, &c., 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 e. suspect (not to say realize) the danger? i. e. if my right we shall be late (later if it is slow), this applies e. your English (French [than to English]); (archaic) neither more nor less than, just, simply, as (quite) so, (emphasizing identity) that is, as God, e. our own God. [OE even, as prec.]

Evén(3), v.t. Make even; treat as equal or comparable (to). [OE even, as prec.]

Event, n. Fact of a thing happening, as in the e. of his death, his coming, if he dies, comes; thing that happens, esp. important thing, as quite e. when eventful, eventless, aa.; (in doctrine of chances) any of several possible but mutually exclusive occurrences; double e., combined occurrence of two events (Sport.) something on the issue of which money is staked; result, outcome, at all e.e., in any case. [OF. L. eventus as if. (eventia come)]

Eventual, a. That will happen under certain circumstances; ultimately recurring, when eventually adv. [F. eventual (prec.-AL)]

Eventually, adv. Possible event. [IRY]

Eventuate, v.i. Turn out (well, ill, &c.), result (in or abs.). [L. as EVENT -ATE]

Ever, adv. Always. Always at all times, (archaic exc. as foll.) for ever &c., for a day, for all time, incessantly, always, e. after, e. since; (archaic) e. &c., etc. (w. negative, question, condition, comparison) at any time, as nothing e. happens, did you e. hear that stuff? i. e. caught it, the best thing I e. heard, as good as e., better than e.; strengthening as e. as quick as e. you can; (emphasizing question, colloq.) what e. (vulg., whatever) does he want? who e. can it be? which. Brown do you mean i. when, where, how, e. did I drop it? why e. didn't you say so? e. (so earlier never so, very, as it is, so much easier. [OE efer, etym. dub., perh. conn. w. AYE]

Evergreen, a. & n. Always green or fresh (lit. & fig.); (tree, shrub) having green leaves all the year round (cf. DECIDUOUS)

Everlasting, a. & n. Lasting for ever; lasting long; lasting too long, repeated too often; (archaic) keeping up, (in) eternity, as from e., e. flower, strong twilled woolen stuff. Hence everlastingly adv.

Everlastingness n.

Evert, v.t. (Physiol.) turn (organ &c.) inside out; (archaic) overthrow (government &c.). So eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion, eversion.

Every (e·vør), a. 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 day, e. three
days, e. third day; e. now & then, e. now & again, from time to time; e. bit (quite) as much; everybody (else), every (other) person; everyday (adj.), occurring daily, worn or used on ordinary days, commonplace; e. one, each, as e. one of the members, as members of the party, as members of the same body, as everyone likes to have his way on; everything, all things, as everything depends on that, thing of first importance, as pace is everything; everyday, in a way, in a respect; everywhere, in e. place. [OE ær(e) ærc æverc]}

[EO evidence, esp. in e. sense, from Latin; Gk eidos prooemia, from eidos form, sign, likeness.]

[EO evidential, evidential, evidential, evidential, evidential]
EXAMINATE

this; specimen of workmanship, picture &c.; warning to others, as make an e. (of punish-
him; precedent, as beyond, without, e. ; con-
duct as object of imitation, as give, set, a good e.;
take e. by, copy (v.t.) furnish an e. of (usu. in p.p.)
[1. EXAMINARE, -ARE-ARE, -AT-AT (as examin-]

EXAMINATE (-ATE) n. Examining; uncase; spiritless. [L. EXAMINARE deprive of life
(anima), see -ATE]

EXARCH (-k) n. (Under Byzantine emperors)
governor of distant province; in Eastern Church
patriarch, bishop, patriarch’s deputy. See
 EXARCH (-k) n. [L. L. If. Gk exarkhos T]

EXASPERATE (v.t.) Make worse (ill feeling,
disease, pain); irritate (person); provoke (per-
ton to ill, to do). Hence or cogn. exasperat-
ingly adv. EXASPERATION n. [L. EXASA-

EXCABIRI (-EL) v.t. Make hollow; make (hole, channel) by digging; dig out (soil) leaving a
hole; unearth, get out, by digging. Hence or cogn.
EXCAVATION, EXCAVATOR n. [L. EXCA-

EXCEED, v.t. & i. Do more than is warranted
by (one’s) commission, rights, &c.; be greater
than (quantity, thing, so much); surpass
(person &c.); be pre-eminent, whence EX-
CEEDING, -ly adv. EXCEEDINGLY n.
be inhumane; be insulting; be in excess; etc.; exaggerate.
F. EXCELE T a. & arrialricy adv., EXCELENT

EXCELLENT, a. Far surpassing merit; thing in
which one excels. [f. t. EXCELLENT (as prec., see -ENCE)]

EXCELLENCY, n. Title (Your, His, Her, E.)
of ambassadors, governors & their wives, &
other some officers. [as prec., see -ENCY]

EXCELLENT, a. Pre-eminent; very good. Hence
EXCELLENCE, n. & i.; Higher (as trade mark
&c.); (U.S.) soft shavings of wood for stuffing.
[L. compar. of EXCELSUS lofty]

EXCEPT, v.t. & i. Exclude (thing) from num-
meration, statement, &c.; as present company
exception, e. him from the general pardon;
unfavorable opinion. Hence, *EXCEPT

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meration, statement, &c.; as present company
exception, e. him from the general pardon;
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EXCEPTION, n. Excepting, thing not excepted,
thing that does not follow the rule; the e.
proves the rule, (prop.) the excepting of some
cases shows that the rule exists, or that it
applies to those not excepted, (pop.) the weaker
my case, the stronger my conviction; take e.,
object, (as of object), (as object), whence EXCEPTIONABLE a. [a. AF EXCEPTIONA

EXCEPTIONAL, a. Forming an exception; unus-
usual, as advantages. Hence EXCEPTION-

ty, n. EXCEPTIONALLY adv. [-AL]

EXCEPT, v.t. & i. Exclude (thing) from num-
meration, statement, &c.; as present company
exception, e. him from the general pardon;
unfavorable opinion. Hence, *EXCEPT
EXCLAIM
adv. [f. F exciter l. excitate frequent. of exc-(ciere set in motion)]

exclam'ét, v.t. & i. Cry out, esp. from pain, anger, &c.; utter (words quoted directly or with that) thus; e. against, accuse loudly. [f. F exci-

famer (in exci-
mament shout)]
exclama'tion, n. Exclaiming; words exclama-

tory. [f. L exclamatio (as prec., see -ATION)]
exclud'e, v.t. Shut out (person, thing, from place, society, privilege, &c.); prevent the occur-

rence of, make impossible, (doubt &c.); expel & shut out. So exclu'sion (-shn) n. [f. L excludere (as prec., see -ED)]
exclusive (-se), a. Shutting out; not admitting of; desirous of excluding others, whence exclu'sivism (2) n.; (of terms &c.) excluding all but what is specified; employed, followed, to the exclusion of all else, as his e. occupa-

tion; (quasi-adv.) not counting, as 30 men, e. of our own. Hence exclu'sively adv., exclu-
siveness n. [f. med. L exclusivus (prec., -IVE)]
ex'cogiterate (-jj), v.t. Think out, contrive. Se exco'gitation n., exco'gitative a. [f. L ex-

cogitati ('o-gitate)]
excommunicate, v.t. (Eccl.) Cut off (per-

son &c.) from all communion in sacraments or from all communication with the Church. So ex-

communica'tion, excommuni-ca'tor, nn. [f. L excommunicare (as prec., see -ATE)]
excommunication, excom'nuicate, excom'nuica-
tor, nn. [f. L EXCOMMUNICA'TE]
excommuni'cator, nn. (Eccl.) Remove part of skin of (per-

son &c.) by abrasion &c.; strip, peel off, (skin).

So excom'niation n. [f. L excon'niare (corium hide), see -ATE]

excrement, n. Waste matter discharged from bowels, dung. (also fig.). Hence or cogn. ex-

crementitious a., excrementitiousness n., a. [f. L excrementum (as EXCREMENT, see -MENT)]
excre'sence, n. Abnormal or morbid out-

growth on animal or vegetable body (also fig.). So excre'tional a. [f. L excre'ten (as foll., see -ENS)]
excre'tion, n. & pl. Waste excreted in organism. Hence excretory a. [f. L excretor (as prec., see -OR)]
excre'ty, n. Growing abnormally; re-

dundant; (Gram., of sound in word) due merely to euphony. [f. L excre'te (as prec., see -ENT)]
excreta, n. pl. Waste expelled from body,

esp. faeces & urine. [L, neut. pl. pp. a fol.]
excre'tate, v.t. (Of animals or plants) separate &c. from body; discharge, excrete, (excretion) from system. Hence or cogn. excre'tation n., excre'tive, excre'tory, aa. [f. L EXCRE'RATE]
excruci'ate (shkt), v.t. Torment acutely

(person's senses); torture mentally. Hence or cogn. excruci'atingly adv., excrucia-

tion n. [f. L EXCRUCIARE torment L crux crucis cross, see -ATE]
excule'ate, v.t. Free from blame; clear

(person from charge &c.). Hence excu'la-

tion n., exculpatory a. [f. EX + L culpa blame + -ATE]

fig.); make an excursion. Hence excurs'e

a., excursively adv., excursiveness n. [f. L excursus (as prec., see -OR)]
excur'sion, n. & pl. Run out; (of arterial blood) flowing from heart; affording an exit; (Bot.) projecting. [as foll., see -ENT]

fig.); make an excursion. Hence excurs'e

a., excursively adv., excursiveness n. [f. L excursus (as prec., see -OR)]
excur'sor, n. & pl. One who runs or

rambles, with intention of returning (also fig.); pleasure trip of number of persons, whence excursi

onist n.; e. train (for excursionists, usu. at reduced rates); (Astr.) deviation from regular path. Hence excursi'

onal, excursional a., excursionalize, excursi

onalize a. & v. [f. L EXCURSUO (as prec., see -ION)]
excur'sus, n. (pl. uses). Detailed discussion of special point in book, usu. in appendix at end. [L. vbi n. AS EXCURSEX

EXCUSE
v.t. Attempt to lessen the blame attaching to (person, act); obtain ex-

emption for (person, oneself, from duty &c.); (of things) serve as excusation for (person, act); accept the excusation of (person, act); excuse (person, act) (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 excu'sable, excusatory, a.

excrably adv. [OF excuser f. L excu-

scusus (causa causi)]
excos (2), n. Apology offered, excusation

(usu. in e. of); (ground of this; plea for release from duty &c. [OF (as prec.)]

ex'seat, n. (In schools, colleges, &c.) per-

mission for temporary absence. [L, 3rd sing.

subj. of exscire go]
excape, a. Abominable. Hence exc-

crably adv. [f. L excusable (foll., -BLE)]
excercate, v.t. & i. Express, feel, abhorrence for; (in)tr. utter curses. Hence or cogn. ex-

erase, v.t. Carry (plan, command, law, judicial sentence, will) into effect; perform (action, operation, &c.); make (legal instru-

ment) valid by signing, sealing, &c.; convey (estate in property; discharge (office, function); perform (musical composition); inflict capital punishment on. Hence executible a. [f. F Executer f. med.L executare 

EXECUTABLE]
excequrio secut. follow: Carrying out, performance; dexterity in performing music; (of weapons) de-

structive effect, as do e. (also fig. of personal charms &c.); seizure of goods or debtor in de-

fault of payment; infliction of capital punishment, whence executioner n. [f. L exec-

utio f. L executio (as prec., -ION)]
executive, a. Having power to, having the function of; executing; (branch of government) concerned with executing laws, decrees, & sentences (cf. JUDICIAL, legislative). [lVe]
executor, n. (From e.'s-) one who carries out or performs; (lks'e-) a person appointed by executor to execute will, &c. person charged with writer's unpublished works &c. Hence executorial a., executorship

executrix (pl. -rices), nn. [f. A.P. execution f. L executorem (EXECUTE, -OR)]
exegesis (3), n. Exposition esp. of Scripture. So exegetical a., exegetically adv. [Gk exegesis ex (de)igmati lead] exemplar, n. Model, pattern; type (of a class); parallel instance. [f. OF exemplaire f. LLEXEMPLARUM (as EXAMPLE, see -ARY)]
exemplarly adv. [f. L exemplarius (as EXAMPLE, see -ARY)]
exemplify, v.t. Illustrate by example; be an example of; make attested copy of (document) under official seal. So exemplifica-

tion n. [f. med. L exemplificare (EXAMPLE, -FY)]
exempt, a. & v. (Law) Exempt, exempt from (control, failings, &c.); (n.) person exempted, esp. from tax; one of four officers sometimes commanding Ycoenm of Guard (now usu. exom, n. [f. L ex imposes e. emerence take)]
exemption n. [f. E exemper (prec.)

exenterate, v.t. Disesect (only fig.). So
exenteration  n. [L exenterare (Gk exentero intestine), see -ATER].
exequatur, n. Recognition of a country's consul by a foreign government; temporal sovereign's authorization of bishop under Papal authority, or of publication of Papal bulls. [L, -e he may perform].
excelsior, n. pl. Funereal rites. [OF, L exsequiae exsequi follow].
exercise 1 (-z), n. Employment (of organ, faculty, power, right); practice (of virtues, profession, functions, religious rites); exertion of muscles, limbs, &c. esp. for health's sake; in the military, training; practice of exercises: for this purpose; (pl) military drill, athletics, &c.; academical declaration & required for degree; composition set to pupils; act of wor.
ship. [F. exerçer exercice exerçer refrain keep at work].
exercite 2 (-z), v. t. & i. Employ (faculty, right, &c.); train (person &c.); tax the powers of; perplex, worry; discharge (functions); take exercise. Hence exercisable a. [F. exerçable].
exercitation, n. Practice, training; literary or oratorical exercise. [L exerçitatio exercitare frequent as EXERCISE, -ATION].
execution, n. (Skr. phal., Sans. kshetra, F. exécution, &c.). Space usu. on reverse of coin or medal, below principal device; inscription there. Hence execrable a. [F, excrable].
executor, v. t. Exercise, bring to bear, (quality, force, influence); e. oneself, strive (to do, for object). So execution n. [L exeçus (serere servit) put forth].
execute 3 (z), v. t. (Stage direction) they (two or more actors) leave the stage: e. omnes, all leave the stage. [L, they go out].
executor, v. t. (Of bone, skin, minerals, &c.) come off in scales or layers; (of tree) throw off layers of bark. So execution n. [L, exfoliare, folium leaf, see -ATE].
exhalation (ék-), n. Evaporation; puff of breath; short burst (of anger &c.); mist, vapour, effervescence. [L, exhalatio (foll., -ATION)].
exhibit, v. t. & i. Give off (fumes &c., also fig.); emit, emit; expel, expunge; go off (from, out of); Path., throw off animal fluids pass off in minute quantities through blood-vessel &c.; breathe out (life, soul, words, &c.); get rid of (anger &c.) as by blowing. [F. exhaller L exhalare breathe].
exist, v. t. & i. (In steam-engine) exist of steam from cylinder when its work is done; e. pipe &c. (for this); process of exhausting vessel of air; apparatus for production of outward current of air by creating partial vacuum. [F. exhale].
exhaust, v. t. & i. (L exhauri), n. Exhausting (in all senses); total loss of strength; arrival at a conclusion by eliminating alternatives. [-ION].
exhaustive, a. Tending to exhaust esp. a subject; comprehensive. Hence exhaustive a. [L, exhaure eliminate].
exhibit, v. t. (L exhibere (Gk exheire), show, display; submit for consideration; manifest (quality); show

publicly (for amusement, in competition). So exhibit a. (hieré hierab hold).

exhibition, n. Showing, display; make an e. of oneself, behave so as to be contempt; public display of works of the Great E., first e. on large scale 1851; [F, exhibits, sen-

ence] fixed sum given to student for years ends of school, college, &c.
exhibitions i. n. [L exhibitionem (as prec. see -ION)].
exhibit (ik-), v. t. Enliven, invigorate, animate. exhibition a. exhilarating.
exhilaration  n. exhilarare, i. (L exhilarare see HORTATORI). exhortation (ik-z), n. Exhortation; (religious, address. [L, exhortatio (prec.) exhume, v. t. Dig out, unearth, (heathen). So EXHUMATION n. [F, exhumer (humare humus ground)].
exigence, -on, n. Urgent need, necessity; urgency, urgency, &c. [Skr. kshetra, Sans. kshetra, F. exécution, &c.]
exigent (-z), a. Urgent, pressing; exact; much, exacting; e. of, demanding. [F, exigence, -age, drive, see -ENT].
exigible (-z), -a, -e. That may be demanded or exacted (against, from person). [F, exigible].
exiguous, a. Scanty, small. Hence exigency, exiguousness, nn. [L, exiguus].
exile, i. Penal banishment; long, from one's country (also fig.). [OF, exiliare (sabitre seap)].
exile, a. Banished, person (lit. & fig.); So exilius, n. [L, exilius (prec.)].
exile, v. t. Banish (person from); So expel, v. t. (Of exiler, L, exilari). [L, exilari (as EXILE)].
exilium, a. Of the Jew's exile in So EXILIA, a. [L, exilia, n.].
exillan, a. Of the Jew's exile in So EXILIC a. [L, exilliam (as EXIL)].
exillus, n. Thinnest, subtilest, extremest, &c. [L, exilus (prec.)].
existent, v. t. Have place in the de.

reality; have being under specified con.
m. as (in the form of); (of circumstances, occur be found; live; continue in being. existor, L existere redupl, stare (as root) e.
existent a. [L, exister (as root)].
existent, a. Existing, actual, current.
existent, a. Departure of place; feeling (also fig.); death; in, going on or forth; to do this, passage to go out by. [L, existor (as root)]; partly also from e.
exist, v. t. (Stage direction) goes as E. Macbeth (also fig.). [3rd sing. e.
exist, t. v. (ik-), n. Book-plate, label with a crest, &c.; owner's name pasted in Libr., L exlibris from the library (of so &c.).

ex, i. (Gk ex outside outer layer of blastoderm, -gamous; -gamous, -gamous, following custom compelling man outside his own tribe; -gans, plant which grows by deposit of matter: -gans, person, firm, &c. to an exhibition; showing display. [L, neut. p.p. as foll].

exhibit, v. t. Show, display; submit for consideration; manifest (quality); show
EXODUS, n. Departure, going forth, (esp. of body of emigrants); departure of Israelites from Egypt; book of O.T. relating this. [L. exdrus.]

EXOFFICIO (-ish), adv. & a. In virtue of one's office, as e. - o. members of committee. [L. e. - pexoffic-v, in the ordinary, service.]

EXON, n. See EXEMPT. [repr. F. pron.]

EXONERATE, v.t. Exculpate; free (person from blame &c.); release (person from duty &c.). [L. exonerare, to clear from fault, absolve.]

EXONERATION, n. Exonerative a. [f. L. exonerare.]

EXORBITANT, a. Grossly excessive (of price, demand, ambition, person). Hence EXORBITANCE n., exorbitantly a. [f. L. exorbire to go out of the wheel-track (orbit), -ANT.]

EXORCOZE, v.t. Expel (evil spirit from, out of, person or place) by invocation or use of holy name; clear (person, place, of evil spirits). [L. exorcizare.]

EXORCIST, n. Plural: EXORCISTS. (Usu. predic.) advantageously, suitable, as do whatever e. it is e. that he should go; politic rather than just; (n.) contrivance, device. Hence or cogn. EXPENDENCE, ENCNY, nn., EXPERIEN DIAL, a., EXPERI- DENTLY adv. [f. F. expédire (ass. foll., see -KNT).]

EXPEDITA, v.t. Assist the progress of (meas., process &c.); dispatch business. [L. expedire - dit. - lit. free feet of (pes pedis foot).]

EXPEDITION, n. Warlike enterprise; journey, voyage, full of purpose; men, fleet, sent on this; promptness, speed. Hence EXPEDITIONARY a. EXPEDITIONIST n. [f. L. expeditio (prep. form, see -TION).]

EXPEDITIOUS, a. Doing or done speedily; suited for speedy performance. Hence EXPEDITIOUSLY adv., EXPEDITIOUSNESS n. (f. prep., see -IOUS) [f. L. expeditus.]

EXPEL, v.t. (L.). Eject (person from, place, bullet from gun, &c.); by force; turn out (person from a community, school, &c.). Hence EXPEDIENT a. [f. L. expellere pulla - drive].

EXPEND, v.t. Spend (money, care, time, on object, in doing); use up; (Naval) wind (spare rope) round spar &c. [f. L. expendere pens - weigh.


EXPENSE, n. Expenditure; cost; (pl.) outlay in execution of commission &c., reimbursement of this, as he paid me £10 &c.; at the e. (cost) of; esp. (fig.) by bringing discredit &c. on, as you defend his sincerity at the e. of his understanding, if what he says is true he is a fool; a laugh at his e. (at him). [Af. expensse orig. fem. p.p. (as EXPEND)].

EXPENSIVE, a. Costly. Hence EXPENSIVELY adv., EXPENSIVENESS n. [expend, -IVE].

EXPERIENCE, n. Actual observation of facts & events; known as 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, phase, of religious emotion. [f. F. experience f. L. experienceti.]

EXPERIMENT, v.t. Meet with, feel, undergo, (pleasure, treatment, fate, &c.); learn, find, (that, how, &c.). [f. prec.]

EXPERIMENTAL, a. Of experience; e. philo- sophy (treating all knowledge as based on experience), whence EXPERIMENTALISM, EXPERI- MENTIALIST, n. (Usu. predic.) EXPERIMENTALLY adv. [f. L. as EXPERIENCE, see -Ali].

EXPERIMENT (-ment). n. Test, trial, (of); procedure adopted on chance of its succeeding,
or for testing hypothesis &c. [OF, L. experimentum (as prec., see -MEN'TI)]

experiment', v.t. Make experiment (on, with). Hence experimenta'tion n. [prec.]

experiment', v.t. (also, esp. in n.), being regarded as experience, not authority or conjecture; based on experiment, as e. philosophy, whence experimentalism, experimentalist, nn.; tentative; used in experiments. Hence experimentaliz'e (v.t.), experimentalize'adv.; -AHL, experimentalize'adv.; -AHL

explore', v.t. Make, explore (on, in), skilled (at, in). Hence explore'ly adv., expertness n. [OF, L. as EXPERIENCE]

expert', n. Person having special skill or knowledge (at, in), as mining e., (attrib.) e. evidence. [F (prec. as n.)]

explicate', v.t. Pay the penalty of, make amends for, (sin). So expl'able, exp'atory, aa., explication, expl'ator, nn. [L. Lex(piare seek to appease f. plus devil'out, -ATE]

expiration (per-), n. Breathing out (of air &c.); termination (of period, truce, &c.). [L. L. expiratio (as foll., see -ATION)]

expiration (per-), n. Breathing out of air (from lungs or abs., whence expiratory a.; die; (of fire &c.) die out; (of period) come to an end; (of law, patent, truce, &c.) become void, reach its term; (of title &c.) become extinct. [F. L. expirare breathe]

expiration (per-), n. Breathing out of doors, termination (of period, truce, &c.). [prec. + -Y]

explain', v.t. Make known in detail (thing, that, how, &c.); make intelligible (meaning, difficulty, &c., also abs.); account for (conduct &c.); e. away, modify, do away with, (esp. offensive language) by explanation; e. oneself, make oneself clear (also), give an account of one's motives or conduct. Hence explainable n. [L. L. explanare f. planus flat]

explanation, n. Explaining, esp. with view to mutual understanding or reconciliation; statement, circumstance, that explains. [L. L. explanatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

explanatory', a. Serving, meant, to explain. Hence explanatory'ly adv. [as EXPLAIN, SEE-ORY]

expulsive (or exspulsive), n. & n. Serving to fill out (esp. sentence, metrical line, &c.); (n.) e. the sentence to its meaning by explanation. [F. L. explicus f. ex(piere fill), -IVE]

explicate', v.t. Develop (notion, principle, &c.), whence explication n.; (archaic) explain, whence explicable, explicatory, explanatory, aa. [L. L. explicare plicat- or plic'-fold unfold, see -ATE]


explicit', a. Stated in detail, leaving nothing merely implied; definite; (of persons) outspoken; e. faith, acceptance of doctrine with confidence (esp. ex-plicit faith). Hence explicitly'adv., explicitness n. [F. L. explicare (as EXPLICATE)]

expose', v.t. & i. Expose, bring into disrepute, (theory, fallacy, &c.); (of gas, gunpowder, boiler, &c.) go off with loud noise; cause (thee to) expire (expiere piae = piace clap close off stage)

explod正处于, n. Brilliant achievement. [OF, L. neut. & fem. p.p. as EXPLICATE]

explodes', v.t. Work, turn to account, (mine &c.); utilize (person &c.) for one's own ends. Hence explosively', explosively, explosively', explota'tion, explota'tion, nn. [OF. L. expolitare f. L. ex-plicitare frequent. as prec.]

explored', v.t. Inquire into; examine (wound by touch; examine (country &c.) by going through it. Hence or cogn. exploration, explorateur, nn., explorative, exploratory, aa. [F. L. explorer f. L. ex(plerare subj. = make saw e. place from) + clar (brighten)]

exploit (zhen), n. Going off with loud noise; such noise; outbreak (of anger &c.). [L. L. exploso (as EXPLODE, see -ION)]

explosive (-se), a. & n. Tending to eject something with loud noise; (of consonant sound) produced by explosion of breath, stopped; tend to explode or cause to sound (lit. & fig.; n.). e. agent or material, e. letter. Hence explosively'adv., explosiveness n. [L. L. explosus (as EXPLODE, see -IVE)]

export', v.t. Send out (goods) to another country. Hence or cogn. exportable a., exportation n. [L. L. exportare carry]

exporte', n. Exporter a. (usually pl.) amount exported; exportation; e. duty (paid on a.). [F. L. prec.]

expose (-z), v.t. Leave (person, thing) unprotected (esp. from weather); subject to (risk &c.); (Photog.) subject (plate) to light (time) when out of doors to perish; (esp.) open to the East &c.); exhibit, display; put up for sale; disclose (secret, project, &c.); unmask (villain, villainy). [F. L. exposus, see COMPOSE]

exposure (-z), n. Statement of facts; showing up (of discreditable thing). [F, p.p. as prec.]

exposition, n. Setting forth, description; explanation; communication; exhibition; exhibition of goods &c. [F. L. expositionem (as EXPOSENT, see -ION)]

expositive, a. Descriptive; explanatory. So expositor' n.; expository a. [L. L. expostivus (as prec., see -IV)]

expost'late a. Acting retrospectively, as e. p. f. law. [L. = from what is done (i.e. enacted) afterwards]

expostulate', v.i. Make friendly remonstrance; remonstrate (with person about, for, on). Hence or cogn. expostulation n., expostulatory a. [L. L. expostulare (postulare)]

exposure (-zer), n. Exposing, being exposed, (to air, cold, danger, &c.); abandoning (of child); display, esp. of goods for sale; unmasking of imposture &c.; aspect, as southern e. [URE]

exposed (-ow), v.t. A factor is to be taken (doctrine &c.); explain, interpret, (esp. Scripture. [ME expouen f. L. expresandre (as EXPOSENT)]

express', a. adv., n. (Of likeness) exact; definitely stated, not merely implied; done, made, sent, for special purpose; e. train (fast, stopping at few intermediate stations); e. rifle (from a没了 enfield, esp. with low trajectory); e. bullet (expanding, e. rifle); e. delivery (by special postal messenger); (adv.) with speed, e. messenger or train; (n.) e. train, messenger, rifle. Hence expressly' adv. [F. L. expres', esse (as foll.)]

expresses', v.t. Serve out, juice, air, from out of; omit, excuse; represent by symbols, as (Math.) e. (quantity) in terms of (another); reveal, betoken, (feelings, qualities; put (thought) into words; e. oneself, say what one means (strongly &c. on subject, well, aptly, &c.). Hence expressible'nel. [OF, L. expres'-se (as prec.)]

expression, n. Expressing (in all senses); wording, diction, word, phrase; (Alg.) collection of symbols expressing a quantity; aspect (of face), intonation (of voice), whence expres-
illegible. Hence extortioneer n. [L. extortio (as prec., see -ion)]

extortioneer (-at), a. Using, given to extortion; (of prices &c.) exorbitant. [-ate']

extort, a., adv., n. Additional; larger than its name signifies; exce. frau. lasciv. octavo of subsequent quality, &c. binding; (adv.) more than usual, as e. strong; additionally; e.
special (latest) edition (of evening paper); (n.) e. thing, one for which e. charge is made, as dancing is an e. (Crunk.) run not scored off bat. [prob. for EXTRAORDINARY, perh. i. F]

extraordinary, adj. Extraordinary; situated outside of a thing; 'not coming within its scope'; chiefly in wds f. med. L or mod. (L has only extraordinarius), as: atmospheric, of the space beyond the atmosphere; extraneous, acting outside the universe; extraneous, outside the skull; extraneous, not included in the essence of a thing; extrajudic., 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; -precius, not properly appreciated, outside; -press, lying outside the visible spectrum; -terrestrial, outside the earth or its atmosphere; -territoriality, = EXTRATELLITARY.

extract, n. The tough or viscid matter got by treating a substance with solvents & then evaporating them; preparation containing the active principle of a substance in concentrated form; passage from book &c. [as foll.]

e.xtrac't, v.t. Copy out (passage in book &c.); make extracts from (book &c.); take out by force (teeth, anything firmly fixed); draw (anything firmly fixed); act against person's will; obtain (juices &c.) by suction, pressure, &c.; derive (pleasure &c. from); deduce (principle &c. from). [F. extrait (as prec., see -tion)]

e.xtrac'tion, n. Extracting; lineage (of Indians) (L. f. med. L extractionem (prec., -ion))

extraordinary, a. & n. (Thing of the nature of an extract; e. industries (concerned with obtaining natural productions). [-ive]

extraditable, a. Liable to (of crime) warranting, extradition. [L. f. f. 1. dorseum (F)]

extradition, n. Delivery of fugitive criminal to the proper authorities; obtain the extradition of. [back-formation f. foll.]

extradite, v.t. Extrajudic. warranting, extradition. [F. extraditer, see -ation]

extradite, n. Upper or outer curve of arch. [F. extrados (as back f. L dorso)]

extraneous, a. Of external origin; foreign to (object to which it is attached &c.); not belonging (to matter in hand, class). Hence extra-

extraneous, a. & n. Of the usual course; (of officials &c.) additional, specially employed; envoy, diplomatic minister of second class, ranking next to ambassador; exceptional, surprising; unusually keen; skilled, expert, gifted; extra.

extravagan'ty, adv. Extraordinarily, extra-ordinarily (extraordinary (outside the usual order, -ARY))

extravagance, n. Being extravagant; absurd statement or action. [F. foli., -ANCI]

extraordinary, a. Extraordinary, having the bounds of reason; profuse, wasteful; (of price &c.) exorbitant. Hence extrav-

extravagant, a. & n. Outermost, farthest from centres, situated at (or) end; divided in e. & mean ratio (the whole being to the part as that to the other); utmost; last, as (R.C. Ch.) e. w.unction, anointing by priest of dying 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 or stringent; (of opinions, persons, &c.) going to great lengths, opp. to moderate, whence extremist, extremest, mn.; in the e., extremely; (n.) thing at either end of anything, esp. (pl.) things as remote or as different as possible, as ee. meet; (Logic) subject or predicate in a major or minor term in syllogism; (Math.) first, last, terminus aequiparatus, series; run to an e., go to ee., take an e. course. Hence extremely, adv. extremeness, n. (OF, f. L extremus superl. of extrerus outward extremity, n. Extreme point, very end; (of) ends, hands & feet; extreme adversity, embarrassment, &c., as drenched to e., what can we do in this e?; (usu. pl.) extreme measure(s) [F. Extrêmeité f. L extremitatem (prec., -TY)]

extricate, v.t. Disentangle, release, (person, thing, from confinement, difficulty); (Chem.) separate (e.g. from state of combination. Hence extracite, extricate, extricus, (L. f. extrixare f. tricis (in local suf. -icus beside))

extrinsic, a. Lying outside, not belonging, to; operating from without; not inherent or essential. Hence extrinsically adv. [F. extrinsique f. LLL (adj.) f. L (adv.) extrinsecus (extroutside of + in local suf. -icus beside)]

extrorse, a. (bot.). (Of anthers) turned outwards. [F. f. L extrorsus outward + eversus towards]

extrude, v.t. Thrust out (person, thing, from). Hence extrusion (zhn) n. extrusion (z-e)-s, a. [f. extrude, f. extrude]

exuberant, 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 exuberance, n. [F. exuberance (as prec., see -ance)]

exuberantly, adv. [F. Luxe (southern) fruitful f. uber fertile, cf. uberudder, -ANT]

exuberate, v.t. Abound, overflow; indulge freely in. [as prec., see -ST] exude, v.t. & t. Ooze out, give off (moisture, &c.) like sweat. Hence, cogn. exudation n. exudative, a. [L. f. exude (as prec., see -ation)]

exult, v.t. Rejoice exceedingly (at, in, thing, to find &c.); triumph (over person). Hence or cogn. exultancy, exultation, n. exultantly, adv. [F. Exult (southern) frequent. of saltare saltate (jump)]

exuviae, n. pl. Animal's cast skin, shell, or covering, (recent or fossil, also fig.). Hence exuvial, a. [L. = animal's skin, spoils of enemy, f. e. divest oneself of]

exuviate, v.t. & i. Shed (exuviae, also fig.), slough. Hence exuviation, n. [prec., -ATE] exuvial, a. & r. (of) in pursuance of a vow. [L (as adv. phr.)]

eyas (e-as), n. Young hawk taken from nest
fronting, (f. the music, not quick at moment of trial); present itself to (the problem that faces us); turn (card) f. upwards; (of persons &c.) look (f. about); (Golf) strike (ball) full with middle of club f. in driving from tee; (Mil.) turn in certain direction on one's ground (left, about, f.; also trans., he faces about); used also in connection with FACING; cover (surface) with layer of other material; dress surface of; coat (tea) with colouring matter. [f. prec.]

face, n. Blow in the face; great & sudden difficulty. [FACE + -ER]

face, n. One side of a many-sided body, esp. of a cut gem; one segment of a compound eye. Hence facetted, (shl.) n. Pl. Pleasantry, witticism; (book catalogues) books of humorous or obscene character. [L (facies urbana)]

tious, a. Addicted to or marked by pleasantry, waggish. Hence facetious, v. & adj., facetiousness, n. (facetious f. facies sing. or prec.)

facia, n. Plate over shop-front with occupier's name &c. [var. of FASCI spending, the production of the vb. F. forms, on strict anal. w. L abs., before words] &c., loosely; abortive, colorless, &c., where L would have vbs in -faccare, adj. in -ficus-fig.

facile, a. Easily done or worked; or in -ficari, adv. easily, ready, fluent; of easy temper, gentle, flexible, yielding. [F. f. L facitis (facere do)]

facile princeps, pred. a. Easily first. [L. L. f. L. facitis (facere do)]

facilitate, v.t. Make easy, promote, help forward, (action or result). Hence facilita-

facilitate, n. [L. facitis as prec.]

facilitate, n. Being easy, absence of difficulty, unimposed opportunity (give f. for, of doing); ease or readiness of speech &c., aptitude, dexterity, fluency, plasticity. [L. f. L. facitis f. L. facitis]

facing, n. In vb. senses of FACE 2; esp.: (pl.) cuffs, collar, &c., of soldier's jacket, differently coloured from rest; coating of different material, esp. of stone &c. on wall. [ING 3]

facsimile, n. & v.t. Exact copy, esp. of writing, printing, picture, &c. (reproduced in f., exactly); (vb) make f. of. [L fac simile. of facere make + neut. of similis like]

fact, n. Perpetration of act, occurrence of event, (now only in before, after, the f., confess the f.); thing certainly known to have occurred, not merely said to have occurred, (of a plan, of a speech, of planary clause or phrase, as the f. that fire burns, of my having seen him); thing assumed as basis for inference (his f. are disputable); (sing. without a) the true or existent, reality, (so matter of f., independent of inference; matter of fact, as f. the weather, the f. of the case). [L. f. L. f. neut. of facere do]

faction, n. Self-interested, turbulent, or unscrupulous party, esp. in politics; prevalence of party spirit. Hence or cogn. factional, factious, a., factiously, adv., factiousness, n. [f. L. factionem (facere fact-do, -ION) with facere]

fraction, n. Sup. repr. L f. f. f. f. forming nn. of action related to v. in -FY, prop. only when -f. replaces L facere, F. faire, as in satisfaction, but also used when -f. represents L facere, F. faire; as in petri-faction.
FALCONET (fawk-n?), n. (Hist.) light cannon; species of shrike. [First sense f. It. falconetto dom. of falcon falcon; last f. FALCON + -ET?] (faw'k-n et). [earlier as meaningless refrain in song].

fauldstock (fawd-stok), n. Bishop's armless chair; movable desk for kneeling at; desk for litany to be said from. [It. med. I. falloistium I. OHG faldistul I. F. falistuol < F. faillat to fold, stool].

fallow (fah-low), a. 1. Fallow land. 2. Fallow pig. 3. Fallow deer. 4. Fallow corn. 5. Fallow wine of ancient Campania. [L. (viniun) Falernum Falernian (wine) + -IAN].

fall, v. t. 1. (fell; fallen often conjugated with be, see -ED, & used as adj.). Descend freely (falling star, meteor), drop, (the remark falls flat); lose high position (officials); swoop (vengeance fell); become detached, hang down; sink to lower level (barometer, prices, f.), decline, slope; dissemble into; subside, ebb, abate, show dismay (faces f.), drop (eyes f.); cease to stand (falling sickness, arachia, epilepsy), become prostrate, come to ground. In, be overthrown, perish, (f. prostrate, fall, flat; plans f. to the ground, are abandoned; 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 fell, on one of the seven trumpets; f. into error; houset, tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, aunder), take such a direction (his eye fell upon me, there has been such a decent fall on first syllable, eight, come by chance &c., the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corpse, age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a state (fell into a rage, in love, become &c. &c.); f. (dumb, due); lase, revers, (revenues f. to the Crown); occur, have date, (Easter falls early), find place (what now falls to be described). With prep.: f. a—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) get well out of difficulty; f. to—ing, take to, begin, take, f. to work; f. under, be classed among; f. out of, be excluded, be included in. With adv.: f. astern, (of ship) drop behind; f. away, desert, revolt, apostatize, decay, vanish; f. back, retreat; f. upon, have recourse to; f. behind, lag, f. out, the cow, fall into collision with, quarrel with, attack; f. in, MIL take or cause to take places in line, lot buildings &c.; give way inwards, (of debt &c.) become due, (of land &c.) become available, (of lease) run out; f. in, happen to meet, accede to (views), agree with (person), coincide with, humour; f. off, withdraw, decrease, degenerate, (fall in, be off) n.; (stock) answer helm, (of subjects) revolt; f. on, join battle, begin feeding; f. out, quarrel, come to pass, result well &c. (MIL leave the ranks; f. out, of, give up (habit &c.); f. short, become insufficient, (of missile) not go far enough; f. short, of fall to obtain; f. through, miscarry, fall; f. within, (of light or dark), (of sun, moon, light or dark), (of light or dark), (of sun, moon). [O.E. feallan cf. G fallen; also L. fallere deceive] (fawl'er). (f.)

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false (fawls), a. & v. t. Erroneous, wrong, incorrect, (f. idea, verdict; f. concord, breach of agreement rules in grammar; f. quantity, incorrect length of vowel in verse or pronunciation; f. note in music; f. drawing; f. imprisonment, illegal; f. weights &c.; f. pride, shame, disgrace; f. position, right position, one that forces person to act against his principles; f. step, stumble, transgression; f. start, wrong start in racing); lying, deceitful, treacherous, unfaithful to; deceptive (f. mirror, medium); spurious, sham, artificial, (f. coin, god, prophet, hair, teeth; f. colours, flag one has no right to; f. & fig.; f. bottom, horizontal part in vessel; f. KEEL); hence or cogn. f. lievably (adv.), f. liefulness, n. (Adv.) play person f., cheat, betray. [O.E. fals & L. falsus p.p. of faliere deceive].

falsehood, n. Falsity: something untrue, contrariety to fact; lying, lie(s). [HOOD]

falsehood (fawls-theod), n. Forced shrill voice above one's natural range (in, a. a. tone, &c., often of sham indication). [It.: dim. of false FALSE. falsity (fawlti), n. V. Fraudulently alter (documents, seals); misrepresent, misrepresent; disappoint (hope, fear &c.). So falsification n. [f. falsifier I. L. falsificare (false, -FY)].

falter (fawltar), v. t. & t. Stumble, stagger, go unsteadily; stammer, speak hesitatingly, (f. out, utter, say, thus); waver, lose courage, flinch. Hence fa-ttering, (adv.).

fame, n. Public report, rumour; reputation (house of ill f., bawdy-house); good reputation; renown, celebrity. [F. f. fama = Gk pheme (fa—speak)].

famed, v. t. (famed) be currently reported as, be true, even, (p.p. famous, much spoken of, (for value &c.). [f. OF famer (prec.)].

familiar (yar), a. & n. Of one's family (archaic for family attrib.); intimate (with), in close friendship (f. spirit, or f. as n., demon attending & obeying witch &c.); closely acquainted with, well acquainted with, well-known, not a mere visitor, (to); common, current, usual; unceremonious, free, over-free. [N.]: (R.C. Ch.) person rendering certain services in Pope's or bishop's household; intimate friend or associate; f. spirit. Hence familarly adv., (f. OF familiar l. familiatris (family, -AR) familiarly, familiarly, familiarly; close intimacy with person or some subject; unceremoniousness, treating of inferiors or superiors as equals, (f. breeds contempt). [f. F famârité l. familiatatem (prec., -TY)].

familiarize (fa-miláriz), v. t. Make (thing) well
prudent, (of vision) seeing distant things more clearly than near ones. (N.) a distance (do you come from f.?) ; large amount (by f., with comp. & superl., prefer, surpass & c.). [OE feor] LOfeor, fer- f. Aryan per-cf. Gk perdon beyond.

far, a. (farther, -est, further, -est). Distant, remote, remote point, or place (I'll see you f. or further first); in addition also, besides, moreover, (now usu. further). (AdJ.) more extended, additional, more; more distant or advanced, whence furthermost a. (Vb. rare) = further. [var. of further; both formed as comp. of far out, with tendency to restrict f. to lit. & further to sec.]

farthest (furtherest) -th., a. & adv. Most distant (at the, at f., at the greatest distance, at latest, at most); (adv.) to or at the greatest distance. [var. now more usu. of furtherest]

faring (faring), n. Quarter of a penny; least possible amount (doesn't matter a f.). [OE feorthing (forthWA fourth, -ing)]

faringale, n. (hist.). Hooped petticoat. [f. O.fardagale f. Sp. ado (verdugo rod, -ADO)]

fascias, n. pl. (Rom. hist.). Bundle of rods with axe in the middle carried by lictor before the magistrates, ensigns of authority. [l. (pl. of fascis bundle)]

fascia (fashia), n. (Arch.) long flat surface of wood or stone; (Anat.) thin sheet of fibrous tissue; stripe, band, fillet, belt. [l]

fasciate (fashiat), a. (Bot.; of contiguous parts) compressed, growing into one (so fation, etc.). [fascia (f.); stam.]

fasciation (fashia-tion), n. [f. obs. fasciate f. fascias (pre-c.).] -ATE

fascicle, -icule, -iculus, (fashelt), n. (Bot. & c.) bunch, bundle, whence fascicled, f. circular, f. cululate, -ated, aa., fasiculation n.; one part of book published by installments. [f. l. fascia (bundle)]

fascinate, v.t. Deprive (victim) of power of escape or resistance by one's look or presence (esp. of serpents); attract irresistibly, enchant, charm, whence fascinating, -ated, f. -at ing, t. adv. Hence or cogn. fascination, fascination, etc. (esp. = opera-hood), nn. [f. l. fascinare (fascinum spell), -ATE]

fascine (fashin), n. Long faggot used for engineering purposes & esp. in war for filling trenches, making batteries, &c.; f. prevailing, historic lake dwelling supported by cross layers of sticks sunk below surface. [f. l. fascina (hedge bun. by owner under esp. estate containing other f.); also f.-house dwelling-place attached to f.; place where children are farmed (see foll.); f.-stead, f. with buildings on it; f.-yard, enclosure attached to f.-house. [f. f. ferm & f. med. l. firma fixed payment (firmare fix f. VIII)]]

farming, 1. n. [f. prec.]

Farmers' Card Game. [f. Pharaoh]

farouche (fah-osh), a. Sullen, shy. [f]

farrago (ah-ah), a. Sullen, hotchpotch.

fear, n. [L genit. -nis, = mixed fodder (far corn)]

fearer, n. Shoemaking; horse-doctor.

fearful, a. In charge of cavalry regiment's horses. Hence fearfully (f.) n. [f. OF ferrier f. L ferrarius f. ferrum iron. -Ers, -er]

fearless, a. & v.t. & l. Giving birth to, litter of, pigs (at one f.); (vb) produce (pigs), produce pigs. [vb n. OE feorh f. OTeut. ferhors cf. L porcus]

fear, n., & v.t. (Indecl.) Emission, emit, wind from the anus. [Aryan, cf. Gk perdomai]

fast, a. (farther, -est, further, -est). Distant, remote, remote point, or place (I'll see you f. or further first); in addition also, besides, moreover, (now usu. further). (AdJ.) more extended, additional, more; more distant or advanced, whence f. th. and furtherest (furtherest) -th., a. & adv. Most distant (at the, at f., at the greatest distance, at latest, at most); (adv.) to or at the greatest distance. [var. now more usu. of furtherest]

fastening (fastening), n. Quarter of a penny; least possible amount (doesn't matter a f.). [OE f.thing (forthA fouth, -ing)]

fasteningale, n. (hist.). Hooped petticoat. [f. O. ver dużałé f. Sp. Ado (verdugo rod, -ADO)]

fasten, v.t. & l. Bundle of rods with axe in the middle carried by lictor before the magistrates, ensigns of authority. [l. (pl. of fascis bundle)]

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without food. [com.-Teut.; OE festan cf. Goth. fastan = orig. keep, observe, f. OTeut. fastada] fast\*n. The act of fasting (prec.); season of fasting, season of abstinence; a fast; fast and furious, going without food (break one's fast, break fast; v.). [prob. f. ON fasta f. OTeut. as prec.]

fast\*n, a. Firmly fixed or attached (stake f. in the ground); friend or friendliness, steadiness, close, ship f. aground; asleep f. a prisoner; v. colour, make up, wash out, make fast; play f. loose, ignore obligations, be unreliable; door f. locked &c; take f. hold of, tight; f. with gout, confined; rapid, quick-moving, producing quick motion, f. train; f. cricket-ground, rackets-court, billiard-table, on which ball bounds smartly; f. in s. f. make fast in s. in military language, dissipated, see foll.). Hence fast\*thist (2) n. [com.-Teut.; OE fest cogn. w. Goth. fastan] fast\*ad. v. e.g. s. (OE fastan.) Firmly, fixedly, tightly, securely, (stand, sit, stick, f.; bind, f. and lock up what you would not lose; eyes f. shut, shut tight as a bolt &c.); fast (catch archaic) close beside, by, upon, &c.; quickly, in quick succession; live f., live in a dissipated way, expend much energy in short time. [OE fast (prec.)]

fasten\*n.-sn, v. & i. Make fast, attach, fix; secure by some tie or bond; (to, upon, on adv. or prep. or abs. prep. or abs. prep.); (f. parcel, garment, door, &c., or string, boll, &c.; off thread &c.); secure with knot or otherwise, whence fastening (4) n. (-sn, v.); direct, look, thoughts, &c, keenly (upon); fix (nickname, imputation, &c.) upon; f. quarrel upon, pick quarrel with; become fast (door will not f. upon), lay hold of, single out for attack, seize upon (pretext). Hence fast\*thist (2) n. [OE fasthizian c.f. G festen (FAST\*N, -EN\*N)]

first\*n. pl. Chronological register of events, annals. [L. = calendar]

fastidious\*a. Easily disgusted, squamish, hard to please. Hence fastidiously\*adv. 2nd

fastidious\*n. [L. fastidiosus (fastidium loathing, -ose)]]

fastness\*n. In adj. senses (FAST\*N); also, stronghold, fortress. [-NESS]

fasten\*v. a. (to, upon, on adv. or prep. or abs. prep. or abs. prep.); (f. parcel, garment, door, &c., or string, boll, &c.; off thread &c.); secure with knot or otherwise, whence fastening (4) n. (-sn, v.); direct, look, thoughts, &c, keenly (upon); fix (nickname, imputation, &c.) upon; f. quarrel upon, pick quarrel with; become fast (door will not f. upon), lay hold of, single out for attack, seize upon (pretext). Hence fast\*thist (2) n. [OE fasthizian c.f. G festen (FAST\*N, -EN\*N)]

fat\*n. In adj. senses (FAST\*N); also, stronghold, fortress. [-NESS]

fat\*a. v. fatten; fatted calf, up for slaughter; fatted, f. fed, plump, (cut up, leave much money), corpulent, thick, substantial, (esp. of printing-type); greasy, oily, unctuous, (cut if f., make a display); (of coal) bituminous, (of clay &c.) sticky; fertile, rich, yielding abundantly, (f. lands, benediction, job); slow-witted, indolent, (f.-head, nolt; f.-in, stolid); f.-pates, corpulent person; f.-gen, kinds of goose-foot; hence fast\*thist (2) a. fastness (n. (N.) the f. part of anything (live on the f. of the land, have the best of everything); oily substance composing f. parts of animal bodies (the f. is in the fire); there will be an explosion; (fig.) part of a role that enables actor to show off; (Chem.) organic compound of glycerin with acid; hence f.lassless a. (Vb) fatten; kill the fatted calf for, receive (returned prodigal) with joy. [OE fattan] cf. Du. zee f. OTeut. fastido- p.p. of fatten (fatten adj. fat).] fast\*n. a. Like fate, inevitable, necessary; of, appointed by, destiny (f. sister, the Fates; f. thread, allotted length of life; f. shears, death); fateful, important, decisive; destructive, ruinous, ending in death, (to); deadly, sure to kill; (by) much more [adv.]. Hence fast\*al\*adv. [L. fatale (FATE -AL)]

fatem\*n. Belief that all events are pre-determined by arbitrary decree; submission to all that happens as inevitable. So fast\*thall\*n. & a., fata\*istic\*a., fata\*istically\*adv. [18N]

fatt\*n. Subject to supremacy of fate; predestined liability to disaster; fatal influence; misfortune, calamity; death by accident, in war, &c. [L. fatiditia l. L. fatiditatem
defat\*n. A. Inclined to fatalism; subject to government by fate. [-IZ]

fate\*n. S. Morgana\*s (fah, sah) n. Kind of mirage seen esp. in strait of Messina. [It. Fata FAY, Morgana female name]

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FEELING

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 by light, color, sound, etc.

feeling, n. In vbl senses; esp.: sensitive; sympathetic; showing emotion; heart-felt (a f. of pleasure). Hence feelingly adj. adv. [-ING]-ly

feet. See FOOT.

feign (fân), v.t. & i. Invent (excuse, story, account), forge (document), represent in a false light, pretend, (f. that one is mad, oneself mad, madness); practise simulation. [f. OF feindre l. F linguer]

feint

1 (fein), n. & v.i. Sham attack (blow, cut, thrust, or military assault) to divert attention or deceive opponent; pretence (make a f. of doing); (vb) make (f. at, upon, against). [f. F feindre n. (feindre Feign)]

feint, n. & adv. F. lines, ruled f., = FAINT. [old spelling often kept in this use]

feɪld, n. Kinds of crystalline white or flesh-red mineral. So f. (op.: Thaï.) a. [f. G Felde f. field, spatial] (esp.) spatial; spelling feils, commoner but incorrect, due to false deriv. f. G Feils rock

felicide, n. Cat-killing. [f. L felices cat + -IDE]

felicific, a. (eth.) Tending to happiness. [f. L felicitas felicity, -ATI]

felicitate, v.t. Make happy (rare); congratulate (usu., on), whence (usu., pl.) felici-

felićis, a. Blissful (rare); of expression, quotation, civilities, or person in these con-

fections) strikingly apt, pleasantly ingenious. Hence felicitously adv. (fol.) f. felicity, n. Being happy, intense happiness; a blessing; fortunate trait; happy faculty in ex-

pression, approbation; well-chosen phrase. [f. OF felicité f. Felicitatem (felix happy, -ATY)]

fid, n. One of the Fidelae or cat-tribe. [f. L. Feles cat, -ID]

field, n. Of cats; catlike (f. amenities, varied spirit, women's innocent-seeming thursts), whence fællinity n.; (n.) = prec. [f. L felinus (prec., -INE)]

fell, n. Animal's hide or skin with the hair (also transf. of human skin); thick or matted hair or wool, fleece, (f. of hair, unempt hair of) Felt, cogn. w. Gk pelia, L pelis; also W. PELME

fell, n. Mountain (in names, as Sco. F.); stretch of N.-English moorland. [f. ON fjall perh. cogn. w. G. Jets rock]

fell, a. (poet.) Fierce, ruthless, terrible, de-

structive. [f. f. f. pop. i. fell FELON]

feil, i. v.t. & n. Strike (person, animal) down by blow or cut; cut down (tree; n.; amount of timber cut); stitch down (projection of seam). [causative of FALL]-ly, cf. G fallen

Fell. See FALF.

fellah, n. (pl. felaheen, fellahah). Egyptian peasant.

felloc, felley, (usu. spelt -oe & pronounced -i), n. Outer circle (or one piece of it) of wheel, attached by spokes. [OE felg, cf. G felge]

fellow, n. One associated with another, comrade, (usu. in pl., as separated from his f.); (as) comrade, (as) fellow, (as) fel led; 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.; co- opted 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 various learned Societies; man, boy, (poor f. l. my dear or good f., old f.; a f., sometimes-one; l, as a f. can't work all day long; the f., con-


FEMININE

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(footnote continued)
Feminity, n. = femininity (prec.) [f. of feminine (L feminina, -ine).]

feminizer, v.t. & i. Make or become feminine. [f. feminine + lat.] Feminized, adj., t. 3. n. [f. feminine + -ized].

femelle, n. [pl. femelles]. 1. Female. 2. Female horse. 3. French female.

femme de chambre (F.), n. Lady's maid; chambermaid.

fémur, n. (pl. -s, femora). Thigh-bone; corresponding part of insect. See femoral.

fen, n. Low marshy or flooded tract of land (the fen, low-lying districts). Fenman, adj., n. Low-lying. fenland, n. inhabitant of fen. f eny, n. Use in jumping ditches. fen-race, officer in charge of f. lands; fen-runners, kind of skates. Hence feminine, adj., n. [cf. Du. veen, Ge. fenne]

fent, fents. See fain.

fence, n. 1. Art of fencing, use of the sword, (master of f., skilled swordsman, often fig. = good debater); (archaic) bulwark; hedge, wall, railing, &c., keeping out intruders from field &c. (unk f., placed among bottom of ditch; sit on the f., remain neutral in contest, not take sides); turn on varying side of f., join winner; put horse at f.; guard, guide, gauge, in various machines; receiver, receiving-house, of stolen goods; f-month, f-season, f-time, close time for game or fish. [for defense]

fence, vi. & t. Practise sword-play, use the sword scientifically, f. with questions or questions, parry, evade an availing; screen, shield, protect f. against); repel, keep off or out; surround (as with) f. enclose, fortify, (fenced cities in O.T.; often about, in, round, up); (of horses) leap f.; steal in good stolen goods. Hence fencible, adj. [f. & 2. n.]

fence, n. 1. Closed; (poet) unfortified, defended. [Fence + less]

femal, adj., n. (hist.) Soldier liable only for defensive service at home. [for defendable]

fencing, n. In vbi senses; also: railing; fences; material for fences. f.-only, f.-ken, f.-stores, store of stolen goods. [-ing]

fencer, n. Thing used to keep something off, prevent collision, &c., guard, esp. metal frame for to keep coals from rolling into room; f.-stool, long footstool before f. Hence feminine, adj., n. [-ing]

fenestellae, n. (archit.) Niche in wall S. of altar holding piscina & often credence. [L. dim. of fenestra window]

fenestrate, a. (bot., zool). With small window-like perforations. [L fenestratum (prec.), -ation]

fenestration, n. (Arch.) Arrangement of windows in a building: (Bot. & Zool.) being fenestrate. [prec., -ation]

Féminian, n. & a. One of a league among the Irish in U.S. for promoting revolution & overthrowing English government in Ireland; hence f. of P. or Fenianism. [f. Ol. fenon name of ancient Irish people confused w. fenn way of legendary kings]

fenks, n. Pl. Fibrous parts of whale's blubber, refuse of blubber when melted.

fenuei, n. Yellow-flowered fragrant umbelliferous perennial, E. fluegl. L. fenugreek (faenum hay, Gualeus Greek)

feoff, See vief.

feoffee (f.), n. Person to whom freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment; f., in or of trust, trustee invested with such estate. [f. AF. féofo p.p. of féofer (FEE), see -ee]

feoffment (f. f.), n. Particular mode of conveying freehold estate. [as prec., -ment]

feoffor, -er, (f.), n. One who makes feoffment to another. [as feoffee, -er]

femoral, a. Native, adj. (prod. or placed after noun). Not domesticated living in a wild state, (hare is, the hare is, f. n., animals f. n.). [L = of a wild nature]

féril, a. Wild, untamed, uncultivated; brutal. [f. L. ferus wild beast + -al]

férétry, n. Shrine for saint's relics, tomb; holy chapel in which shrines were deposited. [M.E. fere t. L. feretrum t. Gk. pheration (phersen bear), assim. to -ory]

féral, a. (ecl.) (Of day) ordinary, not appointed for festival or fast (f. service &c., for use on f. day). [f. F. feral t. L. ferialis (feria holiday + -al)]

férine, n. = FÉRAL. [L ferinus (feria wild beast, -ine)]

Férignée (finggi), n. (Indian term for European, esp. Indian-born Portuguese. [corrupt. of Franki]

férment, v. i. & t. Leaven, fermenting-agent; fermenting, fermentation; agitating, excitement, tumult. [f. L. fermentum (férére boll, -ment)]

férment, v. i. & t. Suffer subject to, fermentation; (make) effervescence; excite, stir up, foment. Hence fermentable, a. [f. & t. ferment t. L. 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)]

fénora, n. One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants with feathery fronds (also collect, go through heath & f.; -owl, Nightjar. Hence FERNLESS, FERNY, a., aa., FERN-ERY (n.) [OE. fearn cf. G. farn cogn. W. Skr. parna wing, feather, leaf]

ferocious, a. Fierce, savage, cruel. Hence ferociously, adv. [f. L. ferocious (Férocité t. L. ferocitatem (prec.), -ty)]

ferocious, a. Ferocious character or act. [f. L. ferocité t. L. ferociatem (prec.), -ty]


féróx, n. Great lake trout. [L name Salmo ferox fierce salmon]

ferrate, n. A salt of ferric acid. [f. L. fér- rum iron + -ate (9)]

ferrous, a. Of, containing, iron. [f. L. ferrus (prec.) + -ous]

férret, n. Half-tamed variety of pole-cat kept for driving rabbits from burrows, killing rats, &c.; reader, detective. Hence ferrety a. [f. OF. feret dim. of furer t. L. furuson (prec.) -rober (prec.)]

férret, v. i. & t. Hunt with f. (go ferreting); clear out (holes, ground), take or drive away (rabbits &c., with f. (about, away, out, &c.); rummage, search about, (for); search out (secrets, criminals, &c.). [L. prec.]

férret, n. Stout cotton or silk tape. [f. L. férretio flosse pl. of férretic dim. of férore t. L. férore-arias flower]

ferril, comb. form used to indicate presence of iron in the ferric state (cf. ferro-). [f. L. férrem iron]

ferrage (ši), n. Conveyance by, charge for using, ferry, [-age]

ferric, a. Of iron; (Chem.) containing iron
in its highest combining-power (cf. FERROUS).

FeRROUS, n. Iron-yielding. (as prec. +FeRRous).

FeRRO-MAGNETIC, a. Magnetic as opp. to diamagnetic. [prec. FeRRo-].

FeRRO-SUPHALUM, n. Positive photograph taken on thin iron plate; this process. [FeRRO- TYPE].

FeRROUS, a. (chem.). Containing iron as a divalent (cf. FERRIC). [as FeRRO- + OUS].

FeRROUSINUS (-so-), a. Of, containing, iron-

FeRROUS (iron) or iron as a chemical constituent; rusted.

FeRROUS-INOXIDE, n. (comp.). [L ferrugo- pinis rust (ferrum iron) + OUS].

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FeRROUS, a. (chem.). Containing iron as a divalent (cf. FERRIC). [as FeRRO- + OUS].

FeRROUSINUS (-so-), a. Of, containing, iron-

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florify (flor-i-fi), a. Consisting of, flowering with, fire; (of arrows &c.) fire-bearing; looking like fire through patriotic ardor; not as fire; acting like fire, inflaming, etc.; eager, pugnacious, spirited, irritable, (of horse) mottlesome; (of gas, mine, &c.) inflammable, liable to explosions; f. cross. Hence

florific adv.; floriness n. [F florifere, to thrive, F florire in military usage (Vb); play the f.; play (air &c.) on the f.; hence floriferous adj.; f. f. Fig eife (F), O.H.G. Fig eifer, O.P. eife (G eife) pipe (F fife to fan to pipe)]

florilegium (flor-i-lej-i-um), n. (naut.) Round mainmast or main top, playing-pins. [perh. F fise, because fifer sat on it while anchoring, etc.]

florizel (flor-i-zel), a. & n. One more than fourteen, 15, XV (Rugby football) side of 15 players; the F., Jacobite rising of 1715. Hence florizelian adj.

florizell (flor-i-zell), a. & n. [OE fifteene, -fivetyn, fivese, fivenun, sath, th on annul of.]

florizently, adv. In the fifth place (in enumerations). [L flavus]

flotant, a. & n. Five times ten, 50, L (f-one, -seven, &c.); f. first, -third, &c.); large indeterminate number, (have f. things to tell you); hence

flotant adj. & adv.; flotant n. & (N.) set of f. persons or things (hid them by a f.); in a f. case; the f., years between 50 & 50 in life or century. OE fytig cf. G fünfzig [fivesy]

flote, n. (Broad-leaved tree, usu. f. tree, bearing) soft pear-shaped many-seeded fruit, eaten fresh (green f.) or dried (esp. Turkey or Smyrna f.); pulsed f., superior hard-picked Turkey f.; usually one f. a day; a f. thing of no value (does care a f. for, also a f. for —, as excl.); f. leaf, device for concealing what is indecorous (Gen. lii. 7); f. wort, brown-flowered herb. [F fuyre cf. pop. L ferox f. feces]


flotilla (flot-i-lah), v.l. & t. (fought, pr. fawt). Contend in battle or single combat (against, with, for, by) a half or persons to some thing (cause, suit at law, quarrel) by floating, contend over (question), win one's way by fighting; contend with in battle or duel, or with the fists; set on (cocks, dogs) to f. (fighting-cock 1); manœuvre (troops, ship) in battle; f. of g., gale, ship in battle: f. of g. in a gale, others by fighting; f. shy of, keep aloof from (person, undertaking, &c.). Hence

flotilla n. [com-WG; OE fletan, cf. G schleiten]

flotilla (flot-i-lah), n. Act of fighting (give, make a f.); violent in f.; battle, combat, esp. pulpitical or unpremeditated, between two or more persons or animals, or between things (cause, suit at law, quarrel) by floating, contend over (question), win one's way by fighting; contend with in battle or duel, or with the fists; set on (cocks, dogs) to f. (fighting-cock 1); manœuvre (troops, ship) in battle; f. of g., gale, ship in battle: f. of g. in a gale, others by fighting; f. shy of, keep aloof from (person, undertaking, &c.). Hence

flotilla n. [com-WG; OE fletan, cf. G schleiten]
ground head; band, bandage; thin narrow strip of anything; (pl.) animal’s loin; fleshy, detachable plaits; flesh, lean or rib. Vb. (with or without a) loin 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 mouldings, small sand between flutes of column; (Herald.) horizontal stripe. (Vb) feed with fish; find capital for; engage in financial operations. [OF (finer settle debt &c.); hence] financial (shh.) a. Of revenue or money matters; managing public affairs; capital. (F. financer, -eri) financier (shh.) n. One skilled in levying & managing public affairs; financier. (F. financier, -eri) financial (shh.) -st, v.t. & i. Conduct financial operations (usu. contempl.), (U.S.) cheat, swindle, (V. fish away; f. one out of). [f. prec.] financial (shh.) n. Kind of bird (usu. with distinctive epithet or prefix, as mountain, bull). [OE fisc cf. G Jank] find, v.t. (found), & n. Come across, fall in with, light upon, (was found dead; see f. St John saying; administer the law as you shall; to be a treasurer, & c.) induce, [f. favor, mercy, one’s account in; f. one’s way of paying; the use of them, develop one’s powers); recognize as present, acknowledge or discover to be so &c.; (If. no sense in it, the terms reasonable; how do you f. yourself?); discover by trial to be or do (or that) or to (has been found wanting; finds rest agreeable; is found to pay; I find it pays, pays, or to pay, or that it pays; f. it impossible, necessary, to —; discover by search; discover (game), discover game, discover in hunting; f. oneself; discover one’s vocation; succeed in obtaining (money, ball, sureties; can’t f. time to read; found courage to —; could f. it in my heart to —; am inclined; f. expression, place, vent); come home to, reach the conscience of; ascertain by study or calculation or inquiry (f. one’s way to, contrive to reach, arrive at); (Law) determine & declare (ill, i.e. the offense, murder; certain guilty &c.; find true); whence finding (shh.) n.; supply, to provide, furnish, (they found him in clothes; hotel does not f. tea; all found, with all necessaries provided, of servants’ wages; f. oneself, provide for one’s own needs; f. out, discover device, solve, detect in offence; hence findable (shh.) n. (f. finding of a fox; discovery of a treasure, minerals &c.); sure f. place where something (esp. fox) is sure to be found. [com. Teut.; OE fand cn. Du. vinden, G finden; perh. cogn. w. L petere seek] finder, n. In vti sense, esp. small telescope attached to large one to find object; contrive for some purpose of photographic &c. instrument. [F. find, -eri] finde de siècle (F.) a. Characteristic of end of nineteenth century, advanced, modern. find, f. & v.t. & t. (End now only in f.; to sum up, finally, in short); sum of money paid by in-coming tenant in consideration of small sum of money paid by landlord; (Vb) pay consideration for privilege or appointment; punish by a f. whence findable a. [ME & OF find settlement of dispute f. f. find end] find, v.t., adv., & v.t. & t. Of high quality; clearly; true, refined, (of gold or silver containing 95% or more pure metal); of high quality; of the finest quality; of the 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 lines); sharp;
FINERY 306 FIRE

pen, narrow-pointed. (Athlet.) reduced to perfect condition; capable of delicate perception or discrimination, perceptible only with difficulty (a: distinction); excellent, of striking merit, rare, fine, fine, fortunate, of good effect, (had f. sport; has been a f. thing for him; often iron, as a friend you have I been); well conceived or expressed; of handsome appearance or size, dignified, (f. potatoes; a man of f. presence); bright, cloudless, free from rain, (f. sky); fine, r. f. fortune, reviewed, of one of these f. days, some day, in the prophecy; ornate, showy, smart; fastidious, dainty, affecting refinement, (of speech or writing) affectedly ornate; complimentary, euphemistic. (say f. things about person, call things by f. names, f. arts, those appearing to some of beauty, as poetry, music, &c., part of architecture; f. draw, sew together (two pieces of cloth, rent, garment) so that the join is imperceptible; f. drawn, subtle, extremely thin, (Athlet.) trained down in weight; f. gentleman, lady, person of fashion, person who thinks himself above the crowd; f. eye; f. earring; (of theories &c.) excessively subtle, unpractical; hence fl'ish 1 (a) a, fl'iness 2 adv., fl'iness n. (N.) f. weather (in rain or f.). (Adv.) finely (talk f.). (Vb) make (beer) clear (often down); (of liquid) become clear: f. away, down, off, away, clear; f. finer, clear, fine, coarse; (make) dwindle, taper; f. F. fine. f. Rom. find prob. back-formation f. finito FINISHED.

finery 1, n. Smartness, stylishness (rare); showy dress or decoration. [prec. adj., -ery] FINERY 2, n. Hearth where cast iron is made malleable or steel made from pig-iron. [F (-ier)] finder, finder n. Rom. fine. finder n. (fine end). easy.

finesse, n., & v.i. & t. Delicate manipulation, subtle discrimination; artfulness, cunning strategy; (Whist) attempt to take trick by inferior card, with higher one in reserve. (Vb) use f. to wheel into trick away, manage by f.; (Whist) make a f. play (card) by way of f. [F (Rom. fino PINE 2, -iness)]

finger (ngg), n., & v.i. One of five terminal members of hand (thumb, & index, middle, ring, & little, &c.), or four excluding thumb (usu. now numbered thus, but cf. four & f. & c., i.e. ring, &c.), or sometimes five (as in English &c.). God: more wit in his little f. than in your whole body; lay, put, a. upon, touch however slightly; lay, put, one's f. on all part or cause of evil, point with precision to; look through one's f. at, pretend not to see; stir a. make the monster's f., point a finger at a little (f.), cajole him; my f. itch, I long am impatient, to do; his f. are all thumbs, he is clumsy; with a wet f., with ease; burn one's f.; have a f. in the pie, take part in a matter; let slip through one's f., lose hold of; have at dinner, be served on, or e. c., be versed in, know familiarly; to the finger, can be picked out by the eye; that holds f.; f. -like object, esp. such part of a fruit &c., & in various machines; f. -alphabet, f. -language, conventional signs for marking with the leaf; f. -bowl, glass, for ringing ff. after dessert; f. -like kind of spleen word; f. -fish, starfish, bastard starfish; f. -pole, a piece of pointed wood, stick, or pole, used at f. marks; f. -post, giving directions at parting of roads; f. -print, impression of person's f., used for identifying criminals &c.; f. -stall, cover of leather or rubber to protect f. in dissections &c.; or when wounded; hence fingerless, (-f. -ing). f. -hand, poor f. hand, through the f.; take (brises &c.); play upon (instrument) with the f., play (passage) with f., used in particular way, mark (music) with signs showing which f. are to be used, whence f. -flinging: -[ing] 1 n. [com.-Teut. & OE. Offris, Sw., Da., finger; perh. cogn. w. FIVE]

fingerprinting, fl'inking, fl'inking, a. = prec. [etym. dub.; cf. MDa. fl'inkens accurately, neatly]

flina, n. (no pl.) (At end of book) the end; end of anything, esp. of life. [L]

finish, vi. & i. & n. Bring to an end, come to an end of, (f. off, provide with an ending), complete; consume, get through the whole or remainder of (food, book); kill, dispatch, overcome completely; perfect, put final or finishing touches to, (fished manners, gentleman, &c.; also with off, wp); complete education, training, course, leave off, end in something or by doing. (N.) last stage, termination, esp. of a fox-hunt (be in at the f. often fig.); fight to a f., till one party is completely worsted; what serves to give completeness; accomplished or completed state. [F. OF f. finir, to finish] finisher, n. In vbl senses; esp. workman or machine doing last operation in manufacture; discomfiting thing, crushing blow, &c. [-Er 1]

finite, a. Bounded, limited, not infinite; (Gram.) limited by number and person, not infinitive. Hence finiteness n. [F. L finitus n. of f. finir, to finish]

Fin(a), n. One of N.-Eastern European people who call themselves Suomi. [OE Finnas pl., etym. dub.]

finnan, n. (Also f. -haddock) haddock cured with smoke of green wood, turf, or peat. [perh. f. river Findhorn] finner, n. Kinds of whale, esp. roqual, having dorsal fin. [-Er 1]

Finnic, a. Of the group of peoples allied to the Finns; Finnish. [ic]

Finnish, a. & n. (Language of the Finns; F. finn, finn) finnish, a. & n. (Language of the Finns; F. finn, finn)

finny, a. Having fins; like a fin; of, teeming with, fish. [FIN + y]

fird, f ord, (f oird), (f. ord) N. Long narrow arm of sea between high cliffs as in Norway. [Norw.]


fire, n. Active principle operative in combustion, flame, incandescence, (left f. kindling); fire, either marks by friction or blow; or 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., &c.; inflammation of the eye; burning the f., fire bug, nettle, burning, (fire), call for aid at a f.; pour oil on f., add to excitement while deprecating it; go through f. & water, face all perils; Greek, combustible incitation for obstructing one's ships &c.; inflammation, glow. (St. Empph., f. &c), burning heat, fever. (St. Anthony's f., erysipelas)

vehement emotion, fervour, spirit, lively imagination, vivacity, poetic inspiration; firing of
guns (open, cease, f.; running f., successive shots from line of troops &c., esp. fig. of criticism, objections, &c.; between two f., shot at from two directions; line of f., path of bullet about to be shot; under, f., being shot at; hang, miss, f.;) f.-alarm, automatic arrangement for giving warning of military movements, as by sound of gun, pistol, &c.; f.-bark, Sumatran pheasant; f.-ball, large meteor, globular lightning, (Mll) ball filled with combustibles; f.-balloon, made buoyant by heat of combustible burning at its mouth; f.-bird, kind of bee-eater; f.-blast, disease (severe) of housefly, (rare) of other flies; f.-box, fuel-chamber of steam-boiler; f.-brand, piece of burning wood, person or thing kindling strife; f.-brick, proof against f., used in grates; f.-brigade, organized body of men &c.; f.-cross, fiery cross; f.-damp, miner's name for carburetted hydrogen, explosive when mixed in certain proportion with air; f.-dog, andiron; f.-eater, juggler who eats fire, great fighter, duellist; f.-engine, machine for throwing water to extinguish f.; f.-escape, apparatus for saving people in burning house; f.-eyed (poet.), with glowing eyes; f.-fair, a fish, the short-headed, white, winged, andULLET small phosphorescent light; f.-guard, wire frame or grating to keep children, coals from falling into f.; f.-hose, hose-pipe for extinguishing f.; f.-insurance, against losses by f.; f.-iron, lons, poker, & shovel; f.-light, light from f.-place; f.-lighter, prepared kindling-fuel; f.-load, full load of gun, musket; priming ignited by sparks; f.-man, tender of furnace or steam-engine f., man employed to extinguish f.; f.-new (archaic) = brand-new; f.-office, insuring against f.; f.-pan, brazier; f.-place, grate or hearth for room-f.; f.-pugy (abbr. F. P.), compartment in water-main for f.-hose; f.-policies, insurance office's certificate guaranteeing compensation in case of f.; f.-raising, arson; f.-screen, to keep off heat of f.; f.-ship, freighted with combustibles and sent adrift to ignite enemy's ships &c.; fireside, space round f.-place, home life; f.-side, kind that fois, usual for war, stoker, &c.; f.-source, building without proper exits in case of f.; f.-water, ardent spirits; f.-wood, wood prepared for fuel; firework, kinds of apparatus giving spectacular effects by use of combustibles &c., squib, rocket, &c.; f.-worship, treatment of f. &c. in all respects due to the Christ (in wealth, &c.); (com-WG; OE fir cf. G feufer; also Gk pur) fire 1, v.t. & i. Set f. to with intention of destroying; kindle (explosives); (of explosives, mines) catch f.; become heated or excited (f. up, show sudden anger); reden (f. & i); bake (pottery, bricks), cure (tea, tobacco) by artificial heat (Farrar); cautelize; supply (furnace, engine) with fuel; cause (explosive, gun) to explode (often off, f. salute, discharge number of guns as salute; f. broadside, discharge all guns on one side of ship, (ab. shoot, discharge gun &c., iflg.) f. away, begin, go ahead; (of gun &c.) fire off (by an errand, on a postcard, a remark); (U.S.) f. out or f., expel, dismiss, reject, (person). [f. prec.] fire-n. In vb. senses, esp. single &c. f. gun that fires once &c. without reloading. [-er] fire-kin, n. Small case for liquids, butters, fish, &c. (as meal, milk of calf). [See fer- dean] fire-wood, n. M.D.W. ( scarce forth. -kin) firm, n. Partners carrying on business (long f., set of swindlers who obtain goods & do not pay). (earlier sense signature, style, f. Rom.) firm-a., adv. & v.t. & i. Of solid or compact structure; fixed, steady, not shaking; established, immutable; steadfast, unfinishing, resolute; constant to; (Comm. of prices, goods) maintaining their level or value; hence firmly a. firmness n. (Adv.) firmly (stand, hold f. to). (Vb) solidify (f. & l.), compact, (soil after planting &c., cheeses); fix firmly (f. up, pl., rigid). [Of firmae f. f. l. firmas, firmament, n. Vault of heaven with its clouds & stars. Hence firmamental a. (L L firmamentum (firmare as prec., MENT)] firman, n. Oriental sovereign's edict, grant, licence, passport. [F. Fers, ferman] fiats, n. Injurious, disease (of horse) from time or order (at night, view, or blush, prima facie; f. cause; come in, win race; shall do if, thing colloq., before anything else; in the f. place, to begin with; the f. two &c., lit., or the f. & second &c.; often further defined, as thef., man you meet, was the f. to do it, foremost in position, rank, or importance (head &c., f., with the head in front; thef. men in the country; F. Lord of the Treasury); coming next after a specified or implied time (shall take the f. train, the f. cuckoo); unsupported by others, sufficient by itself, (obeyed by her f., word); f. aid, help given as a rule, without the action of others; f. child, eldest (child); f. citizen, f. class, set of persons or things groupd together as better than others, best accommodation in railway train &c., highest division in examination list, place in this; f.-class, (adj.) belonging to the f. class, of best quality, very good, (adv.) by the f. class (bravely f.); f. cost, cost not including profit; f.-day, Sunday; f. floor, above ground-floor; f. form, lowest class in schools; f.-fruit (usu. pl.), f. products of agriculture for the season esp. as offered to God, f. results of work &c. (filet) payment to some superior by new holder of office, f. & c., f. exchange, intermediary agency (at f. hand, directly; f. nighter, (habitual frequenter) f. performance of play; f.-rate, of the highest class (the f.-r. Powers, great states of f. rate importance), excellent, very well, (a f.-r. machine, feeling f.-r.); (N.) f. person or thing mentioned; f. serving, from f. to last, throughout; at f., at the beginning: = f. day of June &c.; (Comm.) f. of exchange, f. of set bills of even tenor & date; place in f. class in examination, person who takes this; f. place in race, winner of it; (pl.) best quality of flour, tobacco, &c.; f. prince, form; f. prince, 1st (f. prince, superl. f. st. of FOR, cf. (with different superl. suf.) FORMER) firstling, n. (usu. pl.). First result of any thing, first-fruits; first offspring, first born of season. [-ing 1] first-ly, adv. & adj. In the first place, first, (only in enumerating topics; & many writers still prefer first). [ -ly 2 ] first, frith, n. Arm of sea; estuary. (Sc. wd prob. f. ON = fjord) fish, n. 1. Fish, fish. (std 3) 2. Pop. animal living in the water; (strictly) vertebate cold-blooded animal having gills throughout life & limbs (if
secure, implant (principles, memory, &c.), (in. or in., to), [at rest, standing on, (eyes, 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. & l.); make (colour, photographic image) fast, whence fix-x-ate (x-ate) n., single out (person) with one's eyes &c.]; establish; take up one's position; settle, settle choice, decide, (p.); assign precise position of; refer (thing, person) to definite place or time; determine incidence of (liability &c.); settle, determine, specify, (price, date, place, amount, etc.) [joint] arrange, organize, prepare. [ult. f. L fixus p.p. of figure fix; perh. thr. obs. fix a., or F fixer or med. L fixare] fix3, 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 1, -ATION]

fixative, a. & n. Tending to fix; (n.) substance used to fix colours or drawings. [-ATIVE]

fixature (-tivity), n. Gummy preparation for fixing, adhesive, etc. [-TURE]

fixed, a. In vb. senses; esp. f. idea, one tending to become a monomaniac; 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. capital, f. property, land & houses. [-EDI]

fixedly, adv. In fixed manner; esp. (of looking) intently. [-LY]

fixedness, n. Fixed state, immobility, permanence, steadiness. [-NESS]

fixings, n. pl. (U.S.). Apparatus, equipment; trimming of dress or dish, adjuncts. [-ING]

fixity, n. Fixed state; (Physics) property of enduring heat without being volatilized or losing weight; stability, permanence. [f. L fixum see FIX 1, -ITY]

fixity (-tivity), n. Thing fixed or fastened in place; (in 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.); (Athletic &c.) date appointed for (meet, race, &c.); [changed f. obs. fissure f. L fixura (figure f., -URS)]

fixed, a. & n. Making, having or slurring sound, whence fixed a., champagne. [init.]

fixedly, adv. 

fizzle, v.i. & n. Hiss or splutter feebly (n., this sound); f. out, come to lame conclusion. [f. obs. fles break wind & L-ISE(3)]

flabbergast, v. l. Dumbfounded, so astonished as to incapacitate. [from 1772, etym. dub.]

flabby, a. Hanging down, yielding, pliable, flabby, usu. of flesh; nervous, feeble, of (language or character). Hence flabbyness. n. [earlier flabby (FLAP, -Y)]

flabellate, flabelliform, a. (bot. & zool.). Fan-shaped. [L L flabellum fan (flame blow) + -ATE]

flabby, a. Hanging down, yielding, pliable, flabby, usu. of flesh; relaxed, drooping; wanting vigour, feeble. Hence flaccidity. n. [f. F flacide f. L flaccidus (flaccus flabby)]

flag, a. Kinds of plant with bladed leaf growing in a moist ground, esp. various species of Iris; f. p. collect kind of coarse grass, long slender blade of a plant. Hence flaggy 2 a. [cf. Du. Duag]

flag, n. & v.t. (Also flagstone) flat slab of rock for paving, (pl.) pavement made of these, also flagging [q. n.] (vb) pave with fl. [earlier sense sod, cf. Icel. flag spot whence sod has been derived]

flag 2, n. Also f. feather quill-feather of bird's wing. [perh. f. obs. flag drooping f. OF f. & L flaccus flabby]

flag 3, 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 decoration. [first use as sign of a prison, side prison to announce execution of criminal; Black Flag, irregular Chinese soldiers, org. rebels in Tonquin; white f., f. of truce, f. declaring hostile intention; yellow f., displayed by ship with infectious disease on board, hospital ship, or vessel containing infected persons; red, white, indicating desire to parley; DIP 1 f.; loss of power like one's f., take it down as salute or sign of surrender; (Naut.) f. carried by flagship as emblem of admiral's rank or fleet (hoist, 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-admirals, or rear-admirals; f. flagman, signaler at races &c.; flagship, having admiral on board; f. staff, pole on which f. is hung; f.-staging, place where signalers stand; weapons; (milled slant), signaller; f.-weaver, agitator. (Vb) place f. on or over; mark out with f. mark; (inform. person), communicate (information, that), by f.signals. [perh. imit. of flapping sound; in all mod. Teut. langg., earliest in OE (15th c.); flag 4, v.t. Hang down, flap loosely; droop, fade, become limp; lag, lose vigour, grow languid; fall off in interest. [perh. as FLAG 3]

flagellant (-j-; also flà-), n. & a. (One who scourges himself; goes to foggings. [f. L flagellare (FLAGELLUM), -ANT]

flagellate, v.t. Scourge. Hence or cogn. flagellation, flagellator, n., flagellatory a. [as prec., -ATE]

flagellum (-j-), n. (pl. -lla)). (Bot.) runner, creeping shoot; (Zool., Biol.) lashlike appendage. Hence flagellate 2 (at; see -ATE), flagelliform, a. Lashlike. [f. L flagellum]

flagelleot (-jo; also -la), n. Kind of kidney bean. [F = flagelleot dim. of f. I. f. flagellus] flagitious (-jisus), a. Deeply criminal, vicious, hence flagitiously 2 adv. flagitiousness n. [f. L flagitiosus (flagitium crime, -ose)]

flagon, n. Large vessel usu. with handle, spout, & lid, to hold liquor for table; similar vessel for Eucharist; (Wine-trade) flattened metallic glass bottle holding nearly two bottles. [OE flaglan, e. OE flaglan, e.]

flagrant, a. Glaring, notorious, scandalous, (of offence or offender). Hence or cogn. flagrancy, n., flagrantly 2 adv. [f. L flagrare blaze (Aryan blég), -ANT]

flail, n. Hand threshing-implement, wooden staff at end of which a short heavy stick hangs swinging. [OE fligel cf. Du. wjgel, G fliegel, prob. f. L flagellum]

flair, n. Selective instinct for what is excellent, paying, &c. [F flaire to smell f. pop. flaireur = fragrant see FRAGRANT]

flake 1, n. Raw for : for coating; smoke flake &c. [f. for drying flake &c. f. ON flake hulde cf. L piectre, Gk pleko, weave]

flake 2, n., & v.i. & t. Light feely tuft, esp. snow of: portion of inflated matter thrown off; thin broad piece peeled off; natural division of fish flesh; layer; carnation with striped petals
f. white, pigment made from white-lead in ff.; hence flaky a. (Vb) fall like, sprinkle as with snow; take, come, away or off in ff. [perh. ult. f. Aryan plag. - cf. Gk plagnumi bear] flam, n. Sham story, trick, deception. [I]
flambeau (b). pL. (pl. -e or -e, pl. -e). Torch, esp. in balls at Russian masques. [f. L flambeau (med. L flembeau)]
flamboyant, a. & n. Marked by wary or flamboyant lines (of French 15th & 16th c. archit.); floridly decorated; gorgeously coloured; (n.) kinds of flame-coloured flower. [f. Ch. flamboyant] flamboyance, n. (Portion) of ignited gas (the ff., fire, esp. as consuming); visible combustion (in ff.; burst into f. or ff.); bright light, brilliant covering; passion, esp. of love (fan the f., make it more intense); (occ.) sweethearth (an old f. of mine); kinds of moth. Hence flammeose (post,.), flarny a. [of flambeau L. flamma (flagrate blaze or flare blow)]
flame, v. I. & tL. Blaze, (often away, forth, out, up); (of passion) burst out; (of persons) break out, blaze up, into anger; shine, gleam, (f. up, blush violently); move like f.; so (a f., so of a f.); (stirred or stirred (stirred) by). [stirred by (stirred)] [f. Of flambeau as prec.] flamenco, n. (Rom. ant.). A godf's priest. [L]
flaming, a. In vbl senses; esp. very hot (a f. sun); bright-coloured; exaggerated, over- loudatory, (a f. description). [i-nq2]
flamingo, n. Large, long-legged, long-necked, heavy-billed scarlet-feathered bird. [Port. (engh) perh. f. Rom. fana flame + -enc = -nq]
flanneuse, flanieuse, (F.), nn. Idling, idler.
flange (rade), n. & v.t. Projecting flat rim, collar, or rib (Vb) provide with f. [perh. f. Of flanche FLANK]
flanco, v. t. Fleshy part of side between rib & hip; side of building, mountain, &c.; right or left side of army or body of troops (in f., at the side; t. f. of). (Vb) guard or strengthen on the f., menace f. of, take in f., enflrate, rake; be posted or situated at f. of; march past f. of. [F. flanc surn. dub.]
flamingo. Fortification guarding or menacing flangle (MIL. usu. pl.) flank skirmishers, thing that flanks anything. [e-1]
flannele (n). & a. Open woollen stuff, usu. without nap (pl. kinds of this, f. goods); (pl.) underclothing of f., f. bandages, garments especially those made of f. material. LK2 a; piece of f. used in washing person or scrubbing floor, whence flannelet (n.) v.t.; hence flannelette (n.2), flannelly a. (Adj.) made of f. [perh. f. W gladan (goin wool)]
flap, v. t. & I. & n. Strike with something bony, drive (fles) &c. away or off; (of birds) strike (something) with flat of wing; swing or sway about, flutter, oscillate; move (t. & I. of wings) up & down; beat the wings. (N.) Light blow with something broad; motion of wing &c.; broad hanging piece hinged or attached by a hinge or, e.g. trapdoor, pocket-cover, hat-brim, table drawer, &c., in f. a grill-cover, piece of skin left in amputations; open mushroom top (cf. button). [imit.]
flapdoodle, n. Nonsense, bunkum. [I]
flapper, n. Flat fly-killing instrument; bird-scaring clapper; young wild-duck or part. of same; kind of f. or machine for catching f. or other small birds, esp. by means of bubbles; fish II grill-cover, piece of skin left in amputations; open mushroom top (cf. button). [imit.]
flake, v. t. & I. & n. (Cause to) bulge gradually upwards of (ship's sides); blaze with bright unsteady flame, glow as with flame, (often) away, about, out, part, guilty, over conspicuously; f. up, burst into sudden blaze or anger. (N.) Dazzling irregular light, unshaded flame in open air; sudden outbreak of flame; ostentation; upward bulge in ship's sides; f. up, sudden breaking into flame, short brilliant popularity or display. burst of anger, uproarious outburst (shaken upon me that —); move swiftly up or out, show sudden passion; cause to gleam (flashed his sword; had a lantern flashed in my face); send by telegraph (news was flashed over England); (Glass-making) spread out (t. & I.) into a sheet, cover (plain glass) with coloured film; (of water) rush along, rise & flow, fill or flood (stream &c.) with water; f.-board, for sending more water from mill-dam into mill-race; f.-pipe, extra pipe with line of holes for lighting high gas-lamp; f.-point, temperature at which vapour from oil &c. ignites. [Imag. & Incl. f. shape of f. at glass-making] [f. -7]
flash, n. Sudden transitory blaze (f. in pan, abortive effort; see prec.), time occupied by it, instant, (in a f.); ostentation; sudden short access of feeling (a f. of hope); preparation for colouring spirits; rush of water let down weirs to fill boats; suddenly understood; when girls, for producing this; f.-light, used for signals &c. in lighthouses, also for photographing by night &c.; f.-point, (now more usual for) f.-light, f.-light. [f. prec.]
flash, a. Gaudy, showy, counterfeit (f. notes, money); cant, slang; connected with games, tramps. [I]
flashty, a. Brilliant but shallow or transitory, cheaply attractive; showy, gaudy; given to display. Hence flashily adv., flashiness n. [I]
flash, n. (Usu. powder-f.) leather or metal case for carrying sportsman's supply of gun powder; Italian narrow-necked, twisted silver or oil bottle; traveller's pocket bottle of metal or (usu. leather-covered) glass for wine, spirit, &c. [cf. It. facce, G flasche; perh. ult. f. L vasculus dim. of vas vessel]
flasket, n. A small, shallow basket (archaic); small flask. [f. Of flasque (flasque flash, -et)]
flat, n. Storey; suite of rooms on one floor as residence. [Old fléet floor cogn. w. foll.]
flatt, a. & adv., n. & v.t. Horizontal, level; spread out, lying at full length, (fell f.; f. against the wall; with the f. hand); even, smooth, unbroken, without projection. (f. tint, uniform); with broad level surface & little depth; unqualified, plain, downright. f. denial, refusal; f. nonsense, blasphemy; that's f., let there be no doubt about it; dull, lifeless, monotonous, (fall f., prove a failure, not win applause; market is, prices are, f. inactive, sluggish); slow-witted, doltish; without energy (f. beer, that has lost its effervescence); (Mus.) below the true pitch (B, D &c., a semitone lower than B, D &c.; f. sing); f.-boat, with f. bottom for transport in shallow water; f.-candlestick, with broad base & short stem for holding a taper or candle; f.-courage about; f.-cub, f. turbot, plaice, &c.; f.-footed, (having foot not normally arched; f.-iron, for ironing linen &c.; f. race, over level ground (opp. hurdle-race or steeplechase)); hence flatly adv., flatness n., flattern v.t. & I., flatfish (2) a., flatness, flatwise, adv. (N.) What is f. (cos, from, the f., of drawing &c. as opposed to
flatter, v.t. Court, fawn upon; compliment unduly, overpraise; gratify vanity of, make feel honoured; inspire with (esp. unbound) hope; propitiate the belief (that); gratify (eye, ear, &c.); (of portrait, painter, &c.) exaggerate good looks of. Hence flatterer, flattery (5.9), nn., flattering. Change (of f. OF flater) to smooth.

flint, a. Generating gas in the alimentary canal; caused by, attended with, troubled by, accumulation of such gas; inflated, puffed up, windy, pretentious. Hence or cogn. flintiness, flintiness, flintiness, flintness, flintly, adv. (pert. irreg. f. Of flattened) to smooth.


flaw, n., & v.t. & i. Wave (t. & i.) proudly; display oneself or one’s finery; show off, parade, (oneself, finery, &c.); hence flawingly, adv., flauntily, a. (N.) flaunting motion. [I flautist (aw.); Flute-player. [L. Flauta (flute).]

flavour, n. & v.t. Aroma, mingled sensation of smell & taste, distinctive taste; undefinable characteristic quality; hence flavorful, flaviourous, flaviourful, flaviourfulsome, aa. (Vb) glorify, hence flavious (8) n. [prob. f. Of flavus, yellow, smell, perf. f. L fragrare be fragrant.

flawless, flawless, flawless, flawless, nn., &i., & adv., flawlessness, flawlessness, adv. [flawless & flawless.

flax, n. Squall of wind; short storm. [Cf. Du. waag, Sw. flaga, &i., cogn. W. FLAY.


flax, n. Blue-flowered plant cultivated for its textile fiber & its seeds called linseed (with qualifying word prefixed or suffixed) kinds of similar plant, as: carp, hood, j., f., lily, dodder, fibres of f., dressed or undressed; cloth of f., linen, f. seed, linseed. [com.-WG; OE flæzx of G. flache, &c.], W. G. flach, L. flaccet, Gk. flax, weave.

flaxen, a. Of flax; (of hair) coloured like dressed flax, pale yellowish-brown. [—3]

flax, v.t. Strip off skin or hide off; (fig.) criticize severely; pillage, plunder, (person); peel off, (tree); perturb, and contort, mire. [com.-Teut.; OE flæzx of MDU. flaxen, Gk. flæszo strike; FLAX, FLAW.

flax, n. Small wingless jumping insect feeding on human & other blood (send one away with a f. in his ear, discomfited by a reproof or repulse); sand-f., water-f., sand jumping cone, small jumping cone, sand cone, water cone, desert cone, animal creature; fl-bane, wort, kinds of plant; f.-beetle, jumping beetle infesting hops; f.-bite, lit. & fig. slight inconvenience or expense, mere trifle, also small reddish spot in animal’s coloration (f-bitten, sprinkled with these on lighter ground; also lit.); f.-dock, butter-burr; f.-louse, jumping plant-louse. [com.-Teut.; OE flæzx of G. flache, prob. cogn. W. FLEA.


flax, n. & v.t. Snell, spire, esp. at intervals, of a wave, a transpast. [f. orig. arro.

fleck, n. & v.t. Small speck, fleck of colour or light; small particle, speck; hence fleckless. [v. (Vb) mark with ff, dapple, variegate. [f. or cogn. W. ON flekkr blow, spot, cf. G Rockefeller (fleck spot & fleck to patch).


fleck. See FLEA.

fledge, v.t. Provide with feathers or plumage, wing for flight, deck with feathers or down. Hence fledgeless, a. [f. obs. adj. fledge feathered cf. OF ungulfie unfeigned, & G flugge, cogn. W. FLY.

flegedgaling, n. Young bird; inexperienced person. [as prec. + -ing]

flee, v.i. & t. (fled; fly-flying, are now usu. substituted for flee, flying; is fled, see -ed (2), has fled). Run away, seek safety in flight; vanish, cease, pass away; run away from, leave, eschew, shun. [I. Toit; OE flog, cogn. of G flieken, Goth. thiluhan.

fleece, n. & v.t. Woolly covering of sheep or similar animal (Golden F., Austrian & Spanish order of Knighthood; quantity of wool shorn from a sheep at once; rough, abundant, woolly head of hair, thing like a f. white coat; falling snow, &c.; (Carding) thin sheet of cotton or wool fibre; hence -fleece, fleece, aa. (Vb) shear (sheep); rare; strip of money, property, &c. also of), whence fleeceable, a. overspread as with f. (sky fleeced with clouds).


flee, v.i. & n. Laugh impudently or mockingly, gibes, jester, sner; (n.) mocking look or speech. [cf. Norw. & Sw. dial. fira to grin.

fleet, n. Naval armament, number of warships under one command-in-chief (the f., the fleet); number of ships in a company. OE flet, ship, shipping (fletan FLEMING)

fleet, n. Creek, inlet; The F., stream, now covered sewer, running into Thames of E. of F., also the prison that stood near it (F., marriage, performed by a F. parson or disreputable organ in & about the F. ready to marry clandestinely). OE fleet cf. Du. stelt, O.fies, cogn. W. fleet, FLEET.


fleeter, n. & adv. Shallow (of water); at or to a great depth (plough or souflf). [cf. Du. duit, cogn. W. fol.


fleming, n. Inhabitant of Flanders. [F. Delf, Plaing (Flem. - Floris, Flanders, Plaing) .

Flemish, a. & n. (Language of Flanders; F. Bond, f. MDU. Plaemisch (prec. -ish)

flemish, v.i. & n. (Of sound) make quivering movement of tail & body while searching for food. [f. mdLE. Plaemisch.


flesh, n. Soft substance between the skin & the bones, esp. the muscular part of animal bodies (f. & blood, the body or its material, man, human, human nature with its emotions & inst.
firmities; as adj., actually living, not supernatural or imaginary; one's own; & b. near relations; descendants: f. & fell, the whole body; as adv., entirely: one f., united as one personality, see Gen. ii. 24: proud f., the growth of granulations springing on wound; make his f. cry, frighten him esp. with the noise of the supernatural; pulp substance of fruit or plant; plumpness, fat, (lose s., grow thin; in f., fat); tissue of animal bodies (excluding fish & sometimes fowls) as food, meat, (f. feeding, f. eater, &c.; neither fish, nor f.); visible surface of human body (f. color); above all f., whatever has bodily life; in the f., in bodily form, in life; after the f., corporeally; the sensual appetites (sins of the f., unchastity); f. brush, gloss, for stimulating circulation by rubbing; f. dy, depositing eggs or larvae in dead f.; pots (w. ref. to Exod. xvi. 3), high living; f. side or f. side, a side of a hide that joined the f.; f. tints, esp. painter's rendering of f. colour; f. lights, fleshings; f. wound, one not reaching bone or vital organ. Hence fleshing n. [OE fleasing] a. [com. -WG, & Scand.; OE flessé cf. G fleisch, Da. fleesk peel.]; fleshly, a. (a) fleshy (bound &c.) by taste of blood; initiate in bloodshed; inflame by foretaste of success; use sword &c. for first time on f. (or fig. pen, will, &c.). [f. prec.] fleshings n. pl. Close flesh-coloured garment usu. of silk worn on stage &c. to represent natural skin. [FLESHING, ING].

fleshy, a. Carnal, lascivious, sensual, (esp. of appetites &c., rarely of persons); mortal, material, not divine or spiritual; worldly. Hence fleshliness n. [OE fleasic (FLESHY, LIKE)].

fleshy, a. Plump, fat, of flesh, without bone; (of tissue) pulp; like flesh. Hence fleshly, a. [Y] flesh-desis n. (fleur-delé pl. fleurs-pr. assing].

flower-de-luce (archaic & U.S.), n. iris flower; heraldic lily; (sing. or pl.) royal arms of France, French royal family, France. [F (first form), -ily flower (its lily); the archaic E form is a superlative: F fleur-de-luce].

fleurét(-o)r. n. Ornament like small flower. [F fleuréte fleur flower, ETTE] fleuron (F), n. Flower-shaped ornament in architecture, on coins, &c.

fleury (-o)r. florý, a. (herald.) Decorated with fleurs de lys. [F fleuré, OF fleur fleur, FLOWER, V].

flew. See FLY 2.

flews, n. pl. Hanging lips of bloodhound &c. [f.]

flex, v.t. Bend (in scientific use of bending limb &c. by flexor, or in, Goel of distorted strait). [f. L flexere flex].

flexible, a. That will bend without breaking, pliable,pliant; easily led, manageable, adaptable, versatile; supple, compliant. Hence or cogn. flexibility n. FLEXIBILITY adv. [F, f. L flexibilité (prec., -IBLE)].

flexia, a. Supple, mobile, tractable; versatile. [F flechétie].

flexion, n. Bending, curvature, bent state, (esp. of limb joint); bent part, curve, (Gram.) = inflexion, whence fléxional, fléxionless, as. = (Math.) = flexure. [f. L flexio, FLEXION, -ON].

flexor, n. (Also f. muscle, tendon) muscle that bends or extends; (pret. inflex.). [f. L flexus, FLEXUS, -A].

flexuose, a. (bot. Serpentine, undulating. Hence flexuose = comb. form. [f. L flexuus (flexus = a bend see FLEX, -USE)]]

flexuous, a. Full of bends, winding. Hence or cogn. flexuosity n., flexuosity adv. [as prec., -USE].

flexure(kaher), n. Bending, curvature, bent state; bend, curve, turn; (Math.) curving of line or surface or, in theory of elasticity, of surface or solid, f. of a curve, its bending to or from a straight line; (Geol.) bending of strata under pressure. [f. L flexura (FLEX., -URE)]

fli(ber)ght, (fli)ght, (fli)ght, n. & v.t. Light sharp blow with whip-lash &c. shot out and withdrawn, or with fingernail; sudden movement, jerk; slight sharp cracking sound. (Vb) strike with a f.; dash or jerk (dust &c.) away, off; give a f. with (whip, tool, &c., &c.); [imit.]

fligter, n. & v.t. (fli)ght, Quiver, vibrate, wave to and fro, blow lightly & unsteadily, (of flags, leaves, serpents, tongues, wind, &c.); (of flame &c., & fig. of hope &c.) flash and die away by turns; hence flickering adj. 2 adv. (N.) flickering movement or light. [OE flitcorian imit.]

fling, n. & v.t. See FLYER.

flight, n. & v.t. Act or manner of flying through air (take one's a, or wing one's, f., fly), pursuit of game by hawk; migration, migrating body, flock, of birds or insects; swift movement of projectiles &c.; (of time) swift passage; soaring, excursion, &c.; (of wit, fancy, ambition, &c.) dazzling; (of a bolt, bullet, or missile, can fly; series (of stairs &c. mounting without change of direction, or of hurdles or rails for racing over); volley (of arrows &c.); in the first f., taking a leading place; eat-chaff; f. feather, muscle, used in flying. (Vb) shoot (wildfowl; also ab.) in f. [OE flight OTeut. fleunan fly 3].

flight, n. Running away, hasty retreat, absconding, (take, take to, betake oneself to, f., run away; put to f., rout). [ME flucht OTeut. thelraum FLEKEN].

flirt-y, a. Guided by whim or fancy, fickle; half-witted, crazy. Hence flirtily adj. 2 adv.

flightiness n. [FLIGHT + -Y].

film, n. Trifle, nonsense, idle talk; piece of humbug, deception. [f.]

film-y, a. & n. Easily destroyed, frail, slightly put together; paltry, trivial; frivolous, insincere; hence flimsiness n. (N.) banknote (slang); thin paper, reporter's copy. [from 18th c.; prob. imit.]

finch, v.i. Give way, draw back, (from duty, course, &c.); wince. [f. OF ficher etym. dub.]

find, v.i. & t. (find), & n. Rush, go angrily or violently (f. out of the room; sung away in a rage); (of horse &c.) kick and plunge (often out), (of person; usu. out) break into invective; throw, hurl, often about, aside, away, by, out, up, at, rejected thing, missile, flotsam, dice; throw oneself into person's arms, a boat, &c. on person's compassion &c. or into an enterprise (i.e. take it up with all one's might); suddenly spread out (arms, kick up (heels); cast (one's eyes) carelessly (upon; send, emit, sound, smell, light); put person suddenly or violently into prison; troops &c. on enemy or against fortress or enemy: (of wrestler 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 or shut violently. (N.) throw, cast, have a f. at, make an attempt to throw at, &c.; (pret. & past. inflex.). [f. ON flinga]

flint, n. Hard stone of nearly pure silica found in pebbly jumbles steel-grey within & encrusted with white; anything hard and unyielding; piece of f. used with steel to produce fire (f. & steel) esp. in lock gun; pebble of L; wring.
FLOOD

water from a, work miracles; skin a, be miserably or avaricious; set one's face like a, be determined; versus glass, pure lustful kind once draft, F. f. s. (Arack's) guillotined charged by spark from F. Hence flinty s., flintiness s. [Ok. cf. Da. flint, perh. cogn. w. Gk plathos brick]

flipt., v.t. & i. & n. Put (pellet, coin) in motion with a flipt; flipt (person's ear, cheek, &c.), strike smartly; (fan, whip, fishing-fly) about with sudden jerks; strike smartly at with whip &c.; (n.) smart light blow, flipt, flick. [imit.]

flipt., n. Beer and spirit mixed, sweetened, & heated with hot iron; egg-f. [perh. f. prec. intense whip up]

flipt, n. Kind of somerset kind of firework, cracker. [imit.]

fiament, a. Lacking in gravity, treating serious things lightly, disrespectful. Hence fi-pancy n., fi-pany adv. [from 1600, orig. = nimble, volatile, perh. f. FLIP, ANT]

fiamented, a. Flinessy, flipperty-

fiamented, a. Loose, dangling.

flirt, 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, flirtatious. (N.) sudden jerk, quick motion quickly checked; man who pays, or usu. woman who invites or accepts, attentions merely for amusement, whence flirtish, flirt-y a. [imit.]

flying, v.t., & n. Migrate, begone, depart; change one's abode, move, (n.), change of abode; pass lightly, softly, rapidly, (often about, by, to & fro); fly lightly, make short flights, (of birds & esp. bats). [f. ON flíta cogn. w. FLEET]

flitch, n., & v.t. Side of hog salted and cured (f. of Dunmore), there given yearly to any couple proving conjugal harmony for year and platform; square of blubber; steak of halibut; sake (usu. outside one) of timber from tree trunk; (vb) cut (log or halibut) into ff. [OE flícce cf. MLG vleke]

flitter, v.t. Flit about, flutt'r, mouse, bat.

[FLIGHT + -ER]

flycatcher, n. Kinds of fur; beaver's down. [f]

floc, n. Floating (rare; on the, 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; (Theat.; sing. or pl.) footlights; also f. bobbin in 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 waft-threads over part of warp without being involved in it; (vb) whip (f. raft, &c.); f. grass, kinds of sedge, mixture of O. E. floc floating state, OE fota ship, fleet, FLOT & FLOTE; f. c., t. 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; (Commerc. of acceptance) be in circulation, awaiting maturity; (Commerc.) bring (company, scheme) into favour, launch, (of scheme &c.) be launched; cover with liquid, inundate; (of water &c.) support, become saturated; (of book, song, etc.) set afoul; circulate (trunk); wait through air; f. stone, kinds of light stone that f. & see prec. [OE floitan cf. ON fota, cogn. w. FLEET]

flotable, a. Capable of floating; (of stream) in which rats &c. can float. [f. ARK]

flotage (-4), n. Floating; (right of appro-

flourishing, (f). A. Inspire; ships &c. afloat on river; floating masses; buoyancy; part of ship above water-line. [AGE]

flood (centre of, of gravity in floating body); starting of company or enterprise. [flot- is attempt to disguise hybrid formation; FLOAT 2, ATION]

flote, n. In vbl senses; esp. (St. Exh.) government stock certificate, railway bond, &c. with fingernail, &c. attack; [ER]

floating, a. In vbl senses; esp. (Commer., of cargo at sea (f. trade, rates, &c., concerned with cargoes at sea); f. capital, DEBT, RIB; fluctuating, variable, (of the, population); f. anchor = drag anchor; f. dock, bridge, kinds of bridge & ferry, also part of bridge that can swing away; light-ship, light-ship, life-boat with lantern. [ING]

flood-nauco-nihlilli-pull-floation (-5ka), n. Estimating as worthless (the f. of wealth, [four L wds = at little or nothing + FICATION]

floccose, a. (bot.). Tufted. [f. L floccus (f. of wetc) tuft]

flocculent - lose, - lose, a. Like tufts of wool; in, showing tufts. Hence flocculencen. a. (Coll., UNTENT, OBS, OUS)

flocculus, n. Small portion of matter like flock of wool. [f. FLOCCLUS]

flocculus, a. Small lobe in under surface of cerebellum. [mod. L, dim. of foll]

flocous, a. (pl. - ci, pr. 1. - skas). Tuft of woolly hairs or filamenta. [L, f. foll]

flock, n. Lock, tuft, of wool, cotton, &c.; (f.) material for quilting & stuffing made of wool-refuse or torn-up cloth, (pl. or collect, sing.) powdered wool or cloth for making f. paper; (Chem.; pl.) light loose masses precipitated, f.-bed, stuffed with fl.; f.-paper, wall-paper sized & then powdered with f. either all over or in patterns. Hence floc'ry a. [prob. f. OF floc f. L flocoss]

flock, n. & v.i. Large number of people (chiefly in such prr. as come in f.); number of animals of one kind, esp. birds, feeding or travelling together; number of domestic animals, sheep, goats, or geese, kept together (f. & herd), sheep &c. as the Christian body; 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, together) [OE floce cf. ON flokkr urung, v. & pl. of flog]

floe (5), n. Sheet of floating ice. [perh. f. Norse flo layer]

flog, v.t. Beat with birch, whip, cat, &c. whence flogging (1) n. drive (learning, laziness, &c.) into or out of person; urge (horse &c.) in with whip (f. dead horse, waste energy, (angle) defeat, excel; cast fishing-line repetitively over (stream). [perh. imit. or school slang f. L flagellare to whip]


flood (fill), n. & v.t. & i. (Also f. tide) inflow of tide (opp. EBB); (poet.) river, stream, sea, (f. field, sea & land); inundation of water over land, inundation, (the F. Noah's F. that in Genesis), whence flood, FLOODTERN; outpouring of water, torrent, downpour, (f. of rain, a). of rain) flood (si, dry) water, waste energy, flood or adjacent to, close to or exclude water; 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]
try how the wind blows, feel one's way by ballon d'essai; (of flag, hair, garment, &c.) flutter, wave; set or keep (flag) flying; travel (a coast), rush, pass rapidly; spring, start, hasten, (f. to arms, take up arms eagerly; f. in the face of; f. at, upon, attack violently; f. into a passion, raptures, &c.; f. out, burst into violent language or action); be driven or forced off suddenly (made sparks f.; send flying); flutter the money f.; spend quickly; door fly open; glass &c. flies, breaks in pieces); let f., discharge (missile), (abs.) shoot, hit, or use strong language, at; run away, flee, flee from (must f. the country); f.-away of (garments) streaming, loose, negligence, (of persons) flighty; f. off, one half, one third, (a person) into confusion or agitation, (N.) fluttering; tremulous excitement (be put, in a f.); stir, sensation, (make a f.); (slang) gambling venture, speculations. [OE.flotator frequent.


fluviatile, a. Of, found in, produced, by river(s). [F, f. L. fluviaticus (prec., -atiile)

fluvio-, comb. form of f. fluvis, as fluvio-marine, fluviometer.

flux, n. & v. t. Muddy or excessive discharge (of blood, excrement, &c., (formerly) dysentery; flowing out, issue; flowing; inflow of tide (usu. & refux, often fig.; flock of talk &c.; continuous succession of changes (in a state of f.). (Math.) continued motion (line of the f. of a point); (Physics) rate of flow of any fluid along a given area, amount crossing area in a given time; substance mixed with metal &c. to promote fusion. (Vb) issue in a., flow copiously; make fluid, fuse, treat with a fusing f. [F, f. L. fluvis (fuvius flux-flow)]

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, a. [F, f. L. fluxionem (fuvius flux-flow,-on)]

fly, n. Two-winged insect (f. in amber, cutout); (v.): f. scythe; pass when one estimates his own influence; break f. on wheel, expend disproportionate energy; HESSIAN, SPANISH, TSETSE, f.; kinds of plant-disease caused by various f's, (a good deal of f. exists); natural or artificial f. used as fishing-bait, f., kinds of plant, esp. Carch f. & Ploughman's speckled f.; f.-scouring, (n.) f.'s egg in meat &c., (v.t.) deposit eggs in, taint, f.-scorned, taint, lit. & fig.; f.-book, case for keeping fishing-f. in; f.catcher, trap for f.; kinds of bird; f.-fish (v.t.), with fish; f.-map, for driving away f.; f.-net, net or fringe protecting bird; f.-pack, make (pigeon) hawk; f.-worm, (f. to), for catching f.; also kinds of plant esp. Venus's f., Dionaea; f.-whisk, for driving away f. [OE fleoge, flyge, cf. Du. vliegen, G. fliie, cogn. w. f. woll]

fly, v. t. & c. (flew, flown, pr. -en: a, Has flown, make, pass, prefer in tale & ordinary prose for flee, but not flew or flown for fied). Move through air with wings (f. high, be ambitious; high-flew, excited, turdum, bombastic; as the crow flies, the bird is flown, person wanted has escaped; often about, away, forth, off, up, out), make (pigeon, hawk) f. (Hawk), soar by way of attack at (fig., f. at higher game, have nobler ambitions; pass or rise quickly through air; jump clear over or over; hence &c.; make (kite) rise & stay aloft (f. a kite, raise money by accommodation bill, also
FOOD

connected by linear relation: (Opt. Heat, &c.) point at which rays meet after reflection or refraction, point from which rays proceed, point at which object must be situated for image given by lens to be well defined (in, out of, bring into, f.), focal length of lens, adjustment of eye or eyeglass necessary to produce clear image; point to which sound-waves converge, point at which cannon, active part (Vb), converge, make convergence to a; adjust f. of (lens, eye); bring into f. [L. = hearth].

fodder, n. & v.t. Dried food, hay, straw, &c., for stall-feeding cattle; hence fodder-less, a. (Vb) give to f. [OE. fodor, cf. Du. voer, G. futter].

foe (foe), n., (poet. &c.) Enemy, adversary, opponent, ill-wisher; foeman (archaic), enemy in war. [OE. fah adj. & p. n. foen noun f. OE. feu, fahbod, fahbo, cogn. G. fahs bitter].

foetus (fe-), fœtus, n. Fully developed embryo in womb or egg. Hence foetal a., (fœtal adj. a.) (L. fœtus = offspring).

fog, n., & v.t. Aftermath; long grass left standing in water. (Vb) leave (land) under f.; feed (cattle) on f. [from 14th c.; etym. dub.].

foggy, n., & v.t. & i. Vapour suspended in atmosphere at or near earth's surface, obscurity caused by it, that is, at a normal darkened state of atmosphere (Photog.). cloud on developed plate; f.-bow, like rainbow produced by light on f.; f.-horn, sounding instrument for warning ships in f.; f.-signal, detonator placed on railway line in f. to guide driver. (Vb) envelop as with f.; bewilder, perplex; (Gardening) die of from damp; (Photog.) make (negative) obscure or cloudy; (Railway) place f.-signals on line, whence foggery 1 n. [prob. back-formation f. foggy; from f.].

fogginess, adv. fogginess, n. (earlier senses, covered with coarse grass, boggy, flabby; prob. f. fog, fog being formed f. foggy].

foggy, n. (thieves' slang). Silk hand [archaic].

foghorn, n. (from fog and horn). Acoustic device of folded-fashioned fellow, old man behind the times. Hence foggier, (foggier), adj. foggiest, (foggiest), n., foggiest a. (perh. var. of foggy in obs. sense mossy, brown).

Föhn, G. Hot southerly wind in the Alps. [G. perh. f. L. Favonius].

fold, n., & v.t. & i. (Arch.) arc or space between cusps of window (vb, ornament with f., as foiled arch); metal hammered or rolled into thin sheet (met. gold, &c., &c.), sheet of this, or now amalgam of tin & quicksilver, placed behind mirror-glass, backing; leaf of it placed under precious stone &c. to brighten or colour it or enhance its brightness by contrast (vb, supply with this); anything that sets something off by contrast (vb, set off, thus). [Of, f. L. folium leaf cogn. w. Gk phulon].

foiled, v.t. & i. & n. (Hunt.) run over or cross (scent, ground) so as to baffle hounds (also abs. of deer &c. to spoil the scent thus): beat off, repulse, frustrate, parry, baffie. (N. Track of horse, person, etc.) a. (or same track a second time); (archaic) repulse, defeat, check. [L. OF ouller full cloth, tramplem, (L. folle fuller)].

foliâ, n. Blunt-edged sword with button on point used in fencing. [etym. dub.; perh. L. prec. in sense parry; or f. obs. foia thrust &c. (foll in 17th c.)]. F. ofjoinâ. L. uscinâ fish-spear.

fomâon (xen.), n. (archaic). Plenty. [OF, f. L. formam (fomâre flush, pour, -ion, -son)].

fond, v.t. Introduce surreptitiously or warrantably into or in (adv.) in palm (off) or upon father (composition) upon. [orig. of palm] false die; prob. f. Du. dial. vuisten take in the hand (vuisten fist).

fold, n. & v.t. (Uum. sleep.) enclosure for sheep; the back of each, body of believer (Vb) shut up (sleep &c.) in f.; place sheep in f. or on land to manure it. [OE. fald, i. Du. vuil; unconnected w. foll].

fold, v.t. & l. & n. Double (flexible thing) over upon itself (also is, over, together; f. sep. means, comp. bend, bend, bend, bend); bend portion of (thing) back, down; become, become being, folded (folding door or doors, of two valves hung on opposite jambs); wind, clasped, (arms &c.) round, lay together & interface (arms), clasped (one's hands); swathe, envelop, fold, it, f. it in paper; leaf, f. leaf in midst; embrace in arms or to breast. (N.) doubling of folded object; hollow between two thicknesses (carried it in a f. of her dress), hollow or nook in mountain &c.; coil of serpent, string, &c.; folding (another f. gives form); line made by folding. [com. in T. n. f. vb. OE. faldan, fald, fald, to fold; G. falten, falten, to fold].

folliculous, adj. (abw.), a. Leaf-like; with organs like leaves; of leaves; laminated. [L. foliâceus (folium leaf, -aceus).]

foliage, n. Leaves, leafage, ilk., or as a plant, foliar; a part of foliage (a leaves, foliose, foliaceous, foliaceous, foliaged, foliaged, foliaged].

foliage, n. Leaves, leafage, ilk., or as a plant, foliar; a part of foliage (a leaves, foliose, foliaceous, foliaged, foliaged].

foliaceous (foliar, foliaceous, foliaceous, foliaged, foliaged].

follicles, n. Division of compound leaf, leaflet. [F. f. L. foliolum dim. of folium leaf].

folds (folds, folds), n. (pl.) (of book, &c.) page, &c., numbered only on front; (Bookkeep.) two opposite pages of ledger &c. used concurrently, page of ledger &c. used for both sides of account; page-number of printed book; number of words (75 or 90) taken as unit in reckoning length of document; sheet of paper folded once (in f., of books or in such made of such sheets, largest-sized volume, also attrib., a. f. book in six volumes].

follicular, abl. of foliole leaf (abl. f. use in ref., -on leaf 60 &c.).

follicular, abl. of foliole leaf (abl. f. use in ref., -on leaf 60 &c.).

folk, n. People, group, people, class, nation, race; (pl., the singing, being archaic or dial.) people in general, people of specified class, now being ousted by people; folk, the people (chiefly in compounds imitated f. German, as, -custome, -song; f. -teryology, persion of, f. -on to make it significant; f. -on (traditional beliefs, &c., study of these). [OE. folc, cf. G. volk].
foregift, n. (law). Premium for lease. [FORE (-6)]
foregone, v.t. & i. (=went, gone pr. -gawn). Precede in place or time (foregoing, previously mentioned); foregone conclusion, decision or opinion come to in advance of the evidence or necessary facts; prejudice, result that can be or could have been foreseen. [FORE (-2)]
forego, v.t. See FORGO.
forego, n. Predecessor. [FORE (-1)]
foreground, n. Part of view, esp. in picture, nearest observer; most conspicuous position. [FORE (-3)]
forehand, n. & a. Part of horse before rider; (adj., of stroke at tennis & c.) not backhand.
forehead (for'head), n. Part of face above eyebrows & between temples. [OE forheaf] see FORE (4), HEAD)
foreign (-forn, -frn), a. Belonging to, proceeding from, other persons or things; alien from or to, irrelevant, dissimilar, or inappropriate, to; in another country (esp. body or substance in the tissues & c.); situated outside, coming from another district, parish, society, &c.; outside the country, not in one's own land; of, in, characteristic of, coming from, dealing with, some country not in the United Kingdom or Empire; home trade; f. parts, countries; F. Office, department for f. affairs or its building; f. letter-paper, thin to reduce postage. Hence foreignism (2, 4), n., foreignize (3) v.t. & l. (f. OF forain (l-foris outside, -AN)]
forejudge, v.t. Judge or determine before hearing the evidence. [FORE (-2)]
foreknowledge, n. Person born in foreign country or speaking foreign language; foreign ship, imported animal or article. [ER (-1)]
forel, forrel, n. Vellum-like parchment for covering account-books. [OF forrel dim. of forre sheath]
foreland (-and), n. Cape, promontory; strip of land in front of something. [FORE (-8)]
forelimb, n. Leg. [FORE (-3)]
forelock, n. Lock of hair growing just above forehead (take time, occasion, &c., by the f., not let chance slip). [FORE (-3)]
forelock, n. & v.t. Wedge put through hole in bolt to keep it in place; (vb) secure thus. [FORE (-3), LOCK (-8)]
foreman, n. President & spokesman of jury; principal workman superintending others (working f., one who both works & supervises). [FORE (-3)]
foremost (-ma), n. Forward lower mast of ship (f. man, seaman, hand, sailor below rank of mid.)
foremost, a. & adv. superl. Most advanced in position, front (head, end, &c., f., with head &c. in front); most notable, best chief; (adv.) before anything else in position, in the first place (usu. first & f.). [OE formost douhtav descended with -m (cf. L primus) & est f. st. of FORK (-2), assimilated to mast]
forenoon, n. The day till noon, morning. [FORE (-2), NOON]
forensic, a. Of, used in, courts of law (f. medicine, medical jurisprudence). Hence forensically adv. [f. L forensis (FORUM) + -ic]
foreordain, v.t. Predestinate, appoint beforehand. So forordination n. [FORE (-2)]
forepeak, n. (naut.). End of forehold in angle of bows. [FORE (-8)]
foreplane, n. First plane used after saw or axe. [FORE (-6)]
fore_recv, v.i. & t. Shoot ahead; gain upon, pass. [FORE (-1)]
fore-run, v.t. (-un: -ran, run). Be precursor of, foreshadow. Hence forrunner (1, 2) n. [FORE (-1)]
forestand, n. Principal sail on foremost (lowest square sail, or triangular before main). [FORE (-3)]
foresaw, v.t. (=saw, seen). See beforehand, have preascence of, (noun, or that); exercise foresight (obs. exc. in foreseeing a., foreseeingly adv.). [FORE (-2)]
foreshadow, v.t. Prefigure, serve as type or cause of. [FORE (-8)]
foresheets, n.pl. Inner part of bows of boat with gratings for bowman. [FORE (-3)]
foreshore, n. Part of shore between high & low water marks, or between water & land cultivated or built on. [FORE (-4)]
foreshorten, v.t. Cause, show in drawing &c., the apparent shortening due to visual perspective. [FORE (-1)]
foreshow, v.t. (p.p. -shown). Foretell; foreshadow, portend, presage. [OE fôresætticæotan see FORE (-1), SHOW]
foresight, n. Foreseeing, provision; care for the future, front sight of gun. [FORE (-2), 3, 9]
foreskin, n. Prepuce. [FORE (-3)]
forest, n. & v.t. Large tract covered with trees & undergrowth sometimes mixed with pasture, trees growing in it (lit. & fig. as a f. of maesta) (with proper name prefixed) district formerly f. but now cultivated price; be f. (Law) unenclosed woodland district kept for hunting; owned by sovereign; f. tree, of large growth fitted for f.; (vb) plant with trees, convert into f. [OF, f. med. L forestis (silva) wood) outside (walls of park) f. foris outside] foresight (-ell), n. (awl), v.t. (Hist.) buy up (goods) in order to profit by enhanced price; be f. (vb) of growing timer; dweller in forest; bird or beast of forest, e.g. New-forest pony; kinds of moth. [f. OF forétier (FOREST, -IER)]
forestry, n. Wooded country, forests; science & art of managing forests. [f. OF forestier (FOREST, -IER)]
foretaste, n. Partial enjoyment or suffering of in advance, anticipation. [FORE (-2)]
forestart, a. Tasteb beforehand, anticipate enjoyment &c. of. [FORE (-2)]
foretell, v.t. (=told). Predict, prophesy; presage, be precursor of. [FORE (-2)]
forethought, n. Thought previous contriving, deliberate intention; provident care. [FORE (-6)]
foretime, n. The past, early days, old times. [FORE (-6)]
foretken, n. Sign of something to come, prognostic. [FORE (-6)]
foretken, a. & v.t. Portend, point to. [FORE (-3)]
forestop, n. Top of foremost; (short for) forestop gallant-masthead, i.e. head of mast above forestopmast, i.e. mast above foremost; forestop gallant-sail, sail above forestop-sail, i.e. sail above foresail. [FORE (-5)]
foretype, n. Type of coating thing. [FORE (-6)]
forewarn, v.t. Warn beforehand (esp. in forewarned is forearmed). [FORE (-2)]
forewoman, n. President & spokesman of jury of matrons; chief workwoman supervising others. [FORE (-3)]
foreword (n.) - Preface, introductory remarks.
foreskin (n.) - (med) residue of the organ of the anti-Lotious, cf. G vorstort; F ORTE (3).
foreyard (n.) - Lowest yard on foremast.
forfear (n.) - Coarse linen cloth of unbleached flax.
[Forfar in Scotland]
 forfeit (n.) - (lit) n. & a. v.t. (Thing lost owing to crime or fault t. f. f. or v. f.)
forfeit (v.t.) - (fig or for breach of contract or neglect, fine; trivial fine for breach of rules in clubs &c. or in games (f. p.), article rendered by player in game off. To be redeemed by performing ludicrous task; forfeiture.
forbear (v.t.) - (usu) lower right to, deprived of, have to pay, as penalty for failing to observe some rule or condition of something; hence forfeitable a. -> forfeitur n. [f. OF. Forfaiet p.p. of forfaire t. med, L foris facere transgress (L foris outside, facere do)]
forbear (v.t.) - Avert, keep off, (usu. in God f. l.). [f. FOR (9)]
forfex - incis scissors + -AT 2
forger (n.) - Assemble, meet together, associate, converse. [FOR (5)]
forge (v.t.) - See FORGE
forge (n.) - Blacksmith's hearth or fireplace with bellows; furnace or hearth for melting or refining metal, workshop containing it. [L. fabrifica FABRIC]
forge (v.t. & i.) - Shape by heating in fire and hammering; manufacture, invent, (tale, lie), make in fraudulent imitation, esp. write, document, signature in order to pass off as written by another, whenever FORGER 1 n. Hence forgeable a. [f. OF. Fargier L. fabrifica FABRICATE]
forge (v.t.) - Make way, advance, gradually or with difficulty, esp. f. ahead, take lead in race, get started.
forge (n.) - Forging, counterfeiting, or falsifying, of document; spurious thing. esp. document or signature. [FORGE 2 - ERBY]
forge (v.t.) - (g.-) v.t. (gotten & poet. -got; -lt). Lose resemblance of (noun, that, how to, or abs.); neglect (usu. do), inadvertently omit to, lose out on or at, lose one's mind, cease to think of, (esp. forgive & f.); disregard, slight; f. oneself, neglect one's own interests, act unbecoming or unworthy, lose consciousness; f. me-not, kinds of myosotis, esp. one with small yellow-eyed blue flowers (f. m. & n.).
forge (v.t.) - (g.-) v.t. -given, given. In case of full a. forgerfully 2 adv. forgerfulness n. [OE forgian cf. G vergessen see FOR (1), GET]
forgave (v.t.) - Forgive, let off, (debt, person debt); pardon (offence, offender, offender offence, or abs.). Hence forgivable a. -> forgiveness n. (OE forgian see FOR (1), GIVE)
forgo (v.t.) - (went, gone). Abstain from, go without, let go, omit to take or make, relinquish. [OE forgan see FOR (5), GIVE]
fork (v.t. & l.) - Pronged agricultural implement for digging, lifting, carrying, or throwing; two, three, or four, - pronged instrument used in eating at table or cooking; (also tuning-f) steel instrument giving when struck a fixed musical note; stake with forked end used to erect verticals; fork, bifurcation, e.g. that of human legs, of diverging roads, or of branches; flash of forked lightning; hence forkvol a. (poet). (VB) Form f., have or develop branches; lift, carry, dig, or throw with f.; ( slang) f. out or over, hand over, pay. [OE fork]
forked a. With fork or fork-like end, branching, divergent, cleft. (Three f. & c., with the 3 f. & c. pronom.; two-legged. [fK 2]
forlorn (adj.) - Desperate, hopeless, (col. foll); abandoned, forsaken, (poet.) deprived of; in pitiful condition, of wretched appearance. [p.p. of of forlose, OE forlosan see FOR (1), LOSE]
forlorn hope (n.) - Storming-party; desperado, enterprise. [Du. on) verloren hoop lost troop (hoop = HEAD)
form (n.) - Shape, arrangement of parts, visible aspect (esp. apart from colour), shape of body (face & f.); person or animal as visible or tangible (saw a f. the f. of, before me) (Hilone) that which makes the thing what it is, a distinct, specific, substantial thing; Scholastic conditions of thing's existence by knowing which we can produce it (Beconian), formalistic principle holding together the elements of thing (Kantian); mode in which thing exists or manifests itself (in, under, take, the f. of), species, kind, variety; (Gram) one of the shapes taken by a word in spelling, pronunciation, or inflexion, external characteristics of words apart from meaning; class in some (esp. the Public schools (usus. numbered from sixth down to first); arrangement & style in literary or musical composition; customary form of speech, statement of formula, regularly drawn document, document with blanks to be filled up; formality, mere piece of ceremony; behaviour according to rule or custom (good, bad, f.), satisfying or offending current ideas; condition of health & training (is, out of f.); fit or not for racing &c. of horses or athletes; t. one's f. good spirits (was in great f.); long seat without back, bench; (Print; also form) body of type secured in chase for printing at one impression; hare's lair. [f. OF. forme f. forme]
forma (n.) - Comb. form of FORMIC or FORMYL, as definite &c. def. a. def. antiseptic & antiseptic, formalin a solution of this.
forma (n.) - (in actual use -form, see -1) f. Form f. -formis (formis) (form 1) giving adj. (1) sense having the form of (cruci-form, cuneiform), (2) referring to number of forms (uniform, multiform, diversiform). Chloroform does not contain this suffix.
formal a. (Metaphys.) of the essence of a thing (f. CAUSE), essential not material; of the outward form, shape, appearance, arrangement, or external qualities. (Log.) concerned with the form, not the matter, of things; valid in virtue of its form, explicit and definite, not merely tacit; ceremonial, required by convention (a f. call), perfunctory, having the form without the spirit; observant of forms, precise, prim, excessively regular or symmetry, stiff, pedantic, assertive, formalistic. [OE formant, nn., formalistic a. Hence formality 2 adv. [L. formalis (form 1, -A)]
formality (n.) - Conformity to rules, propriety; ceremony, elaborate procedure; formal or ceremonial act, requirement of etiquette or custom; being formal, precision of manners, stiffness of design. [L. formalitas (prec., -T)]
formalize, v.t. Give definite shape or legal formality to; make ceremonious, precise, or rigid, imbue with formality. Hence formalization n. [-ize]

format (-ah), n. Shape & size of book. [F]

formation, n. Forming, being formed; thing formed; arrangement of parts, structure, (MIL) disposition of troops; (Geol.) assemblage of strata. [F. L. formatio (FORMATIO 2 -ATION)]

formative (-a-tiv), a. & n. Serving to fashion, of formation; (Gram., of flexional & derivative suffixes and prefixes) used in forming words, (n.) f. element. [OF -(-a-tiv) see FORM 2 -ATIVE]

former, a. & pron. Of the past or an earlier period (in f. times; more like her f. self; our f. haunts), whence formerly 2 adv.; the f. (with a noun, or often as pron. with possessive the f.'s), the first or first-mentioned of two (opp. LATTER). [back-formation F. formé; from 12th c.]

formic, a. (chem.) F. acid, colourless irritant volatile acid contained in fluid emitted by ants. Hence formate 2 (f.), formene, formyl, nn. [for formic L. formica ant + -o-]

formidable, a. That is difficult to be overcome, resist, or deal with. Hence formidableness n., formidably adv. [F., L. formidabilis (formidare fear, -ABLE)]

formless, a. Shapeless, without determinate or regular form. Hence formlessly adv., formlessness n. [-LESS]

formula, n. (pl.: formule, -ales). Set form of words, definition, enunciation of principle, statement prescribed for use on some occasion; rule unintelligently followed, conventional usage or belief, whence formulaism (n.), formulaist (n.), nn. formulative a.; recipe; (Math.) rule or problem; (in Chem.) expression by symbols of substance's constituents; tabulation of certain facts by symbols & figures. Hence formulaize 2 (through obs. formular) a., formulize 2 (v.v.t. = formulate, formulization, formulization, n.)

formulary, n. & a. Collection of formulas; document or book of set forms esp. for belief or ritual; (adj.) in or of formulas. [F. F. formulaire f. neut. of L. formularius (prec., -ARY 1)]

formulate, v.t. Reduce to, express in, a formula; set down in conventional form. Hence formulativeness [FORMULA 4 -ATIVE]

foricate, v.i. Commit fornication. So fornicator 2 n. [f. L. fornicari (fornize -icus brothel), -ATE 3]

fornication, n. Voluntary sexual intercourse between two (sometimes restricted to unmarried) & unmarried woman (of adulter). [OF. f. LL. fornicationem (prec., -ION)]

forfeited, a. (archaic). Wasted by hunger, torture, &c. [p.p. of obs. forpine see FOR-3]

forfeiter. See FORFEIT 2

forfearke, v.t. (adv. -saken). Give up, break off, renounce; withdraw one’s help, friendship, or companionship from, desert, abandon. [earlier senses deny, repudiate, refuse; OE for-sacan f. FOR-3 + sacan contend]

forsoth (-th), adv. Truly, in truth, no doubt, without question, always in irony. [OE forsoth (FOR- SOOTH, n.)]

forspent, a. Tired out. [p.p. of obs. forspend see FOR-5, SPEND]

forswear (-war), v.t. (-sware, -sworn). Abjure, renounce on oath; f. oneself, swear falsely, perjure oneself; (p.p.) perjured. [OE forswor (FOR- 3, I), SWEAR]

Fort, n. Fortified place (usu. single building or set of connected military buildings, cf. fortresses); trading-station, orig. for town in N. America. [F. abs. use of fort strong f. L. fortis]

fortalice, n. (Archaic & poet.) fortress; (mod.) small outwork of fortress, small fort. [f. med. L. fortatilia (L. fortis strong)]

forte, a. & n. F. F. forte, strong point; (Fenc.) word-blade from hilt to blade (cf. FOIBLE)

f. forte abs. use of adv. - strong; fem. form ignorantly adopted for musc., cf. morale, locale

fortezza, m. direction (abbr. f. -). Loud; forte forte (abbr. f., very loud; forte piano (abbr. fp.), loud & then immediately soft. [It.]

forth, adv. & v.t. & i. 1. In or on the back & f., to & fro; 2. Onwards in time (now only in from this f., & in comb. as hencef.). forward, into view, (bring, come, show, &c.; f.); out of doors (cast f., & so on, & the like; so far f., to that extent; so far f.; as far as whatever extent; prep.; archaic) from out of. [cf. O f. (root of FORE 2 + suf. -to)]

forthcoming (-k)., a. About or likely to come forth; approaching; ready to be produced when wanted. [prec. COME, -ING]

forthwith (-th, -wh), adv. Immediately, without delay. [f. forth with used abs.]

fortification, n. Fortifying; strengthening of wine with alcohol; (MIL) providing, art or science of providing, with defensive works, (usu. pl.) defensive work(s), wall(s), earthwork(s), tower(s), &c. [f. L. fortificacionem act of strengthening (fol.), -ATION]

fortify, v.t. & i. 1. (archaic) Strengthen; (v.t.) structure of; impart vigour or physical strength or endurance to, strengthen mentally or morally, encourage; strengthen (liquors) with alcohol; corroborate, confirm, (statement); provide (town, army, oneself) with defensive works; strengthen (believers); fortify oneself. [f. L. F. fortifier f. L. fortificare (fortis strong, -FY)]

fortissimo, m. direction (abbr. f., for.

fortis). Very loud. [It.]

fortitude, n. Courage in pain or adversity. [f. f. L. fortudum (fortis strong, -TUD)]

fortnight, n. Two calendar weeks (today, this day, Monday, &c., f. a t. from today &c. [OE forhtweortn niht fourteen nights]

fortnightly, a. & adv. (Happening, appearing) once every fortnight. [-LY 1, 2]

fortress, n. & v.t. Military stronghold, esp. strongly fortified town ft. &c.; largely in use (vb. poet.) serve as f. to, protect. [f. OF fortise strength, strong place. f. fort see FORT]

fortuitism, fortuitism, n. Belief, believer, in chance & natural causes, not design, as causing adaptations in nature (cf. teleology, evol. f.] [foll. -ISM, -isme]

fortuitous, a. Due to or characterized by chance, accidental, casual. Hence fortuitously adv., fortuitousness n. [f. L. fortuitus (fors -is chance) + -OUS]

fortuity, n. Fortuitousness; a chance occurrence; accident; un instructed or unintended character. [f. L. (fortuitus) (see FORTUITOUS, a.)]

fortunate (tah-06), a. Favoured by fortune, lucky, prosperous, auspicious, favourable. [f. L. fortunatus (FORTUNES, -ATE 3)]

fortunately, adv. Luckily, successfully (esp. as parenthesis qualifying word or sentence = it is a fortunate thing that). [-LY 3]

fortune (-tah-0n, -tan), n. Chance, hap.
found 1. See F ind.
founda- (founda- (foun-da-), n. Establishing, constituting on permanent basis, esp. of an endowed institution; such institution, e.g., monastery, college, or hospital (on the f.), entitled to benefit by its funds, whence Foundation, its n., or its revenues; solid ground or base, natural substratum, or which building rests, least part of building below ground level; basis, ground-work, underlying principle, has no f., base religion on a moral f.; body or ground on which other parts are overlaid, e.g. under-skirt, first set of stitches in crocheting; f.-must. in, net, gummied for f. (Math., Pl.), school, endowed. -stone, esp. one laid with ceremony to celebrate founding of edifice. [f. L. fundatio (found1 + -ATION)]

founder, n. In vbl senses of found 1; esp., one who founds institution (f.'s kin, relatives of f. entitled to election or prefaces); f.'s shares, shares issued to f. of public company as part consideration for business taken over, separate from ordinary capital. Hence foundership, foundress, n. [—ER1]

founder 2, n. In vbl senses of found 2. [—ER1]

foundry, f., v.t., & n. (Of earth, building, &c.) fall down, (in v. w. horse; or with rider substituted as subject) fall from overwork, collapse, fall lame, stick fast in bog &c.; cause (horse) to break down by overwork; (of ship) pile up, stick fast in water &c.; cause (ship) to do this; (Golf) hit (ball) into ground. (N.) Inflammation of horse's foot from overwork; (of chest) a prominence or swelling of chest-muscles in horses. [f. Of fonder submerge, collapse, (L. fundus bottom)]

foundling (foundling), n. Deserted infant of unknown parents. [p.p. of F ind + -LING]

fount (foun-t), n. (poet. or rhet.). Spring, source, fountain. [f. L. fons -itis anal. of mount: from late 16th c.]

fount (foun-t), n. (print.). Set of type of same face & size. [f. F. Fonte (fonte found2)]

fountain (foun-tin), n. Water-spring; source of river &c. (also fig., Crown in the f. of honour; p. c. in -crus, burnt, cut), able to spout, structure provided for it, (also drinking-) public erection with constant supply of drinking-water; reservoir in lamp, printing-press, &c., for oil, ink, &c. (p. pen, having this), -head, original source. Hence (-)fountain.

four (fou r), a. & n. More than three, 4. IV. (f. corners of earth &c., remotest parts; f. corners of document &c., its scope; within the f. seas, in Gt Britain; f. figures, some number from 1000 to 9999; twenty &c. f. or de-twenty &c.; o'clock), f. horses (carriage &c. & f.), f. ale, sold at 4d. a quart, coupled with f. coupled wheels; f. -course, with fourfold rotation (of crops); f. -dimensional, f. -footed, quadruped (adj.); f. foot way, space (4 ft. & in.) between pair of rails; f. -handed, (of monkeys) quadrupedal, of games for (of persons; not (of music) for two players; f. -horse(d), drawn by f. horses; f. -in-hand, vehicle with f. horses & no outrider (also adv., drive &c. f. -i.-h.), f. -car, (boat with f. oars, f. oar, the plant Marvel of Peru. f.-part, arranged for f. voices to sing; f. -point, (as in bag &c. & f. worth 4d., silver coin = 4d.; f. -post (of bed), having f. posts to support canopy & curtains, f. -poster, such bed; f. -pounder, gun throwing 4 lb. shot; f. -rowed barley, with f. rows of awns; f. -score, 40, age of 80 years; f. -square, square-shaped, solidly based or steady; f.-cel, l. wheeled carriage; f.-wheeler, l. wheeled hackney carriage; hence f. -wound a. & adv., foureel 3 n., fourernt 3 n. (N.) the number f.; set of f. persons or things, esp. f. -pipped card, domino, or side of die, f. -oared boat & crew (f.), races for these), hit &c. at cricket for f. runs; on all fours (earlier four (f. f. &c.), knees up, hands & knees; (Milt.) pl.) formation f. deep, used by small ranks (f. right or left) for marching (f. right or left) for marching (form 3 f.; f.a. pennyworth of spirits; (pl.) f. -per-cent. stock. [Aryan; OE. fæower, cf. Du. & G. vieren, Gk. tetaros, L. quattuor]

fougeres & l'occasion, Luggage van.

fourierism (fou-ri-er-izm), n. Fourier's system for reorganization of society (Phalanstery). [Charles F., French socialist, 1772-1837]

four-some (fous-um), n. Game of golf between two pairs. [four-some; orig. adj.]

fourth (fout), a. & n. Next after third (the, a., f.; ellipt. as n., esp. = 4th day of month 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. fertha cf. G. vier, Gk. tetartos, L. quartus]

fourth in the fourth place in enumerations. [—LY2]

fowl, n., & v.t. Bird (rare), birds (rare exo. in wild-f.), their flesh as food (only in fish, flesh, & f.); domestic cock or hen (often qualified, as barn-door, game, guinea, f.; f.-run, place where f. may run, breeding establishment for f.), its flesh as food. (Vb.) catch, hunt, shoot, or snare, wild-f., whence fowler, fowling, n. fowling-piece, light gun used in fowling. [com. - Teut.; OE. fugel cf. G. vogel perch. by dissim. f. fugilo (fugil. FLY-2)]

fox, n. (Ofm. Vixen, also bitch-f.). Red-furred sharp-snouted bushy-tailed quadruped preserved in England as beast of chase & proverbial for cunning; crafty person; northern constellation; FLYING f.; & peese; game played on board; f.-brush, tail of f. f.-earth, f. foxglove, tall purple or white flowered plant; foxhound, kind but f. watered & used to hunt f.; f.-hunt n. & t. chasing of, chasing with, f. & t. [Of f. = fox猎 f. -hunting, n.; fox-hunting a. & n. (given to) this sport; f.oistail, f. tail, kinds of grass; f. -terrier, short-haired for unearthing f., but kept chiefly as pets. [com. - Teut.; cf. G. fuchs]

fox, v.t. & t. Act craftily; dissemble; disguise (leaves of book, engaged with f. with brownish spots (esp. in p.p. [f. proc.]

foxy, a. Fox-like, crafty-looking; reddish-brown, (Paint.) over-hot in colour; damaged with mildew &c. Hence foxiness n. [—LY2]

foyer (fwa-yer), n. Large room in theatre &c. for audience use during interval. [Dan. & F.]-f. f. frae (ah), n. = RATE as prefixed title. [It.]

frasco (ah), n. Noisy quarrel, row. [f. It. fracasso uproar]

fraction (frah-shun), n. Dividing of Eucharistic bread; (Arith.) numerical quantity that is not an integer, one or more aliquot parts, vulgar f., expressed in vulgar form, below a line; DECIMAL f.; proper, improper f., with numerator less, greater, than denominator; small piece or amount, scrap, (esp. not a f.). Hence f. -ional, fractionary, a. [f. Of fraction c. ecel. L. fractionem (L fran
tion-frac- breah).-ation, -ate]

fractionate, v.t. Separate (mixture) into portions of different properties by distillation &c. [prec. + -ATE2]

fractionize, v.t. Break up into fractions (Math.), or portions. [-IZE]
in f., to the f., of, as so as to defraud; dishonest artifice or trick (pious, f., deception intended to benefit deceived, & esp. to strengthen religious belief); person or thing not fulfilling expectation or description. [f. OF fraude t. L fraude nom. frau]

fraudulent, a. Guilty of, of the nature of, characterized or effected by fraud. Her reliable cogn. [fraudulence n. fraudulent or adv. [OF, t. L fraudulentus (prec., -ulent)]

fraught (awt), a. Stored, equipped, with (poe.t); (fig.) f. with, involving, attended with, full of, threatening or promising, destined to produce, (w.o, danger, meaning, &c.). [p. p. of o. fr.: D MDU vracht VRACHT]

fray (oi.lin), n. (Of German spinster) Miss (with surname; also alone as voc.); German spinster; German governor. [G]

fraxine'lia, n. Kinds of garden dittany. [mod. L, dim. of L fraxinus ash]

fray, n. Noisy quarrel, brawl; fight, conflict, (lit. or fig.; eager for the f.); (for AFFRAY)

fray, v.t. & i. (Of deer) f. head, or f., rub velvet off horns; wear through by rubbing, ravel out edge or end of, (usu. woven material); become ragged at edge. [t. F frayr t. L frayr]

fraxi, n. (Canad. & U.S.) Anchor-ice, ice at bottom of stream. [perh. L fraesi (v. cinders]

freak (f.), n. Caprice, vagary; capriciousness (out of mere f.); product of sportive fancy; (also f. of nature) monstrous, abnormally developed specimen. Hence freakish a.

freakishly adv., freakishness n. from 16th c.; etym. dub.; cf. OE freccian to dance

freaked, a. Oddly flicked or streaked. [ED]

freckle, n., v.t. & i. Light brown spot on skin (p.l); sporsadic spot on; (v.t) spot, speckled, with f. [earlier freckle t. ON frekkr pl.]

free, a. (frce, freest, pr.-er, -est). 1. Not in bondage to another, having personal rights & social & political liberty; t. labour, of f. men not slaves &c. 2. Freed from the yoke of entailing, having nothing in the way of civil liberties; f.-born, inheriting citizen rights & liberty; freehold, (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; freeholder, possessor of freehold estate; freezeman, person not slave or serv; citizen of f. state; free, not of the fraternity for mutual help & brotherly feeling called F. & Accepted Masons having elaborate ritual & system of secret signs (the orig. f. masons were prob. skilful masons emancipated & allowed to move from place to place in & after 14th c. & the accepted may have been honorary members of the f. masons' 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, unimped (f. trade, left to its natural course without customs duties to restrict imports or protect home industries, this principle; f.trader, believer in it), unfettered in action (hand; f. hand & foot), permitted to do, independent (F. Church, unrecognized with State; F. Cc., nonconformists; F. C. of Scotland, seceders of 1843 from Presbyterian establishment; f. lance, medieval mercenary, modern politician or controversialist with no party allegiance, unattached journalist; f. labour, of workmen not belonging to trade unions, &c.); f.-thinking n. & a., thought, rejector, &c.; f. authority in religious belief, rationalist &c.; unconstrained (f. sleek, gestures); (of literary style) not observing strict laws of form, (of translation) not literal; allowable (f. & for or to him); open to this f. (f. fight, in which any one present joins, clear of obstruction, clear of or from something undesirable, (of wind) not adverse; not fixed, not in contact (Chem.) not combined, (of power or energy) discharge, engaged or available; f.-boast, part of ship's side between line of flotation & deck-level; f., act of giving or delivering (f. cargo prob. f. MDU vracht FREIGHT)

fruitein (oi.lin), n. (Of German spinster) Miss (with surname; also alone as voc.); German spinster; German governor. [G]

freezing, n. (kind of) power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate &c. [see 3]. Spontaneous, unforced, unlearned, gratuitously willing; free, unmerited favour of God, grace, gift, not in requital; did it of my own will & so f., voluntary; f. quarters, gratuitous entertainment; am f. to confess, not unmoving; lavish, profuse, unstinted, copious; f. of his money, open-handed; so f.-handed; f. f. nature, in the nature of; f. f. j. f., f. j.; f. any quarter, in every quarter; f. indulgences, indulgence, in pledge, in payment, in full (table); frank, unreserved, f. spoken, not concealing one's opinions, blunt; f. & easy, free and unceremonious, also as n., smoking-concert &c. forward, familiar, impudent, (make or be f. to take liberties with); (of talk, stories &c.) broad, not quite decent; fisson, fine-grained or sawn sandstone or limestone &c. 2. Relaxed or exempt from (f. from the ordinary rules, disease, difficulty, &c.); having burses rights (made f. of the city); having the entrée or use of (f. of the house); not subject to tax, toll, legal or social restraint; f. to all traders alike; f. school, with no fees charged; f. pass, not paid for; also adv. the gallery is open f., &c. in comb. as carriage-free, without charge for conveyance; f. woman, on who has the freedom of a city, company, &c. (f. from a woman); f. from being Teut.; Of. f. fro. ct. G frei Aryan pri to love

free, v.t. (freed). Make f., set at liberty (freedman, emancipated slave, esp. in Rom Hist.); relieve from, rid or ease of; clear, discharge, disentangle. [OE freon (prec.]

free-booters, n. Pirates, piratical adventurers. [Ed.]

Hercules, myth. f. (freebooting fr. freebooter pl.)

free-booting, a. [Du. vrijbuiter (FRERE, BOOTY, 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, openness, unreservedness in speech, undue familiarity (take f. with), facility, ease, in action; boldness of conception; (Physics) capability of motion; exemption from defect, disadvantage, burden, duty &c.; privilege possessed by city or corporation participation in the government, membership in the company &c. or city, citizenship of often given, honoris causa to distinguished persons; unrestricted use of (has the f. of the library). [OE freom (FREE, -DM)]

free-martin, n. Hermaphrodite or impotent female of or kept for use of swine-keepers. [ED.]

free-spending (xe.), a. Kinds of iridescent bulbous plant from Cape of Good Hope. [Il]
feel very cold (f. to death, die by frost); be chilled by fear; cause to congeal, form ice upon, (fluid or moist thing; often m., over, up), preserve (meat &c.) by refrigeration; (by exagg.) f. one's blood, terrify him; chill (feelings), paralyse (fingers), chill (coffee, light), chill (poison); chilling (frozen 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, solid, & vapor, fuse into one state, coming period, of frost. [com. Taut; OF froidez, cf. L frideren, also L pruina hoarfrost]

freezing, a. In vb. senses; esp. (by exagg.) very cold; of (manners) chilling, distant. Hence freezingly, adv. [ing]

freight (āt), n., v. t. Hire of ship for transporting goods; transport of goods by water (in U.S. by land also), charge for this; cargo, shipload; load, burden. (Vb) load (ship) with cargo; hire or let out (ship) for carriage of goods & passengers. [prob. L MED. vrechē var. of vrecht see FREIGHT]

freighter (āt), n. Hire of ship for, cost of, conveyance of, goods; freighting or hiring of ship; cargo. [-AGE]

freightner (āt), n. One who (charters & loads) ship; one who consigns goods for carriage inland; one whose business is to receive & forward freight; baggage, cargo, goods, freight. [-ER]

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 plaster used for marking cloth & removing grease & as dry lubricant; F. coarse, coarse & com- posed of white with ivory black. Indian red, & Chinese blue; F. horn.; take F. leave, depart, 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. 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 French people, the French race, the French nation. [OE freneciecf. Frank & 18TH] & n. [OE frenecie. cf. Frank]

Frenchify, f., v.t. Make French in form, character, or manners (usu. in p.p.). Hence Frenchification n. [-FY]

French-ness, a. Knowing no French. [-LESS]

frenum. See PHRAMM.

frenetic, a. & v.t. Mental derangement, temporary insanity, paroxysm of mania, (rare); delirious fury or agitation, wild folly; (vb, usu. in p.p.) drive to f., infuriate, (frenzied rage, that of a frenzied person). [f. OF freneus cf. L phrenes (Gk phrenitikos FRANTIC)]

frequent, a. & v.t. To revisit often; be repeated at short intervals, (of pulse) rapidly; (Phys.) rate of recurrence of (vibration &c.), number of repetitions in given time. [L frequenta (foll. ENCY)]

frequent, a. Found near found in numerous, abundant; often occurring, common, habitually, casually, (a) practice to), whence frequentingly, adv. (with agent-noun) habitual, constant, (a) caller. [L frequenta entie crowded cogn. w. facere FARE]

frequent, v.t. Go often or habitually to (places, villages, company, house). Hence or cogn. frequentation, frequenter n., freq. (L frequenare (prec.)]

frequentative, a. & n. (gram.). (Verb or verbal form or conjugation) expressing frequent repetition or intensity of action. [L frequentativus, prec., ATIV]

fresco, n. (pl. -s, -es), v.t. & t. Method of painting (esp. in something unfinished) in water-colour laid on wall or ceiling before plaster is dry; (vb) paint (wall &c., picture or subject) thus. [It., orig. adj. = foil]

fresh, a., adv., & n. New, novel, not previously known, used with, or introduced, (f. new, fresh) something new, fresh, to something unaccompanied by additional, other, different, further, (begin a f. chapter); recent, lately made or arrived, just come from; raw, inexperienced, (freshman, first-year man at University); not preserved by salting; pickling, smoking, tinning, &c.; (f. herbage, meat, fruit, &c.); see below; f. butter, &c. see next sense; not salt (f. water; fresher), of f. water, not of the sea, as freshwater fish, fishing; f. water, not salt, see prec. sense), not salt or bitter, drinkable, (f. water); pure, untainted, invigorating, refreshing, cool, (of air, wind, water); not stale, (f. egg), not old, not rancid (f. oil); not bad (f. flowers, memories); unsullied, bright & pure in colour (a.f. complexion), looking healthy or young; not weary, brisk, vigorous, fit, (never felt fresher, as f. as paint, quite brisk, prob. a pun on the warning f. paint; with a kind of sound strength). (Adv.) freshly, newly, esp. in comb., as-who, as-a-while, as-a-time; f. fish, (of salmon), lately come up from the sea. (N.) part of day, year, &c. (in the f. of the mor.) rush of water in river, flood. Hence freshen v.t. & I. freshness n. [OE freshe cf. G frisch affected by OF freis fem. fresche from same by]

fresher, a., n. (slang) = FRESHMAN. [ER]

freshet, n. Rush of fresh water flowing into sea; flood of river from heavy rain or melted snow. [FRESHEN + E]

freshly, adv. Recently (only with participles, = fresh adv.); afresh (rare); with unabated vigour; with fresh appearance, colour, &c. [LY]

fret, a., & v.t. Ornamental pattern made of continuous combinations of straight lines; joined in pairs (angles (also Greek /)). (Vb) varigate, chequer; adorn (esp. ceiling) with carved ornament. Fretwork, (Eng. stave) stretched on frame for cutting thin wood in ornamental patterns; fretwork, carved work in decorative patterns esp. of straight lines, also wood cut with f.-saw. [prob. f. OF fretre tresslwork & freter vb]

free, a. & n. Gnaw, wear or consume or torment by gnawing, (of moths &c., horses) chewing plant, action of frost, rust, corrodive, friction, &c., or the passions; make (passage &c.) by wearing away; chafe, irritate, annoy, worry, distress; distress oneself with regret or discontent (f. away or out one's life &c.); (of animal, bird, &c.) row (birds); (of water) ruffle, wave, (in a. f. & c. on the f.); hence fretful, a. fretfully, adv. fretfulness n., frettly a. [OE fretan cf. G freisen (frae cogn. W. FOR, EAT)]

fretted, a. & n. Bead or ridge on fingertip of some kinds of musical instrument to regulate fingering. Hence frettedly a. (perh. L OF fretre ferrer)

friable, a. Easily crumble. Hence or cogn. friability, friableness n. (F. L fribablis (frie crumble)]

friar, n. Member of certain religious orders related to the four mendicant orders of Franciscans (Grey F.), Augustinians (Austin F.), Dominicans (Black F.), & Carmelites (White F.); f.'s bal-
frontless (frontless) a. Unblushing (rare); without front. [f. Of frontlet (frontlet) n. Pediment. [F. f. frontlet].]

frento- comb. form of L. fronte- = of the forehead = as f. nasal. for fronti- (-l,-o-)

fron
to
t (frnt-), n. Pediment. [F. f. frontlet].
froce, a. (poet.). Frozen, frosty. [archaic p.p. of FREEZE]

frost (-aw,-o-), n., & v.t. Freezing, prevalence of temperature below freezing-point of water (ten & c. degrees of f.); hard, sharp, f.; white on knots, black f., frost, without, rime, Jack F. L. personified, frozen state or consistency (there is still f. in the ground), frozen dew or vapour (windows covered with f.); infection that chills, makes grey, &c.; (slang) failure; f.-bite, inflammation or gangrene of & below skin from severe cold, f.-bitten, affected with this f.-work, trace injury or blow by f. or frost; &c.; hence frostless a. (Vb) nip, injure, (plants &c.) with f.; cover (as) with rime, powder with coating of sugar &c., whence frost- ing (the) n.; give roughly or finely granulated surface to (glass, metal); turn (hair) white; sand, blow against, strike with nails &c. [com. Taut.; cf. G. frost, cogn. p.were]

frosty, a. Cold with frost; cold, chilling, frigid, lacking in warmth of feeling; covered, seeming to be covered, with hoar-frost. Hence frostily adv. frostiness n. [frost-]

froce (-aw), n., & v.t. Collection of small bubbles, foam, scum, or spume, matter on liquid, scum; worthless matter, idle talk, &c.; hence frothy a. frothily adv. frothiness n. (Vb) emit, gather, f.; cause (beer &c.) to foam. [perh. f. ON frotha cf. OE af-frosana to f.]

frou-frou (-55,-o-), n. Rustling, esp. of dresses. [F. fmit.]

from (fro-), n. Dutchwoman. [F. Du. vrouwe = G frau woman]

fron
drow (frord), a. (archaic). Perverse, refractory. Hence fromwardly adv. from}

frondness n. [frownd-]

frond v.t. & c. Knit brows esp. to express disapprobation (at, on, upon); put (interrupter, interruption, &c.) down with f.; express (defiance &c. with f.; hence fromingly adv. (N.) vertically furrowed state of brow; look expressing severity, disapproval, or deep thought. [f. Of frequimger perh. f. Taut. cf. Sw. dial. fryna, Norw. fryna, make wry face]

frowst, n. & v.t. Fusty heat in room (vb. stay in, enjoy, this). Hence fromstvry a. [f]

frowzy, a. Ill-smelling, fusty, musty, close; slatternly, unkempt, dingy. Hence fromzi-ness n.

froze(n). See FREEZE.

fructiferous, a. Bearing fruit. [f. L fructifer (fruit, -PEROUS)]

fructification, n. (bot.). Fructifying; reproductive parts of plant, esp. of ferns & mosses. [f. L fructificare (fruit, -FY)]

fructify, v.t. & i. Bear fruit (lit. & fig.). make fruitful, impregnate. [f. F fructifier. L fructificare (fruit, -FY)]

fructose, n. Fruit sugar. [f. L fructus fruit + -ose]

frugality (-55), a. Full of, producing, fruit (lit. & fig.). [OF. f. L fructuosus (fruit, -OUS)]

frugal (-55), a. Careful, sparing, economical, esp. as regards food; sparingly used or supplied, costing little. Hence or cogn. frugally

frugally adv. [f. L frugalis (fruit, -INCL. adj. orig. dat. of frux profit + -Al)]

fruit (-ot), n., & v.t. & i. (Usu. pl.). Vegetable products fit for food of the earth, as f. trees; plant's or tree's edible product of seed with its envelope (also collect. in sing., as feeds on f.); vegetable seed with envelope as means of reproduction; (bibl.) offspring (usu. f. of the body, loins, womb); produce of action, assembly (esp. of f. industry); (sing. or pl.) result, issue, consequence: f.-cake, containing currants &c.; f. citipler, fast ship carrying f.; f.-knife, with silver &c blade against acid; f.-piece, picture of f.; f.-sugar, glucose, levulose, or fructose; f.-tree, grown for its f.; hence fromtus, a. (Vb) bear, make bear. f. [f. L fructus (fruit)]

fruitarian, n. Feeder on fruit. [ARIAN]

fruitier, n. Fruit-ship; tree producing fruit (a sure f.); fruit-grower. [FRUIT n. & v. -ER]

fruitier, n. Dealer in fruit. [ER doubled]

fruitful, a. Productive, fertile, causing fertility; productive; fruitful (lit. & fig.; a session f. in great measures); beneficial, remunerative, whence fruitfully adv. Hence fruitfulness n. [FUL]

fruition (frô'tshn), n. Enjoyment, attainment of thing desired, realization of hopes &c. [fr. L. fructum (fruit, -ION)]

fruitless, a. Not bearing fruit; yielding no profit, ineffectual, useless, empty, vain. Hence fruitlessly adv.

fruitless
ey (fruitless) n. -LESS [f

fruitlet, n. (bot.). -DRUPEL -LET]

fruity, a. Of fruit; (of wine) tasting of the grape, whence fruitiness n. [f]

fruitmony (-55,-o-), furmonety. n. Hulled wheat boiled in milk & seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, &c. [f. Of fruitmentale (fruitment f. fruitmentum corn).]

frump, n. Old-fashioned dowdily-dressed woman. Hence frumpish, frumpily, aa. (f.)

frustrate, a. (archaic). Frustrated. [f. L frustratus (fol.). ATE]

frustrate (also frô'-), v.t. Bark, baffle, neutralize, counteract, disappoint. So frustration n. [f. L frustrari (frustra in vain), ATE]

frustule, n. Two-valved shell of diatom. [Frustra in vain, fol. ULE]

frustum, (pl. -TUM,-T). Remainder of regular solid whose upper part has been cut off by plane parallel to base, or part intercepted between two planes. [L. = piece broken off]

frutescent, a. (bot.). Of the nature of a frutex. [for fruticecent (toll., -ESCENT)]

frutex, a. (bot.). Woody-stemmed plant smaller than tree, shrub. [L. genit. -ICIS]

fru
tose, a. (Bot.) shrubby; (of minerals, zoophytes, &c.) looking like shrub. [prec., -OES]

fruy 1, n. Young fishes fresh from the spawn; young of salmon in second year; young of other creatures produced in large numbers, e.g. bee, cricket, small insignificant beings, children &c. (f. On freqo seed)

fruy 2, v.t. & i., & n. Cook (t. & i.). In boiling (other fish 1 to f.; frying-pan, shallow pan used: out of frying-pan into fire, from bad to worse). (N.) fried meat; various internal parts of animals usu. eaten with bread. [f. F frire (f. T. l'greire cf. G prhugö]

fryer, friter, n. Vessel for frying fish. [ER]

fruity (ifrô'), a. Fat, or fat. [f. obs. sub fat person]

fuchsia (fôok-sa), n. Drooping, flowered shrub. [f. L. (Puhea hísa). German botanist, -1A]

fuchsine (fôoks-in), n. Salt of rosamine forming deep red dye. [prec. (f. resemblance of colour to flower) + INF]

fucus, n. (pl. pr. sl.). Kinds of seaweed with
flat leathery fronds. Hence full'oid a. [L =
folium, fr. Gr. phyllo],
full'le, v. t. & n. Tipple, buzzo; intoxicate;
capture; confound, (n.) retail of drinking (on
the f.), intoxication, confusion, (cf. Du. vow
slack, G dial. suddeln swindle)
fudge, int. & n. Nonsense; nonsense. [I]
fudge's v.t. & l. & n. Fit together, patch, sti
_fudge'; we took fake; practise such methods; (n.) piece of fug
fog, n. Fustiness of air in room; stuff & dust
collected in corners &c. Hence full'y a. [I]
fug'edous, a. Fleeting, evanescent, hard to
capture or keep. So fug'ed city n. [I. fugax
(fugere flee, -ACIOUS)]
fug'ral, a. Of the nature of a fugue. Hence
full'y adv. [AT]
fugue, suf. in adj. & nn. f. mod. i. in fugue
Acc. to L anal. the sense should be fleeing from
(fugere) as in L lucis fugus, eritis fugu; but in the
mod. formations it is putting to flight (fugare)
and thus fugue is properly fuga.'
fugitive, a. & n. Flying, running away, that
has taken flight; flitting, shifting; evanescent,
of short duration, quickly fading; (of literature)
of passing interest, ephemeral, occasional. (N.)
one who flees esp. from danger, enemy, justice,
or owner; exile, refugee. [Fr.] (F.vtre, L. fugi
tur, fugivas] (full flee, -IVE)
fug'leman, n. (pl. men) Soldier formerly
placed before regiment &c., while drilling to
speak the motions & time; leader, organizer,
spokesman, whence by back-formation fugle
v.t. [I. G. fugl'smann (Aigl wing, mans man)]
fugue (fug), n. & v. & l. & t. Polyphonic com
position on one or more short themes contra
typically harmonized & re-introduced from
time to time; hence fugus'ti (n. (VB) compose or
perform f. (fuguing or fugued, in the form of
a f.). [F. f. it & L. fuga flight]

form'ing adj.f. nn., w. sense full of (beautiful), & sometimes having
qualities of (masterful); also adj. f. adj. or f. l.
adj. stems (direful, grateful, trystful), perh. on anal.
of older synonyms in -ful.; also f. vvu. (for
geful), arising perh. f. cases in which first com
ponent might in form be either n. or v. (helpul)
& esp. thankful where the sing. n. being disused
thank would naturally be taken for verb); a pass.
sense is seen in bashful - abasable. (2) form
ning n., w. sense amount required to fill
(handal). Handful is a differentiation f. hand full,
which in the Teut. lang., had orig. besides its
literary meaning, a vulgar meaning. The differen
itation is not carried out equally in all lang.,
handy, n. & v. taking their gender f.
first component, though written as single wds.
In mod. E. full a living suf. freely added to nn.
(boxful, houseful, churchful); a reminiscence of its orig. is seen inspaceful, cupsful, which are ambiguous & contrary to good mod. usage.
full'orum, n. (pl. -ra) (Mech.) point against
which lever is placed to get purchase or on which
it turns or is supported; means by which influ
ence &c. is brought to bear; (Bot. usu. pl.) ac
centory organs, appendages, e.g. bracts, tendrils.

Of Fowler see full 2]
fuller 1. (1650). n. One who fulls cloth; f.'s
earth, hydrous alcaline of alumina. [-ER]
fuller 2. (1650). n. & v. Grooved tool on which
iron is shaped; groove made by this esp. in prov
shoes; (vi) design for'ing. [I]
fullness, n. Being full 1 esp. (bibb.) the f.
of the heart, emotion, genuine feelings, the f.
of time, the destined time, the f. of the world
&c., all that fills it; (of sound, colour, &c.) rich
ness, volume, body. [-NESS]
fully (fo'li), adv. Completely, without deficiency; quite (esp. with numbers). [-LY 2
fulmar (fo'mar), n. Sea-bird of petrel kind & gull's size. [perh. f. ON full rorl + mar meow]

fulminating, a. Fulminating; (Path. of diseases) developing suddenly. [L. fulminating] -ANT
fulminations, v.i. & t. Flash like lightning, explode, denounce. (f. fulminating gold, mercury, smoking smoke; longest fulminations, see fulminant; thunder forth, utter or publish, (censure); issue (usu. official) censures against (esp. of Pope). Hence or cogn. fulminating n., fulminatory a. (L. fulminatinge, -ant)
fulmine, a. (chem.) F. acid, nitro-acetone-trill, an acid forming explosive salts with some metals. Hence fulminating [-i] (n.) [L. fulmen -inis lightning + -iC]
fulsomeness n. [FULL], SOME
fulvous, a. (nat. hist.) Reddish-yellow, tawny. So fulvous a. [L. fulvus + -US]
fulvus, a. Smoked tobacco [-e], f. Sp. fumado smoke-colored. [-US]
fümarole, n. Crevace in cone of volcano through which vapour issues. [F. fumarol[e] f. L. fumarius dun. of fumarius smoke-chamber (fumus smoke, -AIR 1)]
furtive, v.i. & t. & n. Use the hands awkwardly, grope about, (at, with, fastening &c.; for, after, thing sought); handle or deal with awkwardly or nervously (j. the ball, not stop it cleanly); hence fumbler n. (N.) bungling attempt. [perh. f. OE fom fom hand of palm; cf. Du. vommelden]
furtive, a., v.t. & l. & n. Odorous smoke, vapour, or exhalation; watery vapour; noxious vapour supposed to rise from stomach to brain (the f. of wine &c.; also fig. of excitement, enthusiasm, &c.;) fit of anger (in a. f.). Hence fuming 2. a (v.b) perfume with incense; subject to chemical fumes etc. of those or other objects, photogenic film, to make faint; emit sf.; (of vapour &c.) rise, be emitted; be pettish, chafe. [n. f. OF fum, vb f. F. fumer, f. L. fumare, fumare, smoke]
fumigate, v.t. Apply fumes to; disinfect or purify with fumes; perfume. Hence fumigation, fumigation n. (v.t. & l. & n. [L. fumigare fume, smoke]
fumitory, n. Herb formerly used in medicine. [f. OF fumeterre f. med.L fumus terrae earth-smoke, w. assim. TO-ORY]
fun, n., & v.t. Sport, amusement, jocularity, drollery, (make f. of, poke f. at, ridicule for,., as a joke; is good, great, very amusing; live, f. vigorously, quickly, much; what f.? how amusing?) (vb; rare) indulge in f. joke. [perh. f. obs. fon before, etym. dub.]
furnambulist, n. Rope-walker. [f. L. furnambulus (fumis rope, ambulate walk, -IST]
function, n., & v.t. Activity proper to anything, mode of action by which it fulfils its purpose; office-holder's duty, employment, profession; calling; religious or other public ceremony or occasion; social meeting of formal or important kind; (Math.) variable quantity in relation to other(s) in terms of which it may be expressed (or dealt with); hence functionless a. (Vb) fulfill a. f., operate, act. [OF. L. functionem (fungi funct. perform, -iON)]
functional, a. Official, merely formal, (rare); (Physical) of, affecting, the functions of an organ &c. only, not structural or organic (esp. of diseases), of (organ) having a function, not functionless or rudimentary; (Math.) of a function. Hence functional y adv. [-AL]
functionary a. (N.) official; (adj.) -prec. (not in math. sense). [-ARY 1]
functionate, v.i. = FUNCTION v. [-ATE 2]
fund, n. & v.t. Permanent stock of something ready to be drawn upon (a f. of common sense, tenderness, labour, knowledge); stock of one's own having to do with one's profession (singing f.); (pl.) pecuniary resources (in f.'s having money, flush); the f., stock of national debt as mode of investment (has $10,000 in the f.'s holder, such investor). (Vb) convert (floating debt) into more or less permanent debt at fixed interest rate; (f.) to get, draw down, ( Rare); (invest) (money) in the f. [L. funereum] -MENT (founding) fundmental, n. The buttocks. [L. fundamentum (found 1), -MENT (founding) foundation]
fundamental, a. & n. Of the ground work, going to the root of the matter, serving as base or foundation, essential, primary, original, from which others are derived; (a. f. of change; the f. rules; the f. form); (Mus.) f. note, lowest note of chord, f. tone, produced by vibration of whole sonorous body (opp. harmonics produced by that of its parts); hence fundamentally adv. (N.) principle, postulate, principal, major, first, primary article, servant, food, main, key. [OF. fundemental, -MENT]
fundus, a. (rare). Of funeral (custom is f. in origin). [L. fundus (fumus see fol.) + -A]
fundus, a. & n. Of, used &c. at, burial, or cremation of the dead (f. pile, pyre, pile of wood &c. on which corpse is burnt; f. urn, holding ashes of cremated dead; f. oration). (N.) burial of the dead with its observances, obseques; burial procession. [adj. OF, f. med.L funeralis (L. funus + -US) + -AL; n. f. Of funeraria f. med.L funeraria neut. pl. of funeralis, -AL]
funicular, n. & adj. 1. Of, belonging to, a railroad or its carriages, also, in general, to the same definition (of goods &c. contrivances). (adj. individual specimen is not meant) (L. med.L fungibilis + f. fungii (vice) serve (turn), -IBLE)
fungicidal (-cil), n. Fungus-destroying substance. [FUNGUS, -I, -CIDE]
fungina (-in), n. Substance forming cell-walls of fungi. [fungi]
fungous, a. Of fungi, having nature of a fungus; springing up like a mushroom, transplant. (f. L. fungosus (foli., -ose 1)]
fungus, n. (pl. -pry -ji, -uses). Mushroom, toadstool, or allied plant including moulds. [L. cryptococcus (crypt. hiding; chyl. feeding on organic matter; thing of sudden growth; (Path.) spongy morbid growth or excretion; skin-disease of fish. Hence fungal, fungiform (-f), fungivorous (-f, -n), fungoid, fungus 2], aa. (L. perh. cogn. with Gr. sphaggea sphagiga -1)
funicular, a. Of a rope or its tension (f. railway, worked by cable & stationary engine). [L. funiculius (funicis cord. -CULE) + -AR 1]
funk, n. & v.t. & l. (slang). Fear, panic (blue f. terror); coward; hence funky 2 a. (Vb) inch, shrink, shirk, compromise (truce) evade (unwillingness), duck, be afraid, or hide. [called Oxford slang in 1743; etym. dub.]
funnel, n. Diminishing tube, or truncated cone & tube, for conducting liquid, powder, &c. into small opening; ventilating or lightning shaft: metal chimney of steam engine or alike; f-shaped lower part of chimney. Hence (-fun-
Fusilier (fuzilier), n. (usu. pl.). (Man of) certain (now, often British regiments formerly armed with fusils). fusillade, n. & v.i. (Wholesale execution by) continuous discharge of fire-arms; (vb) assault (place), shoot down (persons), by f. [F fusilier shoot f. FUSIL, -ADE]

Fusión (fusión), n. Fusing; fused mass; things bringing one into one; coalition, whence fusionista(1) n. [L fusio (fusek-ION); cf. FOISON]

fusil, n., v.i. & t. Bustle, excessive commotion, ostentations or nervous activity; treatment of trifles as important; abundance of trifles. [Fr, dim. of mod. L fusus, fusis, adj. fusis (fire)]

fusillade, n. (Wholesale execution by) continuous discharge of fire-arms; (vb) assault (place), shoot down (persons), by f. [F fusilier shoot f. FUSIL, -ADE]

Fusil, n. Thick twilled short-sleeved cotton cloth, dyed dark; turgid speech or writing; bombast; (attrib.) made of f. [Fr fusil]

fuscous, adj., v.i. & t. Fuzzy, fluffy; indistinct, indistinct; fluffed up; furred; Soudanese warrior. Hence fusceter (fusse-R) adj., v.i. & t.

fuscous, adj. Ty. [L fuscus, fusci, fusce, adj. fusca, fusci, fusce, orig. intr., make face, or make into (de)color (de)calify; f. adj. w. sense bring into a state (sanc-tify); & f. v. stems w. causative sense (horrify, horrify himself). In mod. L -care was often substituted for -care; hence F & E v. in -fer, -fy, sometimes repr. L v. in -facere (F stupéfier, but p.p. stupéfisit, see also stupéf. stupify; OF satisfait, but mod. F satisfait; Lquefex, liquify, rubefy, rubefy. Apart from the compound -cap, -ef, -ef, F has always -fy (-fe), which is freely added to E adj. & n. to form v. chiefly Jocular or colloq. (specky, Frenchify; also, on vb, the irreg. arfify). Vbs formed on adj. have often intr. as well as trans. sense (solidify make or become solid). Vv. in -fy have n. in -fication; the representing L v. in -facere have n. in -faction; but E has -ification where F has the correct pétification.

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. CELT]

G

G (gē), letter (pl. Ga, Gā). (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.B. (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 M. (common factor or measure).

Abbreviations (2): Ga, Georgia; Gal,Atlantes; Gen., (eral, mil., title); Gen.[eis]; Glam., (organishe); Gloe., Gloucestershire; grm., gramme(s); grs., grains.

gab, n. (fam.). Talk, prattle, twaddle, (stop your g., hold your tongue; gift of the g., talent for speaking, also loquacity. [F]

gabbie, v.i. & t., & n. Talk volubly or inarticulately; read aloud (to, often over, & l.) too fast; utter too fast; (vb) volubly confused unintelligible talk. [imit.]

gabelle, n. Tax (usu. foreign tax), esp. the French pre-Revolution salt-tax. [F, f. med. L gabella (gabinum = OE gafol see GAVELKIND]

gaberdiene (en), n. Loose long upper garment; esp. of Jews, a long, wide, square jacket, perh. F MHG wellewart PILGRIM.]

gablon, n. Wicker cylinder to be filled with earth for use in fortification or engineering. [F, f. It. gabione (gabiona CAGE, -ONI]

gablonàa, n. Line of gabions. [AD] Gabion à, n. Triangular upper part of wall at end of ridge; (v. & n. g. & g. g.) g. t.-topped wall; g.-shaped canopy over window or door; whence gablest (1) n. Hence (-)gablenst (a). A.O. F. ON gatf; cf. G gabelt fork; prob. cogn. w. OHG ge-bal, Gk kephale, head.

gâby, n. Simpleton. [L]

Gad, int. of surm. asservation, &c. (also by g., begad). [= GOD]

gad, v.i. Go about idly, rove, wander, (usu. about, abroad, out); (of plants, esp. in part. straggles; gadabout, (person) given to gadding. [perh. back-formation f. obs. gadding company.] Obs. gadding (parl. gadding) (parl.) gaddie, gaddie; gad-, -fly, n. Breeze, cattle-biting fly; irritating or worrying person; violent impulse, cataract. [f. obs. gadd strike f. ON gaddr cogn. w. YARD & L knot spear]

Gadenhicle (gàd-i), a. & n. = GARLIC in its wider sense. [literary f. Ir. Gaedhel (Ir. Gaedhel)

GADHELIO
gadroon, n. (usu. pl. or attrib.). Convex curve(s) in series forming ornamental edge like inverted fluting. [F. gadron, etym. dub.]

Gael (gäl), n. Scottish Celt; (rarely) Irish Celt. [Cf. Sc.-Gael. Gaetheal]

Gaelic (gäl'ik), n. (Language) of Scottish Celts of Scottish & Irish & Manx Celts. [L-IC]

gaff, n. & v.t. Barred 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. [F. gaffe boat-hook]

gaffe', n. (slang), gaff, what the g. let out plot. [I]

gaffer, n. Public place of amusement. [esp. (usu. penny) low theatre or music-hall.]

gaffer, n. Elderly rustic, old fellow, (also as 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 interpolations in dramatic dialogue (vb, make these); g.-bit, specially powerful for horse-breaking, g.-rein, arranged to make break; (slang) g.-cock, (big to) horse; (slang) impudence, lie, (vb, deceive; i., practise deceit). [n. f. vb, perh. imit. of choking sound; slang sense perh. unrelated]

gag1, n. & v.t. Pledge, thing deposited as security; (glove thrown down as, any symbol of) challenge to fight; (vb) take, stake, pledge, offer as guarantee. [n. f. OF gage; f. Tent. (wed); vb f. Gager of same orig., or for ENGAGE]

gag2, See GAUGE.

gaggle, v.i. (Of geese) cackle. [intr.]

gaggle, n. Being gay, mirth, (usu. pl.) merrymaking, festive occasion; amusements; bright appearance, g. (gay, TV)

Gally, See GAY.

gain, 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 (gaisgneir) GAIN]

gain2, v.t. & i. Obtain, secure, (desired or desirable thing; g. time, obtain delay by pretexts or slow methods; g. the ear of, get favourable hearing from); win (sum) as profits or as result of changed conditions, win, whence gainer (2) n., make a profit, benefit, improve oneself; one's own; respect, be enhanced by comparison or contrast; win (land from sea, battle, victory; g. the upper hand, be victorious); bring over to one's interest or views, win over, persuade, prevail upon; reach, arrive at, (desired place); g. ground, progress, advance, enroch (upon); g. (ground) (upon), get closer to (person or thing pursued); (of sea) encroach (upon) (land); g. (upon), win the favour of. Hence gainable a., gainer1 n. [f. Gagem n. of Gaisgneir n. of Gaisgneor cf. It. guadagnare s. OHG (wetdienen v. pasture, forage, cf. GAIYN)]

gainful, a. Lucrative, remunerative; bent on gain. [FUT]

gainsay, v.t. (said, pr. ad or ad). Deny, contradict. Hence gainsayer n. [f. obs. gain prop. against f. G. gessen (cf. G gegen + SAY)]

gain for, (Pot.) for AGAINST.

gain, n. Manner of walking, bearing or carriage as one walks. [var. of GATE]

gaiter, n. Covering of cloth, leather &c., for leg below knee or for ankle. Hence gaiter (2) a. [f. F. gaitere etym. dub.]

gaiter (2), n. Protective occasion, fête, (often attrib., as g. day, dress]

galleon, a. (astron.). Of the Galaxy. [f. Gk galaktios (foll, -10)]

galacto-, comb. form of Gk gala -'aktos milk used in scientific terms as galactopogue, (substance) inducing a flow of milk.

galantine (-en), n. White meat boned, spiced, tied, boiled, & served cold. [f. altered f. galatine a fish]

galanty show, n. Pantomime on screen made by shadows of puppets. [perh. f. It. galanti pl. of galante GALLANT]

galaxy (gäl-), n. Irregular luminous band of stars indistinguishable to naked eye encircling the heavens; brilliant company (of beauties, talent, &c.). [f. F. galaxie & L. f. Gk galaxias (gala -'aktos milk)]

galbanum, n. Gum resin from some Persian species of ferula. [L. f. Gk galbalan prob. f. Oriental wd]

gale, n. (Also Sweet-g.) bog-myrtle. [OE (also Du. & G. gappel]

gale, n. Rather strong wind, (Naut.) storm, (poet.) gentle breeze. [perh. cogn. w. Da. gals, Norw. galen, mad, furious]

gale, n. Periodical payment of rent (hang g., arrears of rent). [perh. obs. gavel see GAVELKIND]

galea, s. (bot., zool.). Structure like helmet in shape, function, or position. So galeate, -ated, a. [L. = helmet]

galeen, v. Guinea-fowl. [f. Sp. galleta (morisco Moorish) hen]


galien, a. galenical, a. & n. Of, according to, Galen; esp. (remedy) made of vegetable, not chemical, components. [prec. + -ICAL]

galeeke, g.-n., n. Porch or chapel at entrance of church. [perh. as less sacred than church w. reld to Galilee as in Judaea, or esp. to Matt. iv. 15 (G. of the Gentiles)]

galematias (gale, as F) n. Confused or meaningless talk, rigmarole. [P formerly half naturalized, now only as foreign word]

galingale (-gg.), n. Aromatic root of E.-Ind. plants used in cookery & medicine; (also English g.) kind of sedge. [f. Of galtingal L. Arab. khalajan perf. f. Chin. ko-ling-kiang mild ginger from Ko]

galipot, n. Kind of hardened turpentine. [F, etym. dub.]

gal (gäl), n. Section of liver, bile, (now only of lower animals); typical bitter substance, bitterness, (g. & wormwood); g.-bladder & its contents; asperity, rancour, whence gail-less a. g.-bladder, vessel containing the g. g.-stone, calculus formation in g.-bladder.

[OE gellia cf. G galle, also Gk khloet, L fel; perh. also cogn. w. YELLOW]


gall (gawl), n. Painful swelling, pustule, blister, esp. in horse; sore produced by chafing, mental soreness or its cause; place rubbed bare, flaw; bare spot in field or coppice. [OE gellia sore on horse, perh. = prec.]


gall2 (gawl), v.t. & i. Rub sore, injure by rubbing; vex, annoy, harass, humiliate, whence galling a. [f. prec., perh. orig. as back-formation f. galle]


gall4 (gawl), n. Excesscence produced by insect on trees, esp. on oak (also ook-g., used in making ink & tannin, & in dyeing & medicine); gall; insect producing sg. g.-nut, =g. [f. Gall f. Gall]

gallant (also, in senses indicated below, sometimes a-'nt), a. n., & v.t. & i. Showy, finely dressed, (archaic); grand, fine, stately, (of ship, horse, &c.); brave, chivalrous, (also Parl., as in constitutional epith. of military or naval member, as the honourable & g. member); markedly attentive to women (a-'nt); concerned with
GALLANTRY, (-ant); hence ga'l'lan'try, v.(or as sh. gal'l'ny) adv. (N. man of fashion, fine gentleman; ladies' man, lover, paramour, (-ant). (Vb; -ant) play the g. flirt with, flirt with; escort, act as cavalier to, lady.) [f. F galanterie (non F galanty). OE gallan(adj.) (H.G. gyalan wander].

Gallantry, n. Bravery, flashing courage; conduct of a gallant woman; a polite or amorous act or speech; conduct of a gallant; amorous intercourse or intrigue, sexual immorality. [f. F galanterie (prec., -ery).

Gallée, n. (hist.). Vessel shorter & higher than galleon; ship of war (usu. Spanish); large single-masted warship in Am. & Eng., adj. (Ship of the line, (Imperial g., 2771 cubic inches; wine g., 23l) for liquids or corn &c. [t. ONF galon cf. F jale bowl].

Gallion, n. Narrow close-woven braid for binding dresses &c., of gold, silver, silk, or cotton. [t. F galion f. 12th-c. galleon] tie the boat with a g. (for the boat & g.); [v. galleon, ( variants of galleon)] (for the boat & g.)

Gallocate, n. & v.t. & v.i. Heave or throw quadrupe's fastest pace, with all feet off ground together in each stride (full g., at a g., going thus), a ride at this pace. (Vb) go at a g. (of horse, or with its rider as subj., or of other quadruped); make (horse &c.) g., read, recite, or talk, fast (taken through, over); move or progress rapidly (in a galloping consumption). [f. galoper (prob. earlier waloper) etym. dub.]

Gallepade, n. Lively, orig. Hungarian, dance. [f. see, GALLEP,-ADE(l)].

Galler, n. In vbl senses: esp., (Mill.) aided by a pump, for the light carriage of works of art; (Mil.) Mining horizontal underground passage, g.-hit (Cricket, & fig., from theatre) piece of showy play, so. g.-shot, -stroke; hence ga'lleryful, pl. (Vb) provide, pierce, &c., with g. or gg. [f. F galerie etym. dub.]

Gallig apprentices and us. in the theatre of Catullus's Aetas (imitated in Johnson's Bowdoin) [us. pl. of same sense]. [f. L gallabum's song of Galli or priests of Cybele + -ic].

Gallito, a. Of the Gauls, Gaulish; (usu. facet.) French, whence ga'llicism(-ic) a. of, ga'llize, v. & i. (t. F Gallus, Gaul, -ic) the Frenchman, Gaulish; (adherent of the school of French Roman Catholics following Bossuet & claiming partial autonomy (opp. Ultramontane), whence ga'llicanderism(S), ga'llican-ism, adj. (2) nn. (f. L Gallicus (prec., -AN,,Gallicism, n. (Gallicism, a. Of two uppermost & crosspiece, on which criminals are hanged; punishment of hanging (a. g. looks, have the g. in one's face, of sinister appearance); similar structure used for cookery, gymnastics, &c.; g. bird, person fit to be hanged; g.-rip, fit to be hanged; g.-tree, = g. (of galleon cf. Galleon).]

Gallopl., n. & v.i. Lively dance in 2-4 time; (vbl) dance &c. [f. vbl. f. S. see galleon].

Galo, adv. & n. (In) abundance (with beef & ale g.; of alcohol; also in g.). [f. g. go leor to sufficiency]

Gosh, goll., n. Over-shoe usu. of rubber to keep shoes clean or dry; piece of leather &c., round lower part of boot or shoe uppers, whence ga'-shed, goll., a. [f. G. Go leor perh. ult. g. Gk kalapos (kala pl. logs, posse foot)]

Galumph, v.i. Go prancing in triumph. [made by L. Carroll perh. on gallop, triumph]

Gaml, adv. & n. By, by as of Galvanism (g. battery, pile, producing g. electricity; g. bell, for applying it to the body; g. electricity, = foll.; fig., of the smile &c.) sudden & forced. Hence ga'lvanic, (adv. & n.) &c.]

Galvanize, v. Apply galvanism to, stimulate thus (also fig., into life, rouse by shock or excitement); coat with metal by galvanism (incorrectly of galleon). [t. ch.-er, (graph) metal-coating Galvanism, -ianism, a., n. Galvanize, v. t. Apply galvanism to, stimulate thus (also fig., into life, rouse by shock or excitement); coat with metal by galvanism (incorrectly of galleon).]

Gamm, a. & n. = GALLIVAND. [f. G. Galloway on anal. of Norweigan]

Gamba, (Also g. stop) organ stop with violin or cello tone. [earlier = & short for, VIOLA DA GAMBA]

Gambade, gambado, pl. -ado, n. Horse's
gambier, 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 central advantage; especially, one aimed at winning a game as King's, Queen's, Cunningham's, g. [ult. f. It. gambetto tripping up (gamba 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 games of chance (gambly); gambol, com. (gambolling). [OE gamblan]
gamble-some a. (N.) Gambling (esp. on the g.); risky undertaking or attempt. [prob. f. OE gamelan to sport (gamen game)]

gamble-ground, n. Gum-resin from Cambodian & Siamese trees used as yellow pigment. [f. mod. L gamboge & gambac]

gambol (bl.), n. & v.i. (1.). Caper, frisk. [f. F gambade leap f. It. gambarba (gamba leg)]

game, 1. n. Jest (make g. of, ridicule); diversion; amusing incident (what a g.!) contest played according to rules & decided by skill, strength, or luck (round, square, g.). have the g. have the heart to win, be able to win or able to direct it; play the g. lit. & fig., observe the rules, behave honourably; play a good, poor, g., be skilful or not; (Gk & Rom. Ant. pl.) athletic, dramatic, & musical contests, gladitorial &c. shows; scheme, undertaking, &c., 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.; spott 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; (Commerc.) apparatus 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; so forbidden g.); (collect.) wild animals, birds, &c., hunted for food; game bird, game fowl, game pheasant; angler, to fish with a rod; angler's hook, fishing-rod; angler's tackle, angler's line; angler's hook, &c.; angler's license, to kill or deal in g.; g.-preserver, landowner &c. who breeds g. & applies g. laws strictly; -tenant, lessee of shooting or fishing. [com. Teut. f. OE gemen cfr. OHG gaman joy]

game, 2. adv. Like a game-cock, spirited (on g.; hence game-l) 2 adv., gamelessness n. [f. GAME 1 cock]

game, v.i. & t. Play at g. of chance for money; gamble, throw away in gambling; gambling-house, -table, frequented for gambling. Hence gamester n. [f. GAME 1]

gamer, a. Skilful at g.; able to do it well, crippled. [f. GAME 1]

gamete, n. (biol.). Sexual protoplasmic body, which unites with another for reproduction [f. Gk gameté wife, gamétes husband, (gammé)]

gamin (F.), n. Street Arab, neglected boy.

gamma, n. Third letter (r., γ = θ) of Greek alphabet, used sometimes in enumerations to supplement 3 & 0; kind of moth. [Gk]

gamma-dlon, n. = FYLPUT. [late Gk, dim. of prec., yfliot consisting of four gammas (1)]

gammon, n. (Rustic name for old woman. [f. godmother or grandmother, cf. GAPIN]

gammon, 1. n. & v.t. Bottom piece of fat of bacon including hind leg (usu. g. of bacon); smoked or cured ham (vb) cure (bacon). [f. ONF gambon (gamba leg, -oon)]

gammon, 2. n. & v.t. Complete victory scoring two games at backgammon (vb) defeat (adv.); (adv.) thus, therefore. [f. GAME]

gammon, 3. n. int. & v.i. & t. Humbug, deception; int. nonsense! (vb) talk plausibly; feign (intr.); hoax, deceive. [perh. as prec.]

gammon, 4. v.t. & n. (naut.). Lash (bowsprit) to stem; (n., also -ing) the lashing. [f. GAME]

gammon, n. Complete marriage, used esp. in Bot. describing plants with specified parts united as gamopetalous with petals united; also gamopetalous sexual reproduction.

gammon, n. (facet.). Umbrella, esp. large untidy one. [f. Mrs. G. in Martin Chuzzlewit]
gamnet, n. (Hist. lowest note in medieval scale; modern G on lowest line of base stave; the Great Scale consisting of all notes used in medieval music (G as above to E in highest space of treble). (Mod.) whole series of recognized notes; major diatonic scale; people's or period's recognized scale; voice's or instrument's compass. One of several scales 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 + ut first of six arbitrary names of notes forming hexachord, being the italicized syllables of a Sapphic stanza, Ut quaeant laxae fibris Mira gestorum famulii turum, Solve pollut liabil reatum, Sancte Johannes]
gamy, a. Abounding in game; = game 2 (rare); having flavour or scent of game kept till it is high. [-y]
gander, n. Male goose (sauce for the goose's sauce for the g., used in retorting an argument &c. on its first user); fool, simpleton. [OE gandr, -d being prob. euphonic as in THUNDER, cf. Du. gander; perh. same st. as GOOSE, perh. orig. the name of another bird]
gang, n. Company of workmen, or of slaves &c. (a gang of men); a throng of robbers or hooligans; a group, body, (esp. about together ersp. for criminal purpose or one disapproved by speaker; set of tools &c. arranged to work simultaneously; -board, plank usu. with cleats nailed on it for walking into or out of boat. [earlier senses mode of going, way, cf. G. gang, go, g. G. gang, go, f. OE gangen, also OHG]
gang, v.t. Protect (fish-hook, part of fishing-line) with fine wire. Hence gang

-ing (-) n. [1]
ganger (-ng), n. Foreman of gang. [ER]
gangster (-t), n. A of the Gangs. [f. L Gangstere (l. f. Gangstere, a.)]
ganglion (-ng), n. (pl. -ia). Enlargement or knot on nerve, from which nerve-fibres radiate; mass of grey matter in central nervous system forming a nerve-nucleus (g.-cell, corpuscle, globule, nerve-cell in this); (fig.) centre of force, activity, or intensity. Hence gang-liated, ganglia-ted, (-ed), (-en), gang-lliform, gangllonic, a. [f. Gk gagglion]
gangrene (-ng), n. & v.i. & t. Necrosis, usu. with decomposition, of part of body (often fig.; hence gangreneous a. (vb) become affected, affect, with mortification. [f. f. Gang gander, (gang, a.)]
gangway (-ng), n. Passage esp. between rows of seats (in House of Commons, crosspassage half-way down giving access to back
cesories; adornment, trimming esp. of dish; costume. [F (Garnish, 'urb)]
garret, n. Room on top floor, room partly or entirely in roof, attic; (slang) head (be wrong in the g., have one’s, unfurnished, &c.). [f. Of Gardele watch-tower (garindef, ft. Teut. cf. Of German defend)]
garette (garret), m. (signature). Insert small pieces of stone in joints of (course of masonry). [f]
garrettier, n. Dweller in garret, esp. poor literary hack. [E-er]
garrison, n. & v.t. Troops stationed in fortress, town, &c., to defend it (g. town, having g. troops). [Clas. garde, &c.] Sp. guarnición, g. (troops, soldier) on g. duty. [f. Of garison (garin def see GARRET 1, -Son) defence, w. sense of F & obs. E garrison (GARNISHI)]
garton, n. Small inferior horse bred in Scotland & Ireland. [f. Gael. garrun]
garreto, n. Kind of sea duck. [F]
garroselle, n. & v.t. Spanish method of capital punishment by strangulation, apparatus used in it; highway robbery performed by throttling victim. (vb) execute by strangulation; throttle in order to rob, whence gar(e)ter 1 n. [f. Sp. garrotezav, the n. (etym. due to garrotez, one who garrottes, garrotter)]
garroulous (ro–), a. Given to talk, loquacious, wordy; of (bird, stream, &c.) chattering, babbling. Hence or cogn. garrullity (ro–), garrulousness, mn., garrulously 2 adv. [f. L garrulus (garri te chatter) + -ous]
garrette, n. & v.t. Band worn above or below knee to keep stocking up; the G., (badge of) highest order of British knighthood, membership of this; (short for) G. King of Arms; (vb) fasten (stocking), encircle (leg), with g., [g. Of garret (garet, now garret, bend of knee, perch. &c.) + -ette; of Old French garret (garret, garret) + -ette]
garth, n. (archaic & dial). Close, yard, garden, paddock, open space within clusters. [f. On garth or BE GARD YEARD]
gas, n. [pl. gasses], & v.t. & i. Any aeriform or completely elastic fluid (used chiefly of those that are combustible) that when burned produces heat; temperatures, other gg. being usu. called expoures; such fluid, esp. coal-g. or various mixtures with carbonated hydrogen, used for lighting or heating; (Mining) explosive mixture of fire-damp with air; hydrogen &c. used to fill balls, balloons, &c.; smokeless gas; (vb) laugh(g.); (vb) jet of g. used for lighting empty tank, boasting, humbug, windbag eloquence; g. bag, bag for holding gas, empty talk; g. bracket, pipe with burner(s) projecting from wall; g. coal, bituminous from which g. can be made; g. coke, residuum of coal when g. has been made from it; g. ename, matter, with power obtained by production or rhythmic combustion & explosion of g. in closed cylinder; g. filter, tradesman or workman providing house with g. fittings, apparatus for heating or lighting with g.; g. light, light given by esp. coal g., jet of burning g. (g. main, main pipe supplying g.); g. man, manufacturer of g., collector of sums due for g. supply; g. meter, apparatus registering amount of g. consumed (he lies like a g., prodigiously); g. ring, perforated with small holes & fed with g. for cooking &c.; g. tar, coal-tar, mixture of g. &c.; g. hell, foundation of g.; hence (a) gaseous; (b) gaseity n. gaseiform, gas-gless, aa, gaseify v.t., 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 introduced by Van Helmont on Kg khaos chaos]
gascon, n. Native of Gascony; braggart. [F
gasconade, n., & v.t. Boasting. [f. F gascónde (pres. -ande, -aner)]
gaseller, n. Gas-lamp, usu. suspended from ceiling, with several burners often on branches. [f. GAS AFTER CHANDLER]
gash, n. & v.t. Long & deep slash, cut, or wound; eell such as might be made by grasping the root of making (vb) make. g. in cut. [earlier garse & n. & f. Of garse perh. LL larazare t G. kherasó incise]
gasket, n. Small cord for securing fueled sail to yard; strip of tow &c. for packing piston or caulking joint. [C]
gasogene, n. & v. & n. Gasogene (gasogene) (gasogene)
gasolene, -ine (-en). n. Volatile inflammable liquid oil in distilling petroleum & used for heating & lighting. [GAS, -OLE, -ENE, -INE]
gasometer, n. (Chem.) vessel for holding gas; large reservoir in which gas is stored for distribution by pipe. [F. gazométre (gas gaz, métre t. G. G. métra measure)]
gasp, v.t. & t. & n. Catch breath with open mouth as in exhaustion or astonishment; g. life &c. away or out, expire; g. out, utter with gg.; hence gasingly adv. (N.) Convoluted catching of breath (of one’s last g., at the point of death). [f. G. gaster (gaster) stomach] g. in, to catch 1 [kik]
gasmay, a. Of, full of, like, gas; (of talk &c.) empty, verbose. Hence gasseliness n. [v 2]
gast(e)ropod, n. Mollusc (e.g. small) with locomotive organ placed ventrally. So gasteroderous, [GASTRO, Gk gaster stomach, Gk pous foot]
gastereas, n. (Assumed) primitive one-cell-like animal consisting of two layers (ectoderm & endoderm) of cells. [mod.L (GASTRO)]
gastic, a. Of the stomach (g. enteric, g. juice, thin clear acid nearly colourless fluid secreted by stomach glands & effects digestion). [f. Gk gaster stomach]
gastr(o)-, comb. form of Gk gastér (gaster) stomach, as gastro-enteric, of stomach & intestines, -CELE, -TOMY, GASTRITIS gas-logical, n. Science of cookery, So gas-techno, gas-logical, gas-logist, mn. (f. Gk gastro-
logia, -logia) gas-logical, gas-ological, gas-logist, mn. (f. Gk gastro-
logia, -logia) (gasological)
gastro-nome, n. Judge of cookery. [F. back formation f. gastronome see foll.] gastronomy, n. Art & science of good eating. So gastronomy n., gastronomy (gas-ter-now-me), aa, gastronomically 2 adv. gastronomer, n. Judge of cookery, as gastronome on anal. of astronome ASTRONOMY] gate, n. & v.t. Opening in wall of city or enclosure made for entrance & exit & capable of being closed with barrier; (bibl.) place of judicial assembly in city; mountain-pass; means of entrance or exit (g. of ivory, horn, by which false true, dreams of Euphrates & Hellespont are the two gg. of Constantinople); 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; contrivance, regulating passage of water; number entering by g. see football match &c., amount of money thus taken (also g. money); g. bill (Oxf. & Camb.), record of undergraduate’s returns to college after hours, fines imposed for these; gatehouse, lodge of (park &c., room over city gate often used as a false, true, dreams of Euphrates & Hellespont are the two gg. of Constantinople); 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; contrivance, regulating passage of water; number entering by g. see football match &c., amount of money thus taken (also g.-money); g. bill (Oxf. & Camb.), record of undergraduate’s returns to college after hours, fines imposed for these; gatehouse, lodge of (park &c., room over city gate often used as a false, true, dreams of Euphrates & Hellespont are the two gg. of Constantinople); 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; contrivance, regulating passage of water; number entering by g. see football match &c., amount of money thus taken (also g. money).
gate, n. (With prefixed name in North &c.)
street. [f. ON gata cf. G gasse lane]
gather (gadh), vt. i. Bring together, collect, bring[er's, gatherer's, die]; acquire by collecting, amass; cul!, pluck; collect (grain &c.) as harvest; receive addition of (rolling stone gathers no moss, change of calling does not pay; complexion gathers colour; invalid gathers strength; g. head, acquire strength, swell; a festering sore; g. gasp, breathe, gasp for breath; g. up (garment, bow) together in folds or wrinkles, esp. pucker (part of dress) by running thread through; pick up from ground; draw up (limbs, person) into smaller compass; sum up (scattered facts); summon up (thoughts, strength, &c.) for an effort; come together, congregate, form a mass; receive additions (the tale gathered like a snowball); come to a head, develop purulent swelling. [OIE paderian, cf. Du. paderen gather & OE peador together]
gaucho (gauch0), n. In vb senses; esp. purulent swelling; assembly, meeting; g. coail, large piece laid on to keep fire alight during night &c. [-ING]
gather, n. pl. Part of dress that is gathered or drawn in. [f. GATHER]
gauze (gosh), n. Gauze, thin transparent fabric of silk, cotton, wire, &c.; slight haze. Hence gauzy &
gauziness n. [f. F gaze etym. dub.]
gauze (gawz), n. Gauze (gawz), n. One of a mixed European & Indian race of mounted herdsmen. [Sp. prob. f. native S. Amer. lang.]
gaud, n. Something gaudy, showy ornament, gewgaw; (pl.) showy ceremonies, gallantries. [f. OF gaudir make merry L gaudere rejoice]
gaudy, a. Grand entertainment, esp. annual college dinner to old members &c.; g. day, day of rejoicing, day on which college g. is held. [f. L gaudium joy]
gaudy, a. Tastefully or inappropriately fine, showy, or brilliant (of dress, decoration, literary style, &c.). Hence gaudily adv.;
gaudiness n.; gaudy sentiment n. No. food &c.; perh. orig. attrib. use of prec., later taken as GAUD + -Y]
gaufer. See GOFFER.
gauge (gaug), gage (in naut. sense), n. Standard measure to which things must conform, esp. measure of capacity or contents of barrel, diameter of bullet, thickness of sheet iron; capacity, extent, scope, (take the g. of, estimate); distance between rails or opposite wheels (broad, narrow, g. of, more, less, than 4 ft & in.); (Naut.; gage) relative position in respect to wind (have the weather g. of, be to windward of, fig. have a g. on, have a g. on the other, &c.); graduated instrument measuring force or quantity of rainfall, stream, tide, wind, &c.; contrivance attached to vessel to show height of its contents; instrument for testing and verifying dimensions of tools, wire, &c.; adjustable carpenter's tool for marking parallel lines. (Print.) a scale of points; (Herald.) a scale of distinction, (esp. estimating, criterion, test. [ONF, etym. dub.]
gauge, v.t. Measure exactly (esp. objects of standard size, as wire, bolts; fluctuating quantities or forces, as rainfall, wind; depth of liquid content); find capacity or content of (ceak &c., barrel); estimate (calculation, making, estimate); take measure of, (person, character); make uniform, bring to standard size or shape. Hence
gaugeable a., gauager. [L, gaufer etym. dub.]
gauze, n. Inhabitant of ancient Gaul; (fascet.) Frenchman of ancient Gaul. [f. Gaul &c.]
Gallia (Gallia a Gaul)
Gallician, a. & n. (Language) of ancient Gauls; (fascet.) French (adj.). [prec. + iN]
gault, n. (Gaul); Series of clay and marl beds between upper & lower greensand. [f.]
gaul, a. Lean, haggard; grim or desolate looking. Hence gaulish n. [etym. dub.;
from 1460; cf. Norw. gaud thin stick or mane]
gantlet, n. (Hist.) armoured glove (Ang. throw, down the g., issue challenge; pick, take, up the g., accept challenge); stout glove with long wrist for driving, fencing, wicket-keeping, &c. Hence gantletmen n. [f. G pantelit (gant
glove f. OSW. vante, -ler]
gantlet, n. Run the g., pass between rows of men who strike one with sticks, cords, &c., as military, naval, or school punishment (also fig. of being subjected to criticism. [earlier gantlet f. gant)]
garter, n. (Hist.) 1. A tight band around the calf, esp. of red leather (s盛行. a)
gas, v.t. & n. Look fixedly (at, on, upon); stare at intently; g. at (N.) Intent look (stand at g.,
looking thus). [f.]
gazette, n. & v.t. (Hist.) news-sheet, periodical publication giving current events; one of three official journals (London, Edinburgh, Dublin, G.) issued by authority twice a week with lists of government appointments & bank-
rates, &c. & other official matters. [1830 newspaper titles as Westminster, Pall Mall, G.]; (vb) publish in official g. (esp. in pass. of officials so announced). [f. F gazetter p. h. gazetta perh. f. Vene-
tin small coin so called]
gazetteer, n. Geographical dictionary. (so called as first provided for gazette-writers, &c. & gazettes)
gazogene, gas-, n. Apparatus making aerated waters. [f. F gazogene (GAS, -GEN)]
gear (g.), n. & v.t. & i. Equipment, apparel, &c. (archaic); harness of draught animals; ap-
paratus, appliances, tackle, tools, combination of wheels, levers (calculation, making, gauze, &c.). Apparatus, arrangements connecting motor with its work (in, out of, g. connected or working, with connexion interrupted or not
working; high, low, g., by which driving-wheel of bicycle makes many, few revolutions relatively to pedals), whence gear-ING (6) n.; rigging; goods, household utensils; -g. box, case, etc.; cill, -g. wheel, cog-wheel, esp. that in bicycle which transmits motion of pedals to axle; hence gear-LESS a. (VB) harness (draught animal); often up; put (machinery) in g., provide with g. (up, down), provide with high, low, g.; (of cost-wheel) fit g. (adv. of gar-eT a. OHG garerf = f. OE. garerav ready) [Malay geoko, imit. of its cry] geO-n (g.), n. House lizard found in warm climates. [collq.] ge-e, ge-O-ee, (j.), n. (colloq.). Horse. geese. See goose.

GeLe-NNa (g.), n. Hell; place of burning, torment, or misery. [It. f. Lat. Hellenistic Gk Gelegenia, Hellenistic origin of Valley of Hinnom in which children were sacrificed]

gel-sha (g.), n. Japanese dancing-girl. [Jap.]
gelatinle (g.) (a. -gel-an), n. Amorphous brittle transparent tasteless slightly yellow substance, basis of the gels resulting from stewing skin, tendons, ligaments, bone-matrix, &c. (septet)
gelatinize (2) v.t. & i. (g., g. -like, g. -like identical with animal g. = blasting-g., an explosive nitro-glycerine compound; g. paper, coated with sensitized g. for photography). Hence gelatin-ine-form a. gelatin-comb. form. [F. gelatine f. L. gelatina (gelata JELLY. 

gele -tina (a.) a. Jelly-like consistency &.; of gelatin. So gelatinize (3) v.t. & l. gelatinoi d a. & n. [f. gelatineur (prec., -ous)]

gelatin (j.), n. Solidification by freezing.

[g. l. gelatio (gelare freeze, -ATION)]

geld (g.), v.t. Deprive (usu. male animal) of generative power, castrate, excise testicles or ovaries of. Hence (-gelder) a. n. [f. ON gelda]
gelding (g.), n. Gelded horse or other animal.

[g. On gelding (prec., -ing)]

geild (g.), a. Icy, ice-cold; chilly, cool. [f. L. gelidus (gelio frost) cogn. w. cold]

gem (g.), a. & v.t. Precious stone, esp. when used as ornamental object, a precious beauty or worth, choicest part of, prized thing; precious or semi-precious stone with engraved design; hence gemmy a. (VB) adorn (as) with gg. [f. L. gemma bud, jewel]

Gema (g.), n. Late part of Talmudic commentary on Mishna. [Arum, = completion]

geminate (j., -at), a. (n. hist.) Combined in pairs. [f. L. geminare (geminus twin), -ATE]

geminate (j.), v.t. Double, repeat, arrange in pairs. So gemination n. [as prec., -ATE]

Gémna (j.), n. & (inf. int. Constellation Cassiopeia, the Twins, third sign of Zodiac, (as) also archaic or old, exclamation of surprise). [L = twins]

gemna (j.), n. (bot., zool.; pl. -ae). Leaf bud; (in mosses &c.) small cellular body that separates from mother-plant & starts fresh one; (zool.) bud-like growth on animal of low organisms & developing into individual. [L, see gem] gemmate a. (f. L. gemma prec., -ATION)

havjing huds, reproducing by gemmation. [f. L. gemmatus (prec., -ATE)]

gemmatus a. Put forth huds, propagate by gemmation. [f. L. gemmation (gemmae, -ATE)]

Gemmation (j.), n. & (inf. int.) Production of new individual by protrusion & separation of part of the parent. So gummative a. [f. L. as prec., -ATION]
GENERALISSIMO

barring special exceptions, for the most part: (N.) the g. (archaic), the public; (pl.: now rare) g. (old form of a genitive order, e.g. of Jesuits, Dominicans; [Mil.] officer next below Field-Marshal (also by courtesy of
lieutenant-g. & ma’am-g.;) commander of army;
tactician, strategist of specified merit (a good,
bad, great, g.; no g.); = g. servant above (col.
loq.).
generalissimo, n. Commander of com-
bined military & naval force, or of several armies. [It. superl. of generale GENERAL]
generality, n. Being general, applicability to
whole class of instances; vagueness; general
point, principle, law or statement; main body,
build, etc., of. [fr. L. generalitatem (general-
ity) TY]
generalization, n. (Forming of) general
notion or proposition obtained by induction
(usually denoting disparagingly, esp. hasty g.,
one based on too few instances). [fol., -ATION]
generalize, v.t. & l. 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
on the whole, common, general. [L. generalisare
use generalities, speek vaguely; bring into gen-
eral use. Hence generalized1 n. [-IZE]
generally, adv. For the most part, exten-
sively; in a general sense, without regard to
particulars, not specially, (g. speaking, in
general) as a general rule, commonly. [L. gen-
eralship, n. Office of a general; strategy, mil-
itary skill; skilful management, tact, diplomacy. [-SHIP]
generate, v.t. Bring into existence, pro-
duce, evolve, (plants, animals, &c., usu. in
pass.; heat, force, light, friction, electricity, &c.; re-
sult, state of things, state of mind, &c.); (Math.;
of point, line, surface, conceiv’d as moving)
make (line, surface, solid). [L. generare beget
(GENUS), -ATE2]

generation, n. Procreation, propagation of
species, begetting or being begotten, (equivocal or
 Rd.) reproduction, place or knot of artificial process; single step in descent or pedigree
(have known them for three g.; his
descendant in the tenth g.); whole body of per-
sons born about same time, average time in
which children are ready to replace parents
(reckoned at 5 or a century or at 30 years as a
time-measure). [L. generatio (prec., -ATION)]
generative (-AT, -AT), a. Of procreation;
able to produce, productive. [prec., -ATIVE]
generator, n. Begetter; apparatus for producing gases, steam, electricity, &c. [L. generans, -AT]
genetic, a. Characteristic of a genus or class;
apply to any individual of a large
group or class; general, not specific or special.
Hence genetically adv. [L. genus + -IC]
genrous, a. Magnanimous, noble-minded,
not mean or prejudiced, free in giving, munici-
factionary n. (of soil) fertile; ample, abundant, copious; (of diet, colour, wine) rich & full. Hence generously adv. [fr. F. généreux L. generosus (GENUS, -OUS) well-
born, generous]
genesis, n. First book of O.T., with a
mention of God’s word (g.); origin, mode of formation or generation, also in comb. as abiog., parthe-
nog.). [L. g. (root of gignomai become]
genet (j.), n. (Fur of) kind of civet-cat. [fr.
Of genete f. Arab. Jarman]
genétic (j-), a. Of, in, concerning, origin.

Hence genetically adv. [fr. genesis on anal.
of antithesis etic]
genève, f. Spirit distilled from grain &
flavoured with juniper berries, Holland. [f.
Du. genver f. L. juniperus JUNI-
PER W. assim. to foll.]
genève, f. (attrib.), Of, from Geneva (G.
bands, clerical BAND’S like those of Swiss Cal-
vinists); G. Revolution, of 1804-5 neutralizing
ambulances &c.; in cross, red & green cross on
white ground distinguishing ambulances &c. in
war; G. goun, black, worn by Calvinists &
low-churchmen in puppet. Hence
Genevan, Génévise, aa. & nn.
genial, a. Nuptial, generative, (g. bed, in-
significant); conducive to health; warm, (of
air, climate, &c.); cheering, enlivening; jovial,
kindly, sociable, whence geniality n.,
genializes8 v.t. of genius (rare). Hence
genially adv. [fr. L. genialis (GENIUS, -AL)]
genial, a. (attrib.). Of the chin. [f. Gk
January chin (genus jaw: L. genus) -AL]
genicultate (at), a. (attrib.). Concerning
(plant), green (vegetable). [fr. L. geniculat-
atus (geniculum f. genu knee, -CULE, -ATE)]
genile (-i), n. (pl. unus. genile see GINISEY,
Jiske, sprite or goblin of Arabian tales. [f. F
fête f. L. OENIUS]
genire, n. Genus, a form of Gk genetion chin, as
-hy'oid of chin & hyoid bone.
genises (-j), n. Genus of yellow-flowered
shrub (including in some classifications the
common broom). [L]
genital (-)j, a. & n. (pl.) Of animal genera-
nation; (n. pl.) external organs of generation.
[fr. L. genitalis (gignere genital-, beget-)
-

genitive, a. & n. G. case or g., grammatical
form of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, & parti-
"cles, corresponding in inflected langg. to of,
from, & other prepositions with the noun re-
representing the source, possessor, &c. Hence
genitalia, n. (L. genitalis case) of generation, mistransl. Of Gk génétik (ptôsis
case) of case; genitalis as prec. + -IVE

genito-, comb. form of GENITAL, as-urinary
of the genital & urinary organs.
genius, n. (pl. -IUS, -I), Futeary spirit of
the human body, place or seat of imagination,
(red, evil, g., two opposed spirits or angels working for person's
salvation or damnation, also person who power-
fully influences one for good or ill) (usu. pl.
genii, w. sing. GENIUS) demon(s), supernatural
being(s); nation's, age's, &c., prevalent feeling,
opinions, or taste; character, spirit, spirit of
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,
(p. pl. use) person having this; to loc. (L),
preparing deity, associations &c. of this race.
[L, in first sense, f. root of gignere beget]
genida (-j), n. Italian city (G. cake, rich with
almonds on top). Hence Geniose a. & n.
genite (F), a. Kind, style; (also g. painting)
portrayal of scenes &c. from ordinary life.
genite (-i), n. (pl. -ate) Clan, sept, among Greeks or Romans. [L, genit.
genitus (gignere beget)]
genit, n. Gentleman (vulg.); person pretend-
ing to status of gentleman (loc.) (short for
GENTLEMAN)
egenteel, a. (usu. iron.; vulg. in serious use).
Appropriate to, characteristic of, belonging to
the upper classes, stylish, fashionable, well-
dressed, elegant. Hence genteelily adv. [16th-c. adoption of gentil (cf. 15th-c. GEN-
THE) see GENTLE]
pillar's seeming to measure ground by its mode of growth. [f. L f. Gk geometries measur] geometrical. [al. adj. Geometrical, -al. Sc. Geometrician, n.]. Of, according to, geometry -al. Tract, with openings of g. form, as circles, trefoils, &c.; -al porption, with constant ratio between successive quantities, as 1 1 2 3 4 8; g. spider, common web (1893). Hence geometrically. adv. [f. L f. Gk geometrikos (prec., -ic) + -al.]


geophagy, n. = Dirt-eating. So geophagist. n. [geo- Gk phageia eating].

gorpnic, a. (pedantic or facet.) Agricult. [f. Gk georgikos p. formos toll + -ic].

George (jor.), 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. Hence georgical. a., adj. (Georgic), of G. (pl. corrections). Hence georgic, n. [f. L f. Gk georgikos (prec., -ic)].

Georgian (jor.-i), n. Of the time of the Kings of England. [IAN]

Georgian (jor.-i), n. & a. (Inhabit., language of) Georgia (In U.S. [IAN].


geotroplasm, n. Plant-growth in relation to gravity (positive), tendency of roots to grow towards, negative, of stems to grow away from, centre of earth). So geotropica., geotropically adv. [geo- Gk tropikos (tropes a turning f. trepó turn + -ic, -ism)].

geranium, n. Kinds of wild herbaceous plant bearing fruit like crane's bill, Crane's bill; it, cap.; verb, of cap.; a species of the scarlet g. [L f. Gk geranion (geranos crane); falcon (j.), n. Any large northern falcon, esp. the Icelander. [f. Of gerfaucon prob. f. OHG gér vulture cfr. G. gier, FALCON].

gern, a. & v.i. Portion of organism capable of growth or development, 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. L germinare et -ic, -ic].

german, a. (Now only as appended to brother, sister, cousin) in the fullest sense of relationship =GERM. n. [f. Of german f. L germanus of same parents cogn. w. prec.].

German, a. & n. Of, characterizing, German plants & germs, contagious disease like mild measles, G. Ocean, North Sea; G. sausage, large kind stuffed with spiced partly cooked meat; G. text, black letter; G. silver, white alloy of nickel, zinc, & copper. (N.) native language, of Germany (High G., low G., Middle G.), and in early 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 (1, 3), n., Germanize (2, 3, 4) v.t. & l. Germainia

Germanize, v.t. & l. Work, form, by geometrical methods. [foil. + -ic].


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Gerald, n. Characteristic German quality. [ITEY]

germin, n. (bot.) Rudiment of seed-vessel, ovary. [L. genit. -inis, = germ].

germinition, n. & a. (Substance) having the power to dessic (=dry) germs. Hence germicidal. a. [-i, -ic].

germinal, a. Of germs, of the nature of a germ; in the earliest stage of development. Hence germinally. adv. [germinable, -al.]

germinate, v.t. & l. Sprout, bud, put forth shoots, (lit. & fig.); cause to shoot, develop (trans.), produce. Hence or cogn. germinant a. (intr., usu. fig.), germiliation, germinator, n. (2), n., germinative a. [f. L germinare (GERME)., -ates].


gerous, a. (In use -gerous, see -ic) v.t. L, ger bearing (gerere bear) -ous; in some words taken from G. & freely added to L stems, as in frondaceous leaf-bearing. Hence gerrymander, n., t. & l. Manipulate (constituency &c.) unfairly so as to secure disproportionate influence at election for some party or class; hence gerrymanderer, n. (N.) such manipulation. [vb t. n., orig. U.S.; anecdotical; substitution of name of governor Gerry of Massachusetts, Hezekiah, in June 1812, for a district in Mass. Hence gerrymandering, n. & v.t. Germinally. adv. [f. L germandum neut. gerundive & gerund & gerund of gerere do = thing to be done, doing].

gerundive, a. & n. Of, like the gerund; (n.; in L Gram.) verbal adjective from gerund stem having sense that should be done &c. Hence gerundively adv. [f. L gerundivus (prec., -ive)].

gesso (j.), n. Plaster of Paris, gypseum, prepared for use in painting & sculpture. [It. t. L gypsum].

gestation, n. Carrying or being carried in the womb. Intermediate conception & birth, this period. [f. L gestatio (gestare frequent. of gerere carry. -ation).]

gestatorial, a. G. chair, for carrying the Pope on certain occasions. [f. L gestatorius (gestator carrier as prec. + -or, -ory)].

gestulate, v.t. & l. Use expressive mo-
tien of limbs or body with or instead of speech; express, thus. Sign. motion of limb or body (as gestures, sign language, gestural communication).  [F. L. gesticulare (gesticus dim. of gesticulus gesture, -ate).]

gesture (-ta-her), n., v. t. & i. (got; also p.p., -gotten in comb., as ill-gotten). Significant movement of limb or body; use of such movements as expression of feeling or rhetorical device. See gesticulation, gesticulatory, etc. [M. L. gestura (L. gerere gest-; wield, -ure).]

get1 (g'et), v. t. & i. (got; also p.p., -gotten in comb., as ill-gotten). Obtain, procure, by effort or contrivance, earn (cannot g. a living), gain (got little by little), win (g. the upper hand), start, succeed, reach, arrive, secure, capture, have (g. the best of it), be victorious; g. fame, credit, glory, &c.; g. knowledge or wind of, learn, hear rumors of; learn by heart or rote; obtain as result of calculation (we g. 9s. 6d. as the average); receive as gift, wages, &c.; extract by prayer, demand, inquiry, &c. (from out of; could not g. leave, any supper); come to have (desired thing, as rest), one's way, speech of some one, a sight of, possession of; g. religion, be converted; contract (idea &c.; also g. it into one's head, be convinced; g. measles &c.; g. person or thing on the brain, think of him exclusively, only about him); obtain by labor or effort (of story &c.; g. wind, become known; have inflicted on one, suffer, receive as one's lot or penalty, (fall, blow, the worst of it), six months; g. it, punished, scolded, &c.; g. the boot, sack, mitten; [with for and ind. obj.]), procure, provide, get him a place; we can g. it for you; catch (fish &c.); bring in, carry home, (crop) what has got him?, become of him; (colloq.) corner, puzzle, catch in argument, (esp. in perf. & past); (colloq.) take, eat, dinner &c. (colloq. in perf.) have (have not got a penny; it has got to be done, must); (of animals) beget; (with compl.) succeed in bringing, placing, (g. it overboard, through the custom-house, into the room, &c.), bring into some state (g. with child, make pregnant; g. them ready; g. person upon a subject, make him talk of it; g. ship under way, start her; esp. with p.p., g. it done, got the better of him, &c.); (of one, got (of my wrist dislocated; shall g. my feet well); induce, prevail upon, (person) to do. (Intr.): succeed in coming or going to, from, into, out of, through, over, here, there, as far as, &c. (where has it got to?, what has become of it?); get away, escape; get clear out; (with infin.) acquire habit (one soon gets to like it); come to be doing (they got talking); become (g. tired, hot, excited, drunk; g. well, better, recover from illness; g. clear, rid, or quit; g. under way, begin to sail; g. done well, bring to an end; &c.); married, used to it (shelled). (With prep.): g. at, reach (whence get at, able), get hold of, ascertain, (slang) tamper with, brie, &c.; (slang) attack, bateer, (who are you getting at?, often = trying to impose upon—expressing increduity); g. into, (colloq.) put on (boots, clothes, &c.), fill liquor, account, confuse, (one's head), get inside of; obtain release from (engagement &c.); not remain on (the grass &c.); g. on, mount (horse &c.); rise on one's feet or legs to speak in public; g. over, surmount (difficulty), show (evidence, argument) to be unconvincing, recover from (illness, fatigue, &c.); g. through, bring to an end, (of Bill &c.) be passed by (Lords, Commons, &c.); while away (time &c.); g. to, begin (business &c.); g. upon, = g. on. (With adv.): g. about, go from place to place, begin walking after illness, &c. (of rumors) be circulated; g. abroad, (of rumors) = g. about; g. along, advance, meet with success, fare ill, without something, live harmoniously together or with, (colloq.) g. along with you!, be off, nonsense; g. away, escape, start, (imperat.) be off! g. back, come home &c., recover (lost thing); g. down, dismount, g. in, be elected as M., &c. (carriage); g. far, (of distance); g. forth, come &c., be released, set free; g. for, pay or for something; g. free, tranship, (law) release or pay something, &c. (debits &c.), fit (work &c.) into given time, succeed in placing (blow), g. one's hand in, become at home with some operation, cant g. in a word edgeways; g. off, escape (L. & I.), start, go to sleep, be acquittcd or pardoned, be let off free, escape, escape with, be (law) acquitted or escaped; g. out of, (law) escape, be acquitted of, or slight penalty for (person); g. on, don, display (pace), advance, make progress, prosper, fare, manage without something, agree or live sociably with, be getting on for, approaching (an age &c.); g. out, (imperat) be off!, nonsense; transplant, settle, succeed in uttering, publishing, &c.; g. out of, (law) escape, be acquitted of, or slight penalty for (person); g. out of bed on wrong side, is in bad temper; g. out of sight, one's depth, disappear, be in too deep water to stand; g. out of hand, break from control, also finish work &c., abandon (habit) gradually, evade doing, elicit (information, &c.); g. over, (law) escape, be acquitted of, or slight penalty for (person); g. through, bring to or reach destination, (of Bill) be passed in Parliament, succeed in an examination; g. through with, succeed in doing or enduring; g. together, collect (L. & I.); g. under, subdue (fire); g. up, rise esp. from bed, mount esp. on horseback, (of fire, wind, sea) begin to be violent, (of game) rise from cover, (of cricket-ball) rise sharply from pitch, organize, set on foot, (of laundress) dress (lining), make presentable, arrange the appearance of, (hair, the person, mounting of play, binding & print of book), make rise (I got my hat up, back up, became, made him, angry or stubborn), produce (g. up steam, enough to work engine, also fig. of working oneself into anger or energy), work up (factual emotion, subject for examination &c.). Hence g. ap-able, a. (on g. up) -able, (a. of g. up) -able, (n. of g. up) -able. (Inch).- A herbaeus plant, Avens, as HERB-bennet. [L. prob. = herb-bennet]

gew-gaw (g'aw), n. Gaudy plaything or ornament, bauble; trifle, escudel. [From 13th c., ME giwegeou etym. dub.]
gay (g'ay), adj. (Sc.): Very, considerably, (also adv.): In a Member, in a manner or way of gaiety.

gayser (g'az-er), n. Intermittent hot spring; a jet of water or steam, throwing up column of water; apparatus for heating water. (Icel. Geysir name of a particular specimen in Iceland (geysa to gush))

ghastly (g'hast-ly), a. & adv. Horrible, frightful, shocking (exag. objectionable, deathlike, ghastly, ghastly, ghastly); ghastly, ghastly, ghastly, ghastly, ghastly; (adv., chiefly with adj., as p. pale) ghastly. Hence ghastliness (g'ast-lin-ess), n. [obs. past, OE gæstan terrific cogn. w. GHOST]

ghau (g'awt), n. (Anglo-Ind.). Eastern, G. two mountain chains along E. & W. sides of Sipilotoan; mountain pass, defile; flight of steps leading to river, landing-place. [Hind. ghaut]

Ghazal (g'ahz'al), n. Mohammedan anti-infidel fanatic. [Arab. p.p. of ghaza fight]

ghee (g'ee), n. Indian buffalo-milk butter clarified to resemble oil. (I. hind, phi)
gibe (j.), jibe, v.i. & t., & n. Flout, jeer, mock, (as vb, with at, or trans., or abs.) Hence gibber (n.), gibbling (v.t.) adv. [perh. f. O. gibe 'round, use horseplay, or cogn. w. ON gispa 'idle talk']
giblets (j.), n. pl. Parts of goose taken out or cut off before cooking, as liver, gizzard, pinions, feet; giblet stew, made with these. [f. OF gibets ragout etym. dub.]
gibbus (j.), a., & v.t. & l. Dizzy, disposed to fall, stagger, or spin round; making dizzy (a.g. precipice, maza, success); circling with bewildering speed; mentally intoxicated, incapable of attention, exciting, frivolous (of the g. quest), foolish, apostate, flight of round, dizzy (g.)-go-round, dizzy (g.)-head; hence gib-bussily adv.
gibbousness n. (Vb) make or become g. [OE gydhig insane perh. cogn. w. G. geist, g. entheos] gift (g.), n. & v.t. Giving (would not have it at g., even gratis; the living is in the g. of —, is his to bestow; came to me by free g.); (law) gift, if immediate transfer of property without consideration; thing given, present, donation; faculty miraculously bestowed, virtue looked upon as emanation from heaven &c. (g. of tongues); natural endowment (g. of the gabs), talent, whence gifted a., a. book, one given (or ascribed) to one native to something; (Vb) endow with g., present with g.; bestow as g. (to person; away). [prob. f. ON gift; com.-Teut. f. OE gift payment for bride, Du. & G. gift gift, f. OTeut. giftes (wv)]
gig (g.), n. Light two-wheeled carriage (g. lamp, slung, speckled; g. gig), person who keeps g., member of g. colony or g. (of g.), light narrow clinker-built ships'boat for oars or sails; rowing-boat chiefly used for racing. [f. obs. gig whippin-top, etym. dub.]
gig (g.), n. Kind of fish-spear. [short for gisqip f. Sp. flaga harpoon (corrupted to fishig & mistaken for compd.)]
gigantism (j.), n. Giant-like in size, stature, &c.; abnormally large, huge, Hence or cogn. gigantique a. gigantically adv. [f. L gigas -antise giant, -ic]
giggle (g.), v.i. & l. Laugh like an affected, ingratiating, or unscrupulous woman, giggle, giggle-titler, have small bursts of half suppressed laughter; (n.) such laugh. [limite; cf. Du. gigelen, G gigehlen]
giglet, -ot (g.), n. Giggling girl. [orig. = lewd woman, from 14th c. etym. dub.; now associated with prec.]
gigliness (g.), n. The respectable unimaginative middle classes, Philistines. [gigman (gig) + -ity (Carlylese wds)]
gig-mill (g.), n. Machine for raising nap on cloth; building in which these stand. [f. obs. gig whippin-top]
gild (g.), v.t. (p.p. usu. gilded) gilded in the fully visual use & in ling. as adj. (g.g. gilt as adj. in lit. sense). Cover with thin layer of gold laid on as gold leaf or otherwise (g. pill, softly down unpleasant necessity), whence gilder, gilding (2.4. nn.): make (condition &c.) tolerable or reputable by money (or with money &c. as subj.); tinge, adorn, with golden-coloured, gild, gild a person, embellish with gold, lay or dot with gold; gild, gild with words; Gilded Chamber, House of Lords; gilded or gilt spurs, emblem of knighthood; gilded youth, the young men of fashion & wealth; gill-cup, buttercup. [f. OE (be)gildan (GOLD)]
gild (g.), v.t. & l. See gild.
gill (g.), n. Convex, protuberant; (of mouth) not more than three times greater than seminal & less than circle; humped, hunchedback. Hence or cogn. gibbously a., gibbon (g.) comb. form, gibbonish (adv.) [f. L gibuso hump + -ous, cf. L gibbous]
gingerade, n. = GINGER-beer. [L. prec. after LEMONADE]

gingerly (jin'-l), adv. & adj. With showing excessive caution so as to avoid making a noise or injuring oneself or what is touched or trodden on. [perh. f. Of GENSOR compar. of gen
gentle graceful f. L. genitus (well-born)]

gingham (gin'gam), n. Kind of cotton or linen cloth of dyed yarn often in stripes or checks; (colloq.) umbrella. [F. GINGUAN ult. f. L. GINGAIA (spider)]

gingilly (jin'gil-l), n. - (E.-Ind. plant) yielding a sweet oil. [Hind. JINAILT f. Arab. JOJULIAN]

gingival (jin'vil), a. Of the gums. [L. GINGIVA GUMMA f. +ALT]

grakko (grak'ko), n. Japanese tree with fan-shaped leaves. [Jap. f. Chin. GINKGO SILVER APRICOT]

gralinum (jin'gilum), n. (anat.) Hinge-like joint in body with motion only in two directions (e.g., elbow). [f. Gk. gigilumos hinge]

gras (jin'-s), n. (Root of) medicinal plant found in China, Nepal, Canada, & Eastern U.S. On, f. Chin. GINISH, i.e., = image of man, w. allusion to forked root]

grape, y', - (jin'), n. Member of a wandering race (called by themselves Romany) of Hindu origin with dark skin and hair, living by basket-making, horse-dealing, fortune-telling, &c., &c., speaking a much corrupted Hindi; (playful) Mockorous, &c. [earlier picyyan for EGYPTIAN, the race being supposed to come from Egypt when it appeared in England in early 16th c.]

girafla (jin'f-a), n. African ruminant quadruped with spotted skin & long neck & legs, camelopard. [ult. f. Arab. SARKAF]

girandola (jin'ra-dola), n. Revolving firework, discharge of rockets from revolving wheel; revolving jet of water; branched candle bracket or candlestick; ear-ring or pendant with large central stone surrounded by small ones. [f. It. GIRANDOLA (girare f. L. Gyrare revolve f. L. Gk. GYROS circle)]

gris (jin'), n. Kind of opal reflecting reddish glow, fire-opal. [It. (e), f. GIRON see prec. + Sole sun, orig. = sunflower]

gird 1 (gird), v.t. (poet. or rhet.; girded or girt). Encircle (waist, person as to waist) with belt &c. esp. to confine clothes (g. oneself, one's toins, prepare for action, often with wp); invest with strength, power, &c.; equip with sword in belt; fasten (sword &c.) on with belt (on adv. or prep., upon, to); secure (clothes) on body with girdle or belt; put (cord &c.) round; encircle (town &c.) with besiegers or siege-works; (of belt, fence, &c.) encircle. [OE GYRTAN cf. G. GURTEN cogn. w. Deut. GURTE, Ger. GURTEN, GURTE] (gird 2) (gir'd), v.t., & n. Jest, gibe, at. [f]

girdle, n. Beam supporting jolts of floor; iron or steel beam for like use; latticed, plate, or other compound structure forming span of bridge, roof, &c. [gird + -ER]

girdle 1, n. & v.t. Belt or (now usu.) cord to gird waist; something that surrounds like a g.; (Anat.) bony supports for upper & lower limbs (shoulder or ocelar, pelvical or hip, &c.); ring round tree made by removal of bark; (v.) surround with g. (commonly about, in, round; kill (tree) or make it more fruitful by girdling. [w. GIRDLE (tor.), GIRDLE (itself)]

girdle 2 (gir'dle), n. (Sc. & North). Circular iron plate hung over fire for toasting cakes; in-ake, so made. [var. of GIRDLE]

girl (gerl), n. Female child, unmarried woman,
GLACIER

(a old g., affectionate or disrespectful address or description for woman, mare, &c.; the gg., daughters of family, married or not; maidervant; man's sweetheart (often best p.).) Here girl, girt, girt l., girtie f., girt, girlie n. of gg. girl 8 adv., girlishness n. [cf. LG gor child].

Girondist (j.), n. & a. (Member of moderate republican party in French assembly 1791-3; (person) of such views. [F. Girondiste (Girondine French department from which leaders of party came).]

Girt (g.), n., v.t. Measurement across or round surface that is not flat, with account taken of elevations & depressions. (Vb) measure g. of; (of trees &c.) measure (so much) in. [var. of girth.]

Give (g.), v.t. & i. (gave, given). (General sense) To give another the recipient of something in subject's possession or at subject's disposal (with obj. of thing given, & ind. obj. usu. preceding obj.). If without to & following it if with to; in pass., either obj. may become subj., the other being retained without if to direct, with or without to if indirect. To give a book; I gave $50 to the S.P.C.A.; I gave it him; he was given a book; a book was given him; the S.P.C.A. was given $50; $50 was given to, or given, the S.P.C.A. Corresponding constructions are to be assumed with the various senses unless they are inapplicable or exceptions are mentioned. 1. Bestow gratuitously; hand over as present, confer ownership of with or without actual delivery, render (benefit &c.) without payment, (abs.) bestow alms or donations (to); confer, grant, (favour, honour, &c.); accord (one's heart, affection, confidence); (of God &c.) give, bestow; (one's self) bestow, give him; he prefers or admires, as g. me the good old times; bequeath; sanction marriage of (daughter &c.; usu. in marriage). 2. Deliver, hand over, deliver reference to ownership, put (food &c.) before one, (g. MITTEN, SACK, BOTTLE, cf. Grrr, administer (medicine); deliver (message, love, compliments, &c.); commit, consign, entrust, (g. into custody or in CHARGE), pledge, assure as guarantee, (one's word, honour, &c.). 3. Make over in exchange or payment, pay, sell for price, (g. as good as one gets, retort adequately in words or blows; so g. a ROLAND for a cretin, get a good cut); not give up (soul to), admit that one may have: would g. the world, one's ears, make any sacrifice to secure or for something, or if. 4. Devote, dedicate, addict, (gave his life to), often given to these pursuits). & Put forth (some action or effort) to affect another or simply assert, g., girt l., girside f., girland n., girtie f. 5. Give, one's self, to, or to; or or one's self, to, or; to g. in cricket, g. batman out or not out; (p.p., of document) dated; provide (ball, party, dinner) as host. 6. Present, offer, expose, hold out, show, (g. person one's hand; give a back, stand to be leapfrogged over; g. good example; the Times gives the facts; gives no sign of life; thermometer gives 80° in the shade); read, recite, sing, act, perform, (piece &c.). 7. Mark, partial, or in a manner, be source of, (gave me his sore throat; gave its name to the battle); a piece of one's mind, scold, reproach; g. to the world, publish; g. person to understand, know, &c., (inform, assure). 8. Allot, assign, ascribe, grant, assume, (he was given the contract, the name of John); under the given conditions; given birth, the birth). 9. Yield as product or result (lamps g. a bad light; analysis gives the following figures). 10. Cause or allow to have (solute gives it its only charm; gave me much pain; this gives him a right to complain; one oneself trouble, take pains; one oneself, be constitutionally, gave myself an hour to get there; was given a rest). 11. Collapse, lose firmness, yield to pressure, become relaxed, make room, shrink. 12. (Of window, passage, &c.) look, lead, (up)on, into. 13. (In prhr. with obj.): g. birth to, bring forth (child &c.); g. birth, start in pursuit; g. ear, listen; g. tongue, oratory, to him &c., administer punishment (often hot); g. place, make room, yield precedence, be superseded or succeeded (by); g. rise to, occasion; g. way, retire, fall to rest, be superseded by &c.; be disqualified, break down, make concessions, abandon oneself to grief &c. fall to pieces. 14. (With adv.): g. away, alienate by gift, hand over (bride) to bridgroom, betray or expose to ridicule or detection (esp. slang g. a. the show), distribute (prizes); g. back, restore; g. forth, emit, publish, (announced, is going); g. light, emit, give light; g. in (document) to proper official, g. in, added as supplement; g. off, emit (vapour &c.); g. out, announce, emit, distribute, cease or break down from exhaustion &c., run short; g. over, cease from doing, abandon (habit &c.), desist; g. over, (given over, abandoned to evil courses &c.); g. up, resign, surrender, part with (g. up the ghost), deliver (fugitive &c.) into hands of pursuers &c., abandon oneself to a feeling &c., cease to have with, cease from effort, (refl. & p.p. devolve or addict to, divulge (names of accomplices &c.); pronounce incurable or incapable of (improvement, rem); g. the point, (com. -Teut. OE gief an cf. Du. geven, G geben). give3, n. Yielding to pressure, elasticity, (there is no g. in a stone floor); g. & take, mutual concession, compromise, exchange of talk. [f. prec.]

girard (g.), n. Bird's second stomach for grinding the food mixed in the first with gastric juice; specially muscular stomach of some fish, insects, & molluscs; fest one's g., worry; sticks in one's g., is unpalatable (fig.). [Of G (guiser. perh. f. L gīeri pl. cooked entrails of fowl).

glaucous, a. (anat. &c.). Free from hair or down; smooth, polished, (of fruits) cooled, sugared. [F. glaçal (-a), -al, -al, -al, -al, a. of ice, icy, (Chem.) crystallized; (Geol.) characterized, produced, by the presence or agency of ice. (g. epoch, g. period, g. ice).] glaucous, a. (Chem.) covered with ice-sheets. Glaucous, (G., -sh.), a. Marked or polished by ice-action; covered with glaciers or ice-sheets. So glacial. n. [p.p. of unused glacial, g.]. glacial (-sh), a. Mostly covered with ice-sheets. Hence glacial.
glades (or as F), n. Bank sloping down from fort, on which attackers are exposed to fire.

glad, a. & v.t. Pleased (pred. only; I am g., g. of it, g. 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; pleasant; happy; (in former sense of L glaber).


gladiator, n. Man trained to fight with sword or other weapon at ancient Roman shows; political &c. champion in argument, controversialist. So gladitorial a. [L gladii-um sword]

glad-iolus (or glad-i-), n. (pl. -i-bus, -i). Iriscaceous plant with sword-shaped leaves & bright flower-spires. [L, dim. of gladius sword]

Gladstone, n. & a. G. (bag), kind of light portmanteau; G. claret, of cheap kinds that became common by Gladstone's reduction of import duties. [OF, pl. of glas (n.) glass, lit. glassmaker.]

glair, n. & v.t. White of egg; kinds of adhesive preparation made from it; any similar viscous substance; hence glairous, glairy, 
a., (vb) smear with g. [f. 13th-c. F glaire perf.]

l. Clara fem. of clarus clear.

glaive, n. (archaic & poet). Broadsword, sword. [OF, perf. f. L gladius sword]

glamour, 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 L. amalgam on ma, cf. for these L GLANCIARY]

glance, v.t. & t. & n. (Of weapon) glide off object instead of striking it full length aside, off; (of talk or talker) pass quickly over, glide off or from, subject; g. at, make passing & usual sarcasm allusion to; (of bright object or light) flash, dart, gleam; (of eye) cast momentary look; (of light) read cursorily; g. down, up, &c.; g. one's eye, direct it at, over, &c.; hence glancingly adv. (N.) swift oblique movement or impact. (Cricket) stroke with bat face turned slantwise to ball; (sudden movement producing flash or gleam) flash, shimmer.

[perh. nasalized form of OF glachieur to slip]

glând, n. (Physiol.) simple or complex organ composed of nucleated cells secreting constituents of the blood for use or action; (Bot.) secreting cell or group of cells on surface of plant-stem. So (see -ul) glandulae n., glandular 1, glandulifer 1, glandulose 1 (bot.), glandulous, glandless, aa.

[for. F glande f. Of glandre f. L glandula (glans -dis acorn, -ule)]

glándera, n. pl. Contagious horse-disease with swellings below jaw & mucous discharge from nostrils; the same communicated to man. Hence glândered 1, glandierous, aa. [for. Of glandre see prec.]

glandâ-ferous a. Bearing acorns. [f. L glandifer (GLAND.-FEROUS)

glandula arba, A. Acorn-shaped; like gland.

[GLAND.-FORM]

gläre, v.t. & n. Shine dazzlingly or disagreeably; be over-conspicuous or obtrusive, whence glaringly adv., glaringness n.; look fixedly or fiercely; express (hate, defiance) by look. (N.) strong fierce light, oppressive unrelieved sunshine; tawdry brilliance; fierce or fixed look; hence glàiry. [ME, also MDu. & MLG. glares perh. cogn. w. o.T. glas, glass, glassy]

[OE glas perh. cogn. w. o.T. glass, glassy]

glaz'd, a. & v.t. Usu. transparent, lustro.

[OE glaz'd, adv., glaz'deness n., (poet.) glaz'dsome a., glaz'dsomeness n.]

glass, v.t. & n. a. Optical substance used in making glass articles; (pl.) a pair of spectacles; lens; g. disk covering watch etc.; telescope, microscope, barometer, weather-g.; g. blower, one who blows & shapes g.; g.-case, chiefly of g. for exhibiting or protecting objects; g.-cloth, linen cloth for drying g., cloth covered with powdered g. as g.-paper; g. cloth, woven fabric of fine-spun g.; g.-adder, workman, tool, cutting g.; g.-culture, of plants under g.; g.-dust, powdered g. for polishing; g. eye, false eye of g., kind of blindness in horses; g.-house, building where g. is made, greenhouse, g.-roofed photograph-room; g.-paper, covered with g.-dust; g.-ware, articles made of g.; glasswort, g. margin, plant of pl. name, genus Glauca. Hence glas-ful 1, glasess 1 a. [OE glas cf. G glas perh. f. OTeut. gla., gla., shine]

glass, v.t. Fit with g., glaze, (rare); enclose in g. (rare); make the (eye) glassy (rare); mirror, occasion reflection of (often reflex, as trees g. themselves in the lake); glazing, g. machine used in dressing leather. [f. prec., cf. earlier GLAZ]

glassy, a. Having properties of, resembling, glass; (of eye &c.) lacking fire, dull, fixed; (of water) lustrous & transparent, or smooth, as glass (so g. calm, surface, &c.). Hence glas-sily 1 adv., glasiness n. [-1]-f

Glauber's salt(s) (a.-w., -ow.), n. Sulphate of sodium. [J. R. Glauber, German chemist.]

glaucoma, n. An eye-disease with tension of the globe & gradual loss of sight. Hence glaucoma-tous a. [f. Gk glaukoma-tos (glaukos green, blue)]

glaucous, a. (esp. nat. hist.). Of dull greyish green or blue; (Bot.) covered with bloom as of grapes. [f. L. Gk glaukos + -ous]

glaze, v.t. & l. & n. Fit (window, picture) with glass, furnish (building) with glass windows &c.; (g. in, anoint, coat, look into, look at, etc.). (Art) with vitreous substance fixed by fusion (n., this substance, smooth surface resulting); fix (paint) on pottery thus: overlay (cloth, leather, pastry, &c.) with smooth lustrose coating (n., this coating, surface produced); cover (eye with a thin (n. filmsy) look); cover (painted surface) with thin coat of different transparent colour to modify tone (n., this coat); give glassy surface to. e. g. by rubbing (n., polished look); become glassy (esp. of eyes). Hence glaz-er 1, 2 n., glazy 1 a. [ME glasen (GLAZ)]

glazier (zher.), n. One who trades in glass windows &c. Hence glazierly 2 n. [GLASS + -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.t. Subdued or transient light; flash, temporary, flicker; expression of quality &c. (an occasional g. of humour; not a g. of hope); hence gleamy 1 a. (vb) emit, shine with subdued or interrupted brightness. [OE gleam cf. OHG glima glow-worm; cogn. w. GLEMMER, GLIMPS]

glean, v.t. & l. Gather ears of corn left by reapers, gather (such remains); strip (field &c.)
thus; collect in small quantities, scrape together, (news, facts, &c.). Hence Gleam.

Glebe, n. (poet.) earth, land, a field; portion of land going with clergyman's benefice. [f. L gleba clod, soil]

Glee, n. Musical composition for three or more voices, one to each part, set to wordsgrave or gay, often with contrasting movements in the solo parts. (obs.) communal mirth, lively & manifest delight, whence Gleeful.

Glenn, n. Thine morbìd discharge from wound, ulcer, &c. (rare), or from the urethra. Hence Glennly adv.

Glen, n. (Gaël. gleann) A narrow valley.

Glendower, n. Beautiful sprite of kind represented by Southey as occurring in Highland mytha. [altered from grandower in F' travel book perh. F. Skr. gangadharva semi-divine spirit]

Glenduryn, n. Kind of Highland cap. (place)

Glennylee, n. Kind of Scotch whisky.

Glénoïd, n. (anat.) G. cavity, fossa, surface. Shallow cavity on bone (esp. scapula & temporal bone) receiving projection of other bone to form joint. [f. Gk glénesos (glénes, socket, ophid)]

Glidle, v. i. & t. & n. Pass, change place, by smooth continuous movement (of liquid, ship, bird, carriage, snake, person skating, &c.) quietly or stealthily; (of time &c.) pass gently & imperceptibly; pass gradually, shade off insensibly, into; cause to g. (light airs glided her on her course); hence glidingly 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.

Glim, n. (slang.) Light, candle, lantern, (pouche).

Glimmer, v. t. & n. Shine faintly or intermittently; (n.) also glimmering (n.) feeble or wavering light, faint gleam of hope &c.; glimpse, half view. [as prec. cf. G. glemmer, cf. G. glezern]

Glimpse, n. & v. t. & I. Faint & transient appearance, momentary or imperfect view of, the (og. of the moon, the earth by night, subliminary affairs). (vb) catch g. of, see faintly or partly; (poet.) appear faintly, dawn. [n. f. vb, MEG gleazon cf. MHG glezern & see prec.]


Glosse de (ahd). n. & v. t. (mountaineering). Slide. (n. & v.) down steep slope esp. of ice or snow usu. on the feet with support of ice-axe &c. ([vb. f. G. gletsse slip. -ade)

Glisten (tn). n. & v. l. & n. Shine litfully; glisten. (v. & n.); in n. f. vb, OE glisian (glisian shine. -en)

Glist're, v. i. & n. (archaic). Sparkle, glitter. [of. O. G. glistian see prec. + t. + -er]

Glist're, v. t. & n. (with) brilliant tremulous light, gleam, sparkle; be showy or splendid. (ad.); in n. f. vb, ON glitra cf. G. glistern. I. Test. glist-; shine + -er

Gloaming, n. Evening twilight. [OE gleming (glem twilight cogn. w. gow. -ing 1)]

Gloast, v. I. Feast eyes or mind lustfully, savagely, malignantly, &c. (upion or oec.) Hence gloastingly adv. [of. G. glesen stare]

globe, n. & v. t. & I. Spherical body; the earth; planet, star, sun; spherical chart of the world; a large ball; a sphere or orb; a model of the earth; a collection or assemblage of stellations (use of the gr. archaic, teaching of geography & astronomy by these); golden orb as emblem of soverengty; (anat.) eyeball; app. spherical glass vessel, esp. lampshade or flask; g.-sh. able to inflate itself like a g.; globular, renuncuseous plant with round yellow flowers; -fire ball; g.-pot, -ting, hurried traveller; -ling, through foreign countries for sight-seeing; so globoid a. & n. globose n. a. globo'sity n. (vb) make (usu. in pass.); become globular. [f. L globus]

globular, adj. & a. Spherical; composed of globules. Hence globularity n.

globularly adv. [foli., -AR]. & see -UL]

globule, n. Small gobe, e.g. blood corpuscle, drop, pill. (f. L globulos (GLOBE, -UL)]

globulin. n. Proteid found in blood, constituent of haemoglobin. [prec. -IN]


glomerate, a. (bot., anat.). Compactly clustered. [L. glomerare (golums -eris) ball], -ATE]

glomerule, n. Clustered flower-head; cluster of small organisms, tissues, blood-vessels, &c. (f. L. gloriumt (golums -eris) ball)

gloom. n. Darkness, obscurity; melancholy, despondency. (perh. back-formation f. GLOOMY)

gloom. v. i. & t. Look sullen, frown, be melancholy; of sky &c. lower, be dull or threatening; appear darkly or obscurely; cover with g., make dark or dismal. (ME gloume cf. MG glemien be savage; cogn. w. GLOOM)

gloomier, gloomiest, adj. & adv. gloominess n. (perh. f. prec. + Y])

glory, n. (short for G. Patria, zoology). Glory be to the Father &c. G. tibi, responsor. Glory be to thee &c., or G. in excelsis, hymn. Glory be to God on high; auricle. [L. = glory]

glorify, v. t. Make glorious, exalt to the glory of heaven; invest with radiance; transform into something more splendid; invest with power or rank; consecrate; glorify (write charm or beauty (nothing more than a g., or con- fication of a, cottage); extol, laud. Hence glorification n. [f. G. glorifier f. L. glorificare (glo- rious f. L. gloria glory, -fic)]

glorious, adj. Exalted renown, honourable fame; subject for boasting, special distinction, ornament, pride; adorning praise & thanksgiving (g. be! or g.!, vulgar excl. of surprise or delight; resplendent majesty, beauty, or magnificence; edge; to a person or thing, imagined unearthly beauty; bliss & splendour of heaven (go to g. die; send to g. facet, kill); state of exaltation, prosperity, &c. (is in his g.); circle of light round head or figure of deity or saint, auricle, halo; g.-hole (slang); until, room, drawer, or receptacle for L. Glory, g.-s.]

glorious, v. i. Exult, pride oneself, in thing or doing, to do. Hence gloriously adv. [f. L. gloriaro boast (glo- ria) glory]

glois. n. & v. t. & I. Word inserted between lines or in margin to explain word in text; comment, explanation, interpretation, para-
warm as cement; g.-like cement or sticky substance; g.-pot, with outer coat holding water to heat g.; hence g.-glue fasten or join (as) with g.; attach tightly or closely (eye, ear, glued to the keyhole). [f. Of glut l. LL. glus glute]
glum, a. Sullen, looking dejected or displeased. Hence glum′ness n. (cogn. w. gloom). cf. G. glum (burb)d.)

[Chafflike bristle in calyx of grasses &c.; husk of grain. Hence glum′-a'-ceous, glum′ose adj. aa. [f. L. gluma]
glut, v.t., & n. Feed (person, stomach) or indulge (appetite, desire) to the full, overindulged with food (lit. or fig.); satiate, choke up, glut one (N.Eng.), glut oneself; overflow (N.) full indulgence, one’s fill, surfeit, supply, exceed, supply excess (a g in the market). [n. L. vb prob. not obl. of glut] glut′ton (n.), glut′ting n. 2 adj. glut′inous, glut′nine, glut′nerous adj. etc. glut′tor, glut′tonizer v. & n. glut′tonously adv. glut′tony n. 1 n. [f. Of glutyn l. LL. glutnonem nom. o. (glutire swallow)]
glycerin, v.t. Treat with glycerine (esp. vaccine lymph). [-ate2]
glycerin, -in, n. Colourless sweet syrupy liquid got from animal & vegetable oils by saponification, used as sotinent, as vehicle for drugs, &c. Hence glec′ERIC adj. (chem.), glycer′ic adj. 3, glycer′ide, glycer′in n., glycer′o- comb. form. [Gk. gliceriosweet, -in] glic′erinol, n. (chem.) (Name preferred in scientific use for glycerine. [prec., -OL])
glycol, -comb. form, -in. freq. for glyce-, of Gk. glic, sweet, also used in names of chemicals compounds containing glycerol or other substance in glyce-
glyco-gen, n., glyco- gen′ic, a., -ic, (chem.) (Substance) producing sugar in animal tissues. So glyco′genesis n. [prec., -ENIK (])
glycol, n. Any of the fatty diatomic alcohol. Hence glyco′lic adj. n. [glyco′-, -OL] (Gk. glic, acid, 3, glic′onic adj. & n. Gk. gl. pro. (Line, metre) consisting of the os trotope & datum, 3, the dactyl variously placed, esp. of the catalytic form (~ ~) used by Horace & Catullus. [Glukon Gk poet, -IC]
glyco′sin, n. (path.) Diseased condition with sugar in the urine. Hence glyco′siric adj. A [G. glycoselucose, Gk. ouron urine, -1A] glyco′graph v. & n. (Plate or copy, -ph, made by) electrolytically process giving raised copy of engraved plate for use in letter-press printing (y). So glypho′graph v. & n., glypho′grapher n., glypho′graphic a. [Gk. glyphos carving (glipho′- cary, -phoro-)]
glypt′ic Of carving esp. on precious stones. [Gk. glyptikos (glipho′ carve, -10)] glypt′odon, n. Extinct S. Amer. quadruped allied to armadillos with fluted teeth. [Gk. glyptos carved as prec. + odous -onts tooth] glypto′graphy, n. Art & science of gemm. carving. [Gk. glypte-] gnarled, gnarly, n., aa. (Of tree; & fig.) covered with protuberances, twisted, rugged, [var. of obs. knurled (knurl).] gnash, n., v.t. (Of teeth) strike together;
gnat 

grind the teeth, grind (the teeth). [earlier gnas, gnasst cf. ON gnasst, prob. imit.] ... (of election &c.) issue for or against, (of constituency, politician, voter) take certain course (Liberal, Conservative, Tory; ease goes by default, takes its course against dinner, play, went well, succeeded; goes without saying); begin motion (Go!, starter's word in race; HERE goes!); get away free, unpunished, &c.; be sold (go cheap, for 5/-, &c.; going?); buy ... (of destructive agents, pain, &c.) corrode, waste away, consume, torture. Hence gnauling-ly adv. [OE gnaungen cf. G gngen]

gnaw (n.1) [n.2]. v.t. & i. (p.p. gnawed, gnawn. Bite.](OE gnaw or gnaw, i. Insectivora, seven orders of which family gnawers; also int. with at, into; (of destructive agents, pain, &c.) corrode, waste away, consume, torture. (OHG gnisstar spangle) sparkler).

gnome (n.1) (n.2), n. (OE gnoman). (Gk gnwom). (Gk gnomon). Diminutive spirit of subterranean race guarding treasures of earth (cf. SYLPH, BALAMANDER, NYMPH), goblin, dwarf, dwarf. Hence gnomish (a. [used by Paracelsus, perh. for genoms, (Gk g earth, nomos dwelling, or spec. use of prec.)]

gnomical, a. Consisting of, using, Gnome's, sensitive; (Gram.) g. aorist, used without past sense to express a general truth. [f. G gnomisch, gnomical]

gnomon (n.1). 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 gnomon (n.2). (Gk gnomon). (Gk gnomon). = inspector, g. of dial, (gnomish know)

gnostic (n.1). n. Knowledge of spiritual mysteries: Gnosticism. [G gnostik(s), = knowledge, esp. secret]

gnostic (n.1), a. & n. Relating to knowledge, cognitive; having esoteric spiritual knowledge; of the Gnostics, occult, mystic; (n. usu. pl. G-) early Christian heretic(s) claiming gnosticism, whence gnosticism (n.1) n. gnostizize (2, 3, 4, v.i. & t. [G gnostizieren as prec. -ic.)

gnu (n.1). n. Oxlike antelope. (Hottentot) gnu.

go (v.1, went, gone, pr. gawn, gahn 2nd sing. going, goes (bacon, crack); 3rd sing. goes, go anywhere; the story goes, it is said), known by, or under, the name of, be on the average (is a good actor as actors go nowadays), (of document &c.) run, have specified tenor; (of verse, song) be rhythmic, be adaptable to a tune; (of events) turn out well, ill, hard, &c., (of election &c.) issue for or against, (of constituency, politician, voter) take certain course (Liberal, Conservative, Tory; ease goes by default, takes its course against dinner, play, went well, succeeded; goes without saying); begin motion (Go!, starter's word in race; HERE goes!); get away free, unpunished, &c.; be sold (go cheap, for 5/-, &c.; going?); buy ... (of destructive agents, pain, &c.) corrode, waste away, consume, torture. Hence gnauling-ly adv. [OE gnaungen cf. G gngen]
go on, become chargeable to (parish, relief fund, &c.); go over, inspect details of, rehearse, rehearse; go through, discuss in detail, scrutinize, perform (ceremony, recitation, &c.), undergo, (of book) be sold out in (so many editions); go on, as in go on the evening, complete, proceed, finish, go on with, proceed with; go down, sink (of ship), be continued to specified point, fall before conqueror, be recorded in writing, be swallowed, find acceptance with; go in, enter as competitor, (Cricket) take to or begin innings, (of sun &c.) be obscured; go in for, take as one’s object, pursue, style, principle, &c.; go off, leave the stage, begin, explode, die, gradually cease to be felt, deteriorate, become unconscious in sleep, faint, &c., be got rid of by sale, succeed well, badly, &c.; go on, continue, persevere, doing, with, in, or abs. proceed as next step &c. &c.; conduct oneself ill; shut up (colloq.); sit down on (colloq.); stage, begin bowling, take one’s turn to do something, (colloq. in Imperat.) don’t talk nonsense, going on for, approaching (a time, age, &c.); go out, leave room or house, be extinguished, leave office (of Government), cease to be; go to bed, retire (for purposes of sleeping, for children), girls leave home for employment usu. as governess &c., mix in society, (of workmen) strike, (of heart &c.) expand with love &c. to person; go over, change one’s party or religion; go round, pay informal visit to, be long enough to encompass, (of food &c.) suffice for whole party; go through with, complete, not leave unfinished; go to (Imperat.; archaic) interjection of remonstration, incredulity, impatience, &c.; go together, be congenial, match, go under, sink, fail, succumb. Go-ahead, enterprising; go-as-you-please, unfettered by regulations; go-between, intermediary, negotiator; go-by, passing (usu. in give the go-by to, ostrich, leave behind, elude, disregard, cut, slight); go-cart, wheeled frame for teaching child to walk, kind of perambulator, litter, palanquin, handcart; go-of, state (usu. at the foot, go-off); go to, go to the aid of, help, clothes &c. fit one going to church in. [com. Teut.; OGE gan cf. G pechen; past supplied f. WEND.]
go2, n. (pl. GOES). Act of going (come-go, traffic, movement to & fro); mettle, spirit, dash, animation; (colloq.) embarrassing turn of affairs, (here’s what, a go! a rum go!) turn at doing something (have a go at); portion of liquor or food served; (Cribbage) player’s inability to play; counting one to opponent; (colloq.) it’s no go, nothing can be done; (colloq.) all or quite the go, in fashion; (colloq.) near close, in a state of decline; LITTLE-PO. [f. prec.]
goad, n. & v.1. Spiked stick used for urging cattle; thing that torment, incites, or stimulates. (Vb) urge with g. irritate; instigate, drive, by annoyance (often on; also to do, into doing, to or into fury &c.); [OR go at cf. Lom bard gaida arrowhead; not related to obs. gaud in same sense]
goal, n. Point marking end of race; object of effort or ambition; destination; posts between which ball is to be driven in football &c.; post, &c. (Rom. Ant.) pillar at turning-point in chariot race; g. keeper, player stationed to protect g. goalline, line between each pair of g. posts produced as end-boundary of field of play (cf. TOUCH-line). [etym. dub.; once in 1315 = limit, then not till 1581; prob. not f. L paule rod]

goat, n. Hardy lively wanton strong-smelling usu. horned & bearded ruminant quadruped (Ang. & Gr., the good & the wicked, seeMatt. xxv. 24; fml. in family to which g. belongs; zodiacal sign Capricorn (G); licentious person; play the GIDDY g., g. god, Pan; goatherd, one who tends ggs.; g.‘s beard, meadow sweet, also salisify; goatseem, (garment, bottle, made of) skin of g. goatucker, nightjar; goat’s udder, teat; goat’s wool, goat’s hair. [G, capricornis; a. goat-ischy, adj., goat-ischyness, [com. Teut.; OE GAT cf. G geise, cogn. n. L haedus kid]

gob, n. & v.i. (vulg.). Clot of slimy substance, g. spitple, (vbl.) spit. [F. Of gob as full]
gobang, n. Game played on chequer-board. [Jap. Goban t. Chin. & pan chessboard, w. assim. to go, bang]
gobbet, n. (archaic). Piece, lump, esp. of raw flesh or food. [F. Of gobet (prec. -EXT)]
goblet, v. t. & f. Eat hurriedly & noisily; gobble up (colloq.); gobble at (colloq.); gobble down, begin bowling, take one’s turn to do something, (colloq. In imperat.) don’t talk nonsense, going on for, approaching (a time, age, &c.); go out, leave room or house, be extinguished, leave office (of government), cease to be; go to bed, retire (for purposes of sleeping, for children), girls leave home for employment usu. as governess &c., mix in society, (of workmen) strike, (of heart &c.) expand with love &c. to person; go over, change one’s party or religion; go round, pay informal visit to, be long enough to encompass, (of food &c.) suffice for whole party; go through with, complete, not leave unfinished; go to (Imperat.; archaic) interjection of remonstration, incredulity, impatience, &c.; go together, be congenial, match, go under, sink, fail, succumb. Go-ahead, enterprising; go-as-you-please, unfettered by regulations; go-between, intermediary, negotiator; go-by, passing (usu. in give the go-by to, ostrich, leave behind, elude, disregard, cut, slight); go-cart, wheeled frame for teaching child to walk, kind of perambulator, litter, palanquin, handcart; go-of, state (usu. at the foot, go-off); go to, go to the aid of, help, clothes &c. fit one going to church in. [com. Teut.; OGE gan cf. G pechen; past supplied f. WEND.]
goblet, n. (Archaeal) metal or glass drinking-cup, bowl-shaped & without handles, sometimes with foot & cover; (Poet.) drinking-cup; (Commerc.) glass with foot & stem. [F. Of gobelot (gobet cup etym. dub. + EXT)]
goblin, n. Miscellaneous ugly demon. [F. Gobel in perh. f. med. L t. Gk kobalos rogue, kobaloi sprites invoked by rogues]
goby, n. Small fish with ventral fins joined into a disc or sucker. [L Gobius, co. t. Gk ko blos指导下]
god, n. Superhuman being worshipped as having power over nature & human fortunes, deity. (usu. g.; g. of day, sun; g. of war, Mars; g. of love, smith, &c.); g. of this world, the Devil; Ye ggs. ! Ye ggs. & little fishe! mock-heroic exclamations; feast, sight, for the ggs. something exquisite &c.; image, animal, or other object, worshipped as symbolizing, being the visible habitation of, or itself possessing, divine power, an idol, (g.); adored, admired, or influential person (g.); (Theat.; pl.) occupants of gallery. Supreme being, Creator of all things, Father of all. [F. Dieu; G. Gott, Almighty G. G. Almighty; G. the Father, Son, Holy Ghost, Persons of Trinity; Act1 of G. with, g. & dead in heaven; God’s truth, the absolute truth; God’s earth, the whole earth; oh, my, good, &c. G. I., exclamations of pain, grief, or anger; G. bless, damn, help, you, him, &c., G. forbid!, grant-, in prayers, litanies; G. bless me!, my life!, my soul! you!, &c., exclamations of surprise; G. willing, if circumstances allow; under G., used to qualify attribution of full agency to man; thank G., pious, or poetic expression of pleasure at turn of events &c.; G. knows not, &c., nor k. God’s sake, with urgent petitions; by G., confirmatory oath; so help me G.]. (Godfather, godmother, g. parent, g.-papa, g.-mamma, sponsor}
at baptism, &c of the converse relation, g., child, godson, g. daughter, godfather, &c. (fig.), not after whom person or thing is named, (v.b.) be responsible for, give one’s name to, g. fearing, sincerely religious, g. dama, Christ, God’s acre, (init. of German), churchyard, God’s book, bible, go, send, (e), unexpected welcome event or occasion, God’s image, human body, g. speed, utterance made by the mouth of the vessel, (fig.), in bid person g. s., wish him success in undertaking, journey, &c. Hence go’hood, go’ship, nn. go’ward adv. &go’wards adv. [com. -teut.; cf. Du. god, G. got; perh. f. Aran gyh invoke or gyh sacrifice] go’ness n. [prec.]. godess, n. Female deity in polytheism (g. of love, Venus); woman one adores. [-LESS]
god-eta, n. Free-flowering hardy annual plant. [Godet Swiss botanist, -TA]
god’head, (ed.), being God or a god, divine nature, deity; the G., God. [-HEAD]
godless, a. Without a god; not recognizing God; impious, wicked. Hence god’lessness, n. [-LESS]
godlike, a. Resembling God or a god in some quality; fit, like that of, a god. [-LIKE]
godly, a. Holy, devout. Hence godliness, n. [-LY]
godown, n. (Anglo-lnd). Warehouse in parts of Asia, esp. India. [F. Malay godong w. assim. to po. down]
godwit, n. Marsh bird like curlew but with upward-curved bill. [F. g. puce, person, thing, that goes (good, slow, etc., &c. g. come & g.)
gothian, a. Follower of Goethe, like Goethe, his writings, views, &c. [J. W. von Goethe, German poet 1749-1832, -AN]
gofner, n. Thin batter-cake stamped with upward-avoided edge, which when it is baked in, forms honeycomb, gofer, see WAFER]
golf, go’fer, go’ffer, go’ffer (g.-), v.t., &n. Make wavy, flute, crimp, (lace edge, trimming, &c.) with heated irons; goffered edges of book, embossed. (N.) iron used for goffering; ornament used for frills &c. [F. g. fauve, see prec.]
gom, v.t. & a., &n. Squint, roll eyes about, or (eyes as subj.), of, (eyes) project; turn (eyes) sideways or from side to side. (Adj.) of, eyes protuberant, full & rolling; so gom-eyes, gommed, gommed (g.-); protect, 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, Geol. gog nodding of head]
gordian, n. (Anglo-lnd.) Long-needled vessel, usu. of porous ware for keeping water cool. [F. Port. gordola]
gold, n. Member of the Adelphoidea. Hence (=GDHELIC) Goldélica, a. & n. [F. OIr. Goldel] going, n. In vbi senses; esp.: condition of ground for walking, riding, &c. (for going, &c. now regarded as past) in action (set the clock g.), existing to be, (one of the few fellows g.), there is cold bed g.), goings-on, (usu. strange &c) behaviour. [-ING]
goltre, (ter), n. Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, often showing as large pendulous skin mass under the chin, hence dial. Hence goltred, goltred (g.-terd) n. [F. back-formation f. goltrez (l. gutur throat, -OUS]
goltreous, a. Affected with, like, of, (of places) characterized by prevalence of goltre. [F. goltrez see prec.]
golden, n. Mine of wealth (lit. or fig.). [old name of Hyderabad]
golden, n. & a. Precious yellow non-rusting malleable ductile metal of high specific gravity (as G.), coins made of this money, in large sums, wealth, (fig.) brilliant, beautiful, or precious things, stuff, &c. (a heart, voice of g.), age of g. = golden age, she is pure g., all that glitters are not g.); the metal used for coating surface or as pigment, gilding; the gilding, ornament for slightest touch, gold plate, gild. &c. g. fine particles as often found; g. fever, rage for going in search of g.; g. field, district in which g. is found; gollisch, bright-coloured song-bird with patch of yellow on wings, (slang) gold coin, sovereign; g. fish, small red Chinese carp kept for ornament. [f. Gold, g. eff. 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, work in g., g. -beetle, with g. -coloured wing-covers; g. stick, (bearer of) gilding borne on State guards or guard 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. flake; g. key, money used to remove obstacle); bounding in, yielding, gold, coloured, shining, like gold; precious, excellent, important, (g. opinions, high respect; g. mouthed, eloquent; g. remedied, opportunity, saying; the g. rule, that in Matt. 7. 12; g. mean, neither too much nor too little, principle of moderation; g. number named as important in fixing Easter year’s value in Medieval lunar cycle of 18 years; g. age, first of four ages, see BANGAN, when men were happy & innocent, also most prosperous period of nation’s condition or literature); g. balls, = three ball.; g. eyes, kind of sea-duck; g. korn, ladybird; g. rats, kind of firework; g. plant with (in May) bright yellow flowers; g. syrup; g. wedding, fiftieth anniversary. [-EN; earlier giden]
goldilocks, n. Kinds of plant, esp. a species of buttercup. [f. O. gold, lock]
gol (also goll), n., v.i. Game for two or more, or couples, with a 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 ln [perh. f. Du. kolf cf. G kolbe club]
golfrath, n. Ornament.
golgotha, n. Grotesque doll; bugbear. [fl. Golightly, ln. Used, esp. by negroes, for God, by God. [deformation of GOL]
golosh. See GALKSH.
gol’uptious, golop, a. (occ.). Luscious, delightful. [perh. facett. for gollup]
gomboer, n. (occ.). Usurer. (g. man, money-lender). [f. Tr. gombins perh. L. same O Celt. as Med. L. cambium change]
gomboon, n. Persian pottery, imitated in Chelsea ware. [town on Persian gulf]
gommorhan, n. (Type of) wicked town. [xvii., xian]
gon, suffix. f. Gk -gonos angled, forming mn. as hexagon, polygon, n. gon, figure with six, several, a. angles.
gondola (do.-n). Light flat-bottomed boat with cabin amidships & high point at each end worked by one oar at stern, used on Venetian canals. [lt., etym. dub.]
GOOSEBERRY, n. Place of light or plenty. [Gen. xiv. 10 &c. Ec. xiv. 23]

gösling (-z), n. Young goose. [Ing.]
gospel, n. Glad tidings preached by Christ; religious doctrine of Christ & his apostles, Christian revelation; protestant or evangelical doctrine (opp. massa); record of Christ's life in books preserved & handed down by any of those books; portion from one of them retained at Communion. something that may safely be believed (takes his dreams for g.); principle that one acts upon, believes in, or preaches (the g. of efficiency, laissez faire, soap & water); g.-book, containing g. read at Communion; g. oath, sworn on the g.; g. mood. Methodism. Methodism.
gopher. See Gopher.
gosamer, 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 gosamered, a. gosamerly, adv. [OE gosang, dirt, cf. Du. poor mud] gosh, n. & v.t. Wedge-shaped piece of cloth inserted to narrow garment; triangular or lune-shaped piece in umbrella, balloon, dome, globe, &c.; (vb) shape, narrow, with g. [OE gora triangled, wedge-shaped, w. ret. to shape of spear-head] gosh, v.t. Pierce with the horn (or rarely) gosh (also transf. of rocks piercing ship). [perh. f. OE par a spear] gorged, a. & v.t. (Rhet.) internal throat; what has been swallowed, contents of stomach, (cast the g. at, reject with loathing; one g. rises at, one is sickened or disgusted by); (Forf.) neck of bastion or other outwork, rear entrance to a work; narrow opening, usu. with stream, between hills; solid object meant to be swallowed as bait for f. (gore, etc. as dub) gorged, v.t. & t., & n. Feed greedily; satiate, glut; swallow, devour greedily; fill full, distend, choke up; (n.) act of gorging, surfeit. [f. Of gorgo (prec.)] gorgeous (-jus), a. Richly coloured, sumptuous, magnificent; (of fiction) ornate, dazzling. Gorgias, n. [f. Of gorgias finely dressed, etym. dub] gorged, v.t. (Hist.) piece of armour for throat, woman's wimple, necklace; patch of colour on throat of bird &c. [f. Of gorged (gorges, -et)] gorged, n. (surg.). Channel-shaped steel instrument used in operations for stone &c. [f. F gorgée (gorge, as dub)] Gorgio, n. (Gipsy) for non-gipsy. [Romany] gorgone, n. (Gk mythol.) one of three snake-haired women whose looks turn any beholder to stone; terrible or ugly person, repulsive woman. Hence gorgonian a. [f. L Gorgo -onis f. Gk. gorgo, fierce, used as adj. & n.] gorgônia, n. (pl. -iae, -iæ). Sea-fan, kind of polyp. [prec. as hardening in air, +a] gorgonize, v.t. Stare at like gorgon. [ISE]
gorgonzola, n. A rich cheese. [G., Italy] gorgilia, n. Large powerful ferocious arborescent plant. [Afr. for wild man in Gk account of Hann's voyage 5th or 6th c. B.C.] gormandize, a. & v.t. & t. gourmandise (F). n. Habits of a gourmand, indulgence in good eating, gluttony; (vb) eat, devour, voraciously, whence gormandizer, n. [vb f. n. f. F gourmandiser (gourmand, -es)] gourd, n. Large hard-wooded shrub of the calabash family, grown for vast quantity of fake seed. Hence gorse 2 a. [OE gorse cogn. w. G gerst, L hordeum, barley] gosh, int. (Also by g.) by God. [for God] goshawk (-z), n. Kinds of large short-winged hawk. [OE gös-haفص (GOOSE, HAWK)] goshen, n. Place of light or plenty. [Gen. xiv. 10 &c. Ec. xiv. 23] gosling (-z), n. Young goose. [Ing.] gospel, n. Glad tidings preached by Christ; religious doctrine of Christ & his apostles, Christian revelation; protestant or evangelical doctrine (opp. massa); record of Christ's life in books preserved & handed down by any of those books; portion from one of them retained at Communion. something that may safely be believed (takes his dreams for g.); principle that one acts upon, believes in, or preaches (the g. of efficiency, laissez faire, soap & water); g.-book, containing g. read at Communion; g. oath, sworn on the g.; g. mood. Methodism. Methodism.
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GOURMAND (gōr'mand, or as F), a. & n. Gluttonous, fond of eating; (n.; usu. as F) lover of delicate fare, judge of good eating. Hence GOURMANDISM [n.]. [F, etym. dub.]

GOURMANNIST. See GORMANDIZE.

GOURMET (gōr'met, F), n. Connoisseur of table delicacies.

GOUT (goät), 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 a., GOUTILY adv., GOUTING v.t. & i. Porteau in medieval theory of defluxion of blood. [govern (guv') v.t. & i. Rule with authority. 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.]

GOVERN. [OF governer t. L GUBER-]

GOVERNANCE, n. Act, manner, fact, or function, of governing, sway, control. [OF governance (prec., -ANCE)]

GOVERNOR, n. Female teacher, instructress, esp. of children in private household; g.-stieg (D), light two-wheel carriage with seat for two, seats face to face. [earlier governoriness t. OF gouvernisse (gouverneur governor, -ESS!)]

GOVERNMENT. (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 administration or ministry (form a g., of Prime Minister selecting colleagues); (Gram.) relation between GOVERNING & other word; g.-house, official residence of governor; g.-paper, securities, bonds, exchequer bills, &c., issued by g. as a sign of support & supremacy; g.-name, his dignity, his favour or liking; unconstrained good will 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 Congregation, 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. b.); in this y. of g. usu. Iron., when Christianity is in full swing, to give a day's, year's, &c.; days of g.; time allowed by law for payment 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., warmed round after g., parting draught); his, her, your, g., forms of address or description for duke, duchess, or archbishop. (Vb) add g. to, adorn, set off with; confer honour or dignity on, honour with title &c.; do credit to. [f. fr. govt.]

GRAACELESS, a. Unregenerate, depraved, (archaic or facet).; wanting sense of decency, unabashed; without charm or elegance (rare). Hence GRACELESSLY adv., GRACELESSNESS n. [Lat.]

GRACIUS (grā'sus), a. & int. Agreeable, pleasing, (archaic); kindly, beneficient, courteous, (chiefly poet); condescending, indulgent & beneficial to inferiors, of exalted persons, or sarcastic or facet.; esp. as polite epithet of royal or ducal persons or their acts; (of God) dispensing grace, merciful, beneficent, hence GRACIOUSLY adv., GRACIOUSNESS n. (Int. ellipt. for g. God, as) good g. l., my g. l. excl. of

GRACE (grās), n. & v.t. Seize suddenly; appropriate rapaciously; capture, arrest; make snatch at; hence (-g)rabber n. (N.) sudden clutch, grasp, seizure, or attempt to seize; prise of g. raising. [Dutch g., esp. in politics or commerce; (Mech.) device or instrument for clenching; children's game. [n. f. vb.; cf. MDU. & MIG gr Abbey, perhaps modification of GRIP]

GRABBLE. [E, fr. OE. Grabbil, to snare, get hold of, seize.]

GRACEFUL, a. Graceful, graceful; graceful.

GRACEFULLY adv., GRACEFULNESS n. [OF graceful, see GRACEFUL]

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GRACIOUSLY adv., GRACIOUSNESS n. (Int. ellipt. for g. God, as) good g. l., my g. l. excl. of
surprise (also in g. me t. g. goodness). [OF, f. L gratiosus (GRACE, -OSE)]

Grade, n. & v. t. 1. n. A bird allied to jackdaw. [ult. f. L gradus, jackdaw]

Gradate, v. t. & f. (Cause to) pass by imperceptible degrees from one shade of colour to another; arrange in steps or grades. [back-formation f. foll.]

 grade, v. t. & f. (Usu. pl.) stage(s) of transition; series of degrees of rank, merit, intensity, convergence, &c. (pl.) such degrees; arrangement in such degrees; (Fine arts) insensible passing from one shade, tone, &c., to another; (Philol.) ablaut. Hence gradational, adv. f. L gradus, step.

Grade, 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 ablaut-series; (esp. U.S.) gradient, slope, rate of ascent or descent, on the up, down, g., rising or falling, lit. & fig. (Vb) arrange in g., class, sort; blend so as to affect, g. of color with tints passing in each other; in gradation of rank, order, grades; (Cattle-breeding) cross with better breed (g. up, improve thus); (Philol.) in pass., be changed by ablaut. [vb n., f. f. gradus step]

Gradient, 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. formed on prec. after quotident]

Gradine (also -adén), n. One of series of low steps or tier of seats; ledge at back of altar. [f. F gradin in it. gradino (grade) GRADE]

Gradual, adj. 1.Antithon sung between Epistle & Gospel. [so called as sung at steps of altar or while deacon mounted; f. med. graduale neut. adj. as n., see foll.]

Gradual, adj. a. Taking place by degrees, slowly progressive, not rapid, steep, or abrupt; g. pace, song of degree. Hence gradualise, adv. f. med. graduale (L gradus -es step. -AL)

Graduate, n. 1. One who holds academic degree; chemist’s graduated measuring-glass. [f. med. gradus (foil), ATE]

Graduate, v. t. & f. Takes, admit to chiefly U.S., academic degree, transit, qualify or perfect oneself as; mark out in degrees or portions; arrange in gradations, apportion incidence of (tax) according to a scale; pass away by degrees, change (in trans.) gradually into; concentrate (solution) by evaporation. Hence, Lagrade, n. (f. med. graduale (L gradus -es step. -AL)]

Gradenus, n. Dictionary of Latin proseris used in schools to help in writing Latin verse. [for g. ad Parnassum step to Parnassus]

Greekism, n. A Greek idiom, esp. as imitated in another language; Greek spirit, style or manner, &c.; imitation of these. [f. Gr greekismus f. med. G r rousimon (Græcus GREEK. -ISM)]

Greekize, v. t. & l. Give a Greek cast, character, or form, to; favour, imitate, the Greeks. [f. Gr greekisare (prec. +zize)]

Græcus, n. See GREEK.

-roman. Hence G r c o m a n i a (C) nl., G r c o phi. a. & n.

Græco (also -ræce), p. pl. -ri, pr. -ræc. 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.]

Græf, n. & v. t. Shoot or scoon inserted in slit of another stock, from which it receives sap; (Surg.) piece of transplanted living tissue; process of grafting; place where g. is inserted. (Vb) insert (scoon) as g. (in, into, on, upon, together, (fig.) insert or fix in or upon so as to produce vital or indissoluble union; insert (graft); insert (scoon) under the skin; (Surg.) transplant (living tissue); (Naut.) cover (ringbolt &c.) with weaving of small cord; grafting clay, wax, composition for covering union parts of g. & stock. [for earlier graff n. & v. f. O.F. graff f. L graffis (grafo) named f. its style; platter used by Christ at Last Supper, & in Joseph of Arimathea received his blood at the Cross. [f. O.F. graffis f. L med. gradatis cup or platter, etym. dub.]

Græf, n. 1. =GRADUAE, L graffal var. of graffale.

Græf, n. 2. (Also holy or saint g. or sangreal) platter used by Christ at Last Supper, & in Joseph of Arimathea received his blood at the Cross. [f. O.F. graffis f. L med. gradatis cup or platter, etym. dub.]

Græf, n. 3. Comb-maker’s file. [f. F g r f (pré- make slender f. g. gentle slender f. L gradis)]

Græf, n. 4. & v. t. & i. A fruit or corn of a cereal; (collect. sing.) wheat or the allied food-grains or their fruit, corn, a particular species of corn; (pl. also g. of Paradise or Guinea g. capsulae of W. Afr. plant used as spice & drug; (pl.) refuse malt after brewing or distilling; small hard particle of sand, gold, salt, gunpowder (large, small, g. powder), incense, &c.; smallest unit of weight, 1/350 of lb. Troy, 1/1000 of lb. av., smallest possible quantity (without 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; is g., thorough, dazing by nature, downright, indelible); (Poet.) dye, colour, graven image, perishable, quality of surface, motting; texture, arrangement & size of constituent particles, in flesh, skin, wood, stone, &c.; lines of fibre in wood giving a pattern, laminating or planes of cleavage in coal, stone, &c. {fig.) nature, temper, tendency, (against the g., contrary to inclination}; (1) feather, dressed with the g. side (on which the hair was) out; (2) sick, cattle-disease, distemper of rumin; hence græmirus, græmirys, græmirys, græmiris, græmiry, græmiris.

Græm, n. 1. (Abbr. g.) (Vb) form (f. & l.) into g.; dye in g.; give granular surface to; remove hair from (f. & l.), paint in imitation of g. of wood or marble; hence græmiry (1, 2), n. [OF, f. L graum & f. Of. graine f. pop. L grana collect. fem., orig. neut. pl. of L graum]

Grains, n. Forked flesh-spear or harpoon. [orig. pl. of obs. grain fork, prong, f. ON grein division; now used as sing.]

Grallatory, a. (zool.) Of the grallatobes or long-legged wading birds. [f. L grallator still-walker (grallæ stil'tis)]

Grallolu', -ch., n. & v. t. Deaddeer’s viscera; (vb) disembowel (deer &c.). [f. Gael. g r l aich intestines]

Gramp, m. Chick-pea; any pulse used as horse-fodder. [f. Port. g r o f. L graminum grain]

Gram, suf. (chiefly) f. Gk gramma -atos (grapho write, -m) thing written, letter of alphabet, forming nn. (1) prepositional comp. f.
GRAMA

Gk (anagram, diagram, epigram), (2) n. compds (chronogram, topogram), (3) compds of numeral with gramma or with grammé line, where Gk would have -grammē neut. adj. (4) the improper compd telegram f. adv. title, suggested by idea of their grammatical form, -grammat- and the correctly formed phonogram.

gramma, gramma, n. (Also g. grass) kinds of low pasture grass in W. & S.W. parts of U.S. [f. Sp. grama.]

grammatar (archaic). Magic, necromancy. [f. OF, prepared learning, grammarey, int. archaic. Thank you. [f. OF grant merci (God give you) great reward (grand, mercy)]

grammaticous, grammatical, aa. Of, like, grass, grassy. So grammini-vorous a. [L. grammatica, n. of grass, -acieus, & L. gramin-icus, -ous]

grammologue (reg.), n. (shortord). Word represented by single sign; letter or character standing for word, logogram. [irreg. f. Gk grammē, -grammat- (grammat-), logos word]

grammar, n. Art & science dealing with a language, its inflexions or other means of showing relation between words as used in speech or writing, & its phonetic system (usu. divided into phonology, accent, & syntax; general, philological, or universal g., science of the distinctions of thought recognized & variously expressed in all languages; comparative g., study of the relation between two or more ggs.; treatise or book on g.; person's manner of using grammatical forms, speech or writing as correct or bad by the rules of g., what is correct according to those rules; body of forms & usages in a language; elements, rudiments, of an art or science; g. -school, school founded about 16th c. for teaching Latin, of which many are now of the public-school type. Hence grammarless a. [f. OF grammair irreg. f. L. f. Gk grammētiké ( teknik art, of letters (gramma see -gram.)

grammarian, n. One versed in grammar, philologist. [f. OF grammairien (prec. -i)]

grammatical, a. Of grammar (g. gender, number, mood, voice, etc.); compd of other considerations than the rules of grammar; conforming to the rules of grammar, or to the formal principles of an art, so (f. earlier grammatic) grammaticize v. t.

Hence grammatically adv. [f. L. f. Gk grammētiké + -ally]

grammar, n. Unit of weight in metric system, weight of cubic centime of distilled water at maximum density weighed in vacuo, 15432 Troy grains; g. centimetre, unit = work done in raising one g. vertically one centimetre; similarly grammétre. [f. L. f. Gk grammētiké.]

grammophone, n. Instrument for permanently recording & reproducing sounds. [irreg. form perh. made by inverting phonogram]

grammusp, n. Kinds of blowing spouting blunt-headed delphinoid cetacean; person who breathes loud. [f. 18th c. grandudepole prob. f. earlier grapseys f. graupois f. L. crustaceans pisces fat fish]

grand'd-lia, gré-, n. Kinds of passionflower. [Sp., dim. of granda pomegranate]

granary, n. Storehouse for threshed grain; storehouse & warehouse for stored grain. [L. granarium (grain, gráry)]

grand, a. & n. (In official titles) chief over others, of highest rank. (G. Almoner, Falconer, &c., holders of old offices still existing; G. cross 1; G. Duke, Duchess, ruler of some European States called G. Duchy, also child of Tsar, whence Grand-ducal a.; g. duke, also Great Horned Owl; G. Master, head of military order of knighthood, head of Freemasons or of certain Masonic orders; G. Signor, pr. sén, G. Turk, Sultan of Turkey; G. Vizier, chief minister of Turkey; (Law) great, principal, (opp. petty, common; g. assize, inquest, jury); of most or great importance (that is the q. question; made a g. mistake); of summarizing up, summarizing (g. finale; the g. sum or result of his achievements); (distinguishing parts of large building main (the g. staircase, entrance, &c.); (in F phrases or imitations) great (g. army, G. Canal, G. Hotel); (Mus.) full, of full dimensions, for full orchestra, in full classical form (g. sonata, chorus, concerto); conducted with solemnity, splendour, &c.; fine, splendid, gorgeous; belonging to high society, distinguished; imposing, impressive, great & handsome; dignified, lofty, in conception, treatment, or expression (g. style, fitted for great subject); most noble, say, noblest (the G. Old Man or G.O.M., W. E. Gladstone); (colloq.) very satisfactory (had a g. run; ground was in g. condition); (in names of relationships) in the second degree of ascent or descent (grandson, g. nephew, one's child's son or nephew; g. cousin, one's child's son or niece, etc.); so g. child; g. daughter; g. father, g. grandfather's clock, worked by weights in tall wooden case; g. grandmama; g. grandmother, whence g. grandmammy, g. grandmother.

grandmother, n. (only) animal's dam's dam; ancestress; old woman. [f. AF grand dame (prec. DAM)]

grand-dad, n. (Childish or affectionate for) g. father. [GRAND, DAD]

grand (P.), of GRAND (g. boudoir ceremonial costume; g. passion engrossing love affair).

grandee, n. Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of highest rank; person of high rank or eminence. [f. Sp. & Port. grande GRAND]

grandeur (jér, -du), n. Great power, rank, or eminence; magnificent, grandiloquent, magnificent; splendor, majesty, of appearance or effect; conscious dignity; splendor of living, surroundings, &c. [f. GRAND]

grandiloquent, a. Pompos in language; given to tall talk. Hence grandiloquently adv. [after eloquent f. L. grandiloquus (GRAND, -loquus -speaking L. loqui speak)]

grandiose, a. Producing, intended or trying to produce, an impression of greatness, planned on a magnificent scale, pompous. Hence grandiously adv. [f. L. grandiosus (GRAND) grandiose, -ius, -a]

Grandsionian, a. Marked by stately courtesy & chivalric magnanimity. [Sir C. Grandison in Richardson's novel, -IAN]
grange, n. Barn (archaic); country-house with farm-buildings attached. [AFF grange = fr. L. grānum, an ear of corn.]
graniiform, a. Producing grain or grain-like seed. So graniiform, graniiformus, aa. [L. granis, grain, GRAIN, -FEROUS] 
grānite, n. Granular crystalline rock of quartz, orthoclase feldspar, & mica, used for building stone. [properly: pottery imitating g., kind of enamel, from L. grānus, a grain.]

nota. granioid a. & n. graniiforma. [f. It. granito = orig. grained (grano = L. granum)]
grannom, grānam, n. Kind of water-fly; imitation of it for fly-fishing. [f. granny, n. (Fam., affectionate, or contempt.) for grandmother; also in a bend or knot reef-knot crossed the wrong way. [prob. f. obs. grannam for grandam + -y]]
grānolithic, a. Of a kind of concrete. [L. granum, grain, Gk lithos, stone, -o] 
grant, v.t. & n. Consent to fulfil (request or wish). -grantee, n. (law person) to have (thing, noun, that, or to do); bestowed (possession, right) formally, transfer (property) legally, whence grantea., grantor, n. 

 concede (proposition) as basis for argument. (noun, this &c., that-clause, or something to be something); I, y. you, I admit; take for granted, assume, hence graniteable a. 
granting (the g. or refusal of); formal conformation, legal assignment; thing, esp. sum, granted (often capitation g., g.-in-aid); conveyed by written instrument. [f. Gr. grander 

'credentia! e. part. of creder, entrust] 
grānula, a. Of, like, grains, with granulated surface or structure. Hence granulatity, n. 
grānulătīny, a. granulătīny adv., granuluturacomb form, granularus a. [f. L. granulum, small grain (granum = ULE, -UL-, -AR)] 
grānulāte, v.t. & L. f. L. (t. & L.) into grains; roughen surf. of; of (polish & form) surfaces becomes a beginning of healing or junction, heal, join. Hence or cogn. granulate (di), a. granulatura, granulator (2), nn. [as prec., -ATE] 
grānule, 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 g., the juice of the g., wine; the g. are sour, sour g., said when person disparages what he values desired); g.-shot; diseased growth like bunch of gg. on pastern of horse &c., or on pleurs; g.-brandy, distilled from g.; g.-wine, g.-cure, g.-house, g.-vinery, g.-scesor for thinning bunches at early stage of growth, also for dividing bunches at table; g.-shot, small balls put 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 sp. small grapes on ice together & form interlacing lines. Hence grapery (3) n. grapery adj a. [OF, bunch of gg., prob. f. grapier = grapier with vine-hook (grape hook ult. f. Teut. cf. OHG krap(o)] 
graph, n. Symbolic diagram expressing system, method, or chemical connexion. [abbr. of graphic formula]
graph, n. & v.t. Gelatinous copying apparatus; copy, multiply, with this. [collq. abbr. of chromograph, hectograph, &c.]

-граф, suf. L. Gk -graphos, -written, -writing, -writer, denoting (1) thing written in such a way (cf. Gk as autograph, chirograph, hologram); (2) something like, &c.; & in hybrids, as pictograph; (3) instrument that records something by or to means (heliograph, seismograph, telegraph); (3) write in such a way (calligraph, hectograph).
graphically, adv. As in a picture, vividly; by writing; by diagrams or grapha. [-Y] 
grāphite, n. PLUMBAEO. Hence grāphctic, grāphitoid, aa. [G. Graphit.
graphure, n. S.-Afr. rodent with tail ending in pencil of hairs. [G. Graphyston, pencil, oura tail] 
graphology, n. Study of, art of inferring character from, hand writing; system of graphic formulae, notation for grapha. [L. Gk graphé, writing, -to] 

nn. denoting (1) styles of writing, draughting, &c. 
thitho-, brachy-, steno-, cali-, (2) descriptive science (geo-, bibli-, seleno-).
grapnel, n. Iron-clawed instrument thrown with rope to seize object, esp. enemy's ship; small anchor with several flukes used for boats & balloons. [dim. of OF grapce (GRAPHE)] 
grappe, n. & v.t. & l. Clutching-instrument, grapnel; hold or grip (as) of wrestlers, close contest. (vb f. n. in first sense; second sense of n. vb; n. wof dim. of gape hook) 
grapping, v. In vb senses; also, g.-iron, grapnel. [-ING] 
grasp, v.t. & l. & n. G. at, try to seize, accept with avidity; clutch at, seize greedily, (part.,) avaricious, whence grasping, v. & adj. 
graspless, a. hold firmly (g. nettles, tackle difficulty or danger boldly); grip, get hold of, comprehend; hence graspsable a. (N.) fast hold, grip, within, beyond one g.'s, close, not close, enough to be grasped; control, mastery; mental hold, comprehensiveness of mind. [by metaphor. for grasp, cogn. w. GROPE, cf. can cleanse, &さい] 
grass, n. & v.t. Herbage of which blades or leaves & stalks are eaten by cattle, horses, sheep, &c. (not let g. grow, g. does not grow, under one's feet, of person who wastes no time in doing something); any species of this (including in bot. use, excluding in pop. use, grasses) of cereals, reeds, & bamboos: usu. with defining words, as bunch, spear, -g., g. of. Par. small bunches of, g. at, go, put, send, turn out, to, g.; at g. fig., out of work, making holiday, &c. &c. so per. g. widow, wife whose husband is absent); pasture land; grass-cover (ground underneath the g.); (mining) co. of silver, base metal; small bunch (as), be knocked or fall, down; grasshopper, kinds of jumping & chirping insect (grasshopperbeam, working-beam in engine pivoted at end instead of in middle); g.-snake, common ringed
snake; g.-tree, kinds of Australasian tree; hence, grateless, grate-ness (a. & vb. cover with turf; lay (flax & c.) on g. to bleach; knock down, fell, opponent); bring (fish to bank, (bird by shot) to ground; (p.p., of golf-club) with face slightly sloped backward. [com-]

Grate 1. n. = grating (rare), whence grate-er (a. & vb. of metal bars for confining fuel in) fireplace or furnace. Hence grateless.a. [f. med. L. It. grata f. L. gratia favor]

Grate 2. v.t. & l. Reduce to small particles by rubbing; grate (a. & vb. [aigrat er] 2. a.); have irritating effect (upon); grind (teeth); rub (l. & t.) with harsh scraping noise against or upon something else; sound harshly or discordantly (a grating laugh); voice; (of hogs &c.) crack. Hence gratingly (adv. Of Grate 1. t. Clean (ship's bottom) by burning off accretions & tarring while afloat or in graving-dock. [p.h. of O. Fr. grave = shore, gravel (-v) on river- or small water-worn or rounded stones, much used for laying paths & roads; (Geol, Mining) stratum of this, esp. one containing gold (pay g., containing enough gold to yield profit); (Path.) disease with aggregations of visible urinery crystals, in biliary, bile, &c, (biliary, &c.; bile, &c.; gall, &c.); M. of V., ll. 38): hence grave-ly (adv. L. lay, strove, with g.; perplex, puzzle, non-plus; (f. obs. sense run aground). [L. OF & F in path. sense gravel. dim. of O. Fr. grave, shore, f. Celt. cf. W. gor-]

Grave 3. n. In vb senses; esp. burin. [Ag] 4. 3. g. lived, a. Pregnant. [L. gravis (L. Gravidae)]

grave 2. v.t. & l. Move or tend by force of gravity towards a body; sink (as) by gravity, tend to low level, settle down; (Diamond-digging) manipulate (gravel) so that heavy stones sink to bottom; (transf.) be strongly attracted to (words) some certain kind of influence. [f. L. gravitatio n., gravitational, gravitative, a. [f. mod. L. gravitare (Grave 3), 2. TTY]

Gravitate 4. v.t. & l. (Arch. for Congr-)

Gratulate 5. v.t. & l. Expressing joy at another's success &c., complimentary congratulatory. [f. L. gratulare (Gratulatus, a. & vb)]

Grave & men. n. (pl. -mina, rare). Grievance; memorial from Lower House of Convocation to Upper House, or grievances of Church; essence, worst part of accusation. [L. in. inconvenient (Grave to load f. grave Heavy, Men)]

Grave 1. n. Excavation to receive corpse, mound or monument over it, (secret as the g.), quite; make one turn in his g., of act &c., that he would have been paired by while alive; some one to answer for; each one accountable; one foot in g., whence graveless a. being dead, death. Hades, whence grave-looking adv. & a.; receptacle of or for what is dead (g. of reputations, place where many reputations have been lost); trench for each man; grave-ward &c.; grave-wearing a. & c.; grave-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.; grave-yard, burial ground. [O.E. grave]/(Grave/Grave 2)]

Grave 3. v.t. (p.p. -en, -ed, as stated). (Archaic) bury (-ed); (archaic) carve, sculpture, engrave, (material, representation, inscription; -en, -ed; grave image, image); (adj. of) indelible, lasting; mind &c.; -en, -ed. [L. O.E. grave, grave; cf. Du. graven, Graven, dig; cogn. w. Grooves]

Grave 3. a. & n. Important, weighty, needing serious thought; (of faults, difficulties, responsibilities, symptoms) formidable, threatening, serious; dignified, grave, sombre, plain, not showy; hence grave-ly (adv. Of accent) low-pitched, not acute, g. accent; n. g. accent. [F. f. L. grave heavy]

Grave 1. v.t. Clean (ship's bottom) by burning off accretions & tarring while afloat or in graving-dock. [p.h. of O. Fr. grave = shore, gravel (-v) on river- or small water-worn or rounded stones, much used for laying paths & roads; (Geol, Mining) stratum of this, esp. one containing gold (pay g., containing enough gold to yield profit); (Path.) disease with aggregations of visible urinery crystals, in biliary, bile, &c, (biliary, &c.; bile, &c.; gall, &c.); M. of V., ll. 38): hence grave-ly (adv. L. lay, strove, with g.; perplex, puzzle, non-plus; (f. obs. sense run aground). [L. OF & F in path. sense gravel. dim. of O. Fr. grave, shore, f. Celt. cf. W. gor-]

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melted fat of dead animals, esp. when soft; oily or fatty matter, esp. as lubricant; oily matter in wool, uncleaned wool, (wool in the g., in 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 graisse [L. grasse, fat]]

grease (grees) v.t. 1. Anoint, soil, or lubricate, with g. (g. the wheels, make affairs go smoothly, esp. by money; g. palm of bripe), affect (horse) with g. [f. prec.]

greaser (grees-er), n. In vbl senses: (U.S. slang) native Mexican or Spanish-American, a.

Grease, n. Ointment or medicated oil. Snow-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 manners or expression) disagreeably unctuous; g. frillary, kind of butterfly; g. pole, greased for climbing or walking on in village sports. Hence greasly adj., greasiness n. [-y]

great (græt), a. & n. Large, big, (usu. with implied surprise, contempt, indignation, &c., as made a g. blot, look at that g. warp; often colloq. preceding other adj., a g. big leaf or thick stick; the g. man, g. individual, as g. A. Z. the capital letters. G. St John's, also Greater Celandine &c., G. Tilton, G. Bear, G. Malvern &c., G. Portland Street; also in a few phrases, as a g. deal,1 many, the g. majority, much the larger part, g. common measure, fixed to g. age, a g. white age, g. with child archaic, pregnant; beyond the ordinary (take g. care, of g. popularity; shows g. ignorance); important, 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 nation, the g. world, highest, (lit. in ecclesiastical, 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., & burdened in the G. Unpaid, Unwashed); of remarkable ability, genius, intellectual or practical, g. and g. (a g. judge, painter, &c., the truly g. man, g. thoughts), whence g. hearted a. & a.; (pred.) having much skill at or information on; highly satisfactory (wouldn't it be g. if —?); fully deserving the name of, (with agent-nouns) doing the utmost, g. service, g. fame; g. friends, as g. dancer, landowner; (prefix once or more to uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, & kinship words compounded with grand) one degree further removed upwards or downwards; G. Assize, Day, or Inquest, Day of Judgment; G. Bible, Coverdale's version 1539; G. Britain, Charter, Circle 1; g. coat, whence g rated 3, greatness, a., the g. commoner, greater Britain; greatest happiness of the greatest number, test principle of Benthamism; g. go, final examination for B.A. at Cambridge, cf. greats below; g. hare, the hare; g. horse; g. hunting; g. ice; g. hotels; g. iron; g. measure; g. or the great toe, now usu. big toe. Hence g. et. v.l. & l. (archaic), greatness n. (N.): (abs. use of adj.) the g., (pl.) g. persons (also without the in g. & small), (sing.) what is g.; greats, Oxford B.A. final examination; g. gun, the g. gun; [see m. g. gun]; g. harlequin, harlequin; g. head, g. head; g. heart, g. heart; g. horse, g. horse; g. house, g. house; g. Greek, g. Greek; g. hypocaust, hypocaust; [com. WG; OE great cf. G. Gross, Dut. groot]

greatly, adv. Much, by much, (usu. with vbs, participle s, or comparatives; g. esteemed, superior; should g. prefer; nobly, loftily. [-ly]

grease, n. (usu. pl.) Pieces of armour for shin(s). [l. Of greech shin, greece, etym. dub.] greaves, n. pl. Fibrous tailor refuse, used as food of dog &c. or fish-bait. [f. LG. grew, greu]
grebe, n. Kinds of short-bodied loof-footed almost tailless diving bird; its plumage as trimming. [f. grebe etym. dub.]

Grécian (gřē-sē-ăn), n. & n. Greek (rare except of architecture & facial outline; also in G. and in affected instances of the past tense since c. 1870, G. knot, way of dressing woman's hair at back of head, G. stilpfer, trade name for oriental shape). (N.) Greek scholar; boy of highest class at Christ's Hospital. [f. L Graecia Greece + -ian]

Greece, n. The southernmost part of the Peninsular part of the Balkan Peninsula, the Mediterranean Sea fronting on the west & south, the Aegean Sea & the Ionian Sea on the east, the Adriatic Sea on the north, & the former Yugoslavia on the north. Area, 131,940 sq. m.; pop. (1961 est.) 6,200,000. Cap., Athens. The chief towns are Patras, Salonika, Thessaloniki, Patra, Larissa, Volos, Elis, Piraeus, etc.; the chief ports, Piraeus, Patras, Salonika, Thessaloniki, etc. G. is one of the most Greek-speaking countries, with many modern and ancient ruins, but not so well known as Turkey. (OE greec or OHG grodig, cogn. w. Skr. grhā, be greedy)

Greek, n. & a. Native of Greece, member of Greek race, (when G. meets G., then comes the tug of war, orig. G. Jemt Join'd G., then was, said of equal encounter); member of G. Church; cunning person, sharper; the G. language (G. prayer, modern), whence G. in the plural, G. people, the G. Empire; G. Calends, Fire, Fast or key; G. Cross, 1; G. gift, one given with intent to harm (Virg. Aen. ii. 48). [adj. f. n.; OE Grecas, pl. l. L Graecus l. Gk Graikos 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, Yule, mild, without snow); (of complexion) pale, sickly-hued. (g. eye, jealousy, whence green-eyed adj. & a.; g. furtive, kind in which one's signs are such as are not good (of 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; g.的画面, not dried, seasoned, greenish, fresh; g. Back, U.S. legal-tender note, note issued by any U.S. national bank; g. blind, having reti ns insensitive to g. rays; g. book, official publication of Indian Government; g. cheese, unripened cheese, whey cheese, cheese coloured g. with sage; (Board of G. Cloth, Lord Steward's department of Royal Household; g. crop, used for food in g. state (opp. hay &c.); g. drake, mayfly; g. earth, hydrous silicate of potassium, iron, & other bases; g. fat, of turtle, esteemed by epicures; greenish or g. linen, bird with gold & g. plumage; g. fly, kind of aphid g. green, young, round; g. green, ggreen, g. (Gage c. 1725); g. greengrocery, (business of, things sold by) retail dealer in fruit & vegetables; g. heart, kinds of W.-Ind. timber tree; g. hoor, ignorant, raw hand, simpleton; g. house, of glass for rearing delicate plants; g. humus, nutrient matter ploughed into soil; g.-peak, G. Woodpecker (transl. of It. picchio verde); g.-room, accommodating actors & actresses when off stage; g. sand, g. earth, kind of sandstone largely of this earth, stratum largely of this sandstone; g. saffron, large kind of sand-piper; g. greenick (n.), (affect-
ed with) CHLOROSIS; g.-stick, bone-fracture, esp. in children, in which one side of bone is broken & one only bent; greenstone, kinds of g. eruptive rock containing feldspar & hornblende, also kind of jade; g. stuff, vegetation, g. table, gr. table, sitting table; greenfairy, gr. name, made from steam-dried leaves; greenweed, kind of genista used for dyeing; greenwood, woodlands in summer, esp. as scene of outlaw life; greenyard, enclosure for stray beasts, pound; hence g. growth, p. o. of old man; (p. t. g.); greennery, n. (p.t.g.) g. vegetables before or after cooking; piece of public or common grassy land, grassplot used for special purpose (esp. in comb. as bleeding, boinling, putting, g.); [OE gréen cf. Du. groen, G. grün, cogn. w. GROW]
greenhouse, n. Room in g. esp. with verande; dyer, soll & c. with g.; (slang) hoax, take in.
[OE gréniæan (prec.)]
greener, a. (slang). Raw hand, esp. newly arrived foreigner seeking work. [ÆR]
greening, a. Kind of apple, green when ripe. [ÆR]
greenish, a. (rare). Verdure. [ÆR]}
greenwich [græni], n. Town in Kent with State observatory (G. time, mean time for meridian of G. standard time in England & some other countries).
greet, v.t, v.i. Accost with salutation; salute with words or gestures, receive on meeting or arrival with speech or action (friendly or not); (of cheers &c.) hail; of sight &c.) meet (eye, ear). Hence greeting, n. [com. WI; OE gréot; cf. Du. groeten, G. grüssen, etym. dub.]
greeter, v.t, v.i. Weep. [OE gréotan & gréotan]
greether, n. Registrar, notary, (esp. in foreign countries & Channel Islands). [F greetre = OF graut graft, -HER]
gregarious, a. Living in flocks or communities; fond of company; (Bot.) growing in clusters; of flocks of birds. Hence gregariously, adv., gregariousness, n. [L L. gregarius group, herd, (of a flock)]
gregorian, a. & n. Of, according to the plain-chant or plain-song ritual music named after Pope Gregory I (n., a. G. chant); established by Pope Gregory XIII (G. calendar, correction 1582 of the Julian; G. style = new style); G. epoch, from 1582). [F LL L. Gk Grégorios Gregory & an]
gré-gory-powder, n. Compound powder of rhubarb, used as aperient. [J. Gregory, Scottish physician d. 1822]
grémil, n. Silk apron placed on bishop's lap at some ceremonies. [LL LL gremilius (L gremilis, comp. of gremio, fellow)]
gрене́д, n. Small explosive shell thrown by hand; glass receptacle thrown to disperse chemicals for testing drugs, extinguishing fires &c. [F, F. Sp. granada pomegranate]
grémiad, n. (Orig.) soldier who threw g. wounds & g. on, g. on; first regiment of household infantry 13-14. In com., bird with red & black plumage. [F (prec., -HER)]
grémidine, n. Dish of veal or poultry fillets, trimmed, larded, & glazed. [F fr gremadin perf. drainage see Gravy]
grémis, a. (souk). Walking, adapted for walking. [L LL grad; grem- walk, -HER, IAL]
GRILL
(also fig. of torture or great heat), whence griller, 2, n.; scallop (oysters &c.). (N.) grilled food; (also g.-room) room where steaks &c. are grilled & served. [f. Fr. griller ( foll.)]
grill; trans. of Griddiron. [F gril (OE gril, perf. as griddle)]
grilâge, n. Heavy framework of cross-timbering as foundation for building in treacherous soil. [F foll. agri]
grille, grills, n. Grating, latticed screen, etc. In ancient walls &c. mentioned in the Bible, in conventional separating nuns from visitors, in front of ladies' gallery in House of Commons, &c.; (Tennis) square opening in wall; spawn-hatching frame. Hence grilled, a. [F (e) as, as griddle]
grisse, n. Young salmon that has been only once to the sea [from fish; etym. dub.] grism, a. Stern, unrelenting, merciless, severe; of forbidding or harsh aspect (often of death; hold on like g. death, tight), sinister, ghastly, unhurried, (has a g. truth in it; a g. smile; g. laughter, pastime, etc.). Hence grismal, a, adv., grismeness n. [cf. G grimm, al] grimace, a., n., & v. v. Yr face expressing annoyance &c. or meant to raise a laugh; affected look; use of such looks, affectation; (vb) make yr. face. Hence or cogn. grimace, a., grimace, a., grimeness n. [F, etym. dub.]
gri grasp, a, adv., graspal (-al, -al), n. Old she-cat; splendid old woman. [prob. f. grey + Maltese, -kin]
grime, n. grime, v. & t. Soot, dirt, ingrained in some, esp. the skin; hence grily, a., griminess n. [vb blacken, befoul. [cf. Flem. grjiten]]
grime's law. See law.
grin, v. & t., & n. Show teeth in sign of pain or in forced or unrestrained or stupid smile (often at; g. & bear it), take pain &c. stoically; g. like Cheshire cat, constantly & meanly; 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.). [OE grënnan cf. OHG grënnan matter]
grind, v. & t. (ground, pr. -ow), & n. Reduce to small particles or powder by crushing between mill-stones, teeth, &c. (often down, small drugs); bruise, wear (n. quasi); admit of being ground (will not g. fine); oppress, harass with exactions, (often down; a grinding tyranny; also g. the faces of the poor &c.); produce (floor) by grinding; sharpen or smooth by friction [an axe to g. a. lance, diamonds, &c.]; work (hand-mill); turn handle of (hurdy-gurdy; also abs.); produce, bring out, (music) from hurdle-gurdy; toll monotonously, study hard; teach (subject, pupil in it) laboriously; rub (t. & i.) gratingly on, into, or against (ground his heel into it; ship was grinding on rocks), rub (teeth) hard together (g. out an oat); grind (the lower molars) 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. [OE grind; pr. grenden; perf. cogn. w. L frondere gnash teeth]
gründ, a. Molar tooth; grinding-machine; upper mill-stone; person who grinds (esp. in comb. as organ, knife, &c.); crammers. [-er]
grüpp, n. Firm hold, tight grasp or clasps (at, close, g., close, g., close); grasping power; way of clasping hands; control, mastery, inner 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 grypp grasp & gryppa handful, both f. root of grypp]
grüpp, v. t. & i. Seize, grasp, or hold, tightly; clasp, grip, grasp, hold; (esp. in U.S.) handbag. Hence grüpp, a. [cf. MHG gryppen; cogn. w. GRIP]
grüpp, n. Small open ditch. [OE grypa cogn. w. grep burrow]
grüpe, v. t. & i. & n. Clutch, grip; oppress, torment; affect with colic pains; (Naut.) secure with gg. (of ship) come up into wind in spite of helm. (N.) act of gripping, clutch; hold, control, (in the g. of); (pl) colic pains; handle of implement or weapon; (Naut, pl.) lashings securing boat in its place. jcom.-Teut.; OE gryppa; Du. grijpen, G gryf en]
grüppen, n. [OE. grippen, G gryf en]
grüppel (-âl, or as F), n. Method of decorative painting, stained-glass window &c., in grey monochrome representing objects in relief. [F gris gris f. OHG grüss]
grüppelous (-âl), a. (bot., zool.). Bluish or gray. [f. Moh. grüsselous (prec.) ou]
grüppette (-e), n. French working-class girl (formerly dressed in gray). [F (gris see gris-]
grüpplein, -ettel]
grüpp, n. Lean part of loin of bacon pig. [perh. f. obs. grise f. ON griso young pig + -kin]
grüpply (-ly), a. Causeing horror, terror, or superstitious dread. [OE gristil; 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 gyst; cf. Gr. blast f. blow]
grist, n. Size or thickness of yarn or rope. [perh. cogn. w. quind]
gristle (-sil), n. Whitish tough flexible tissue in vertebrae, cartilage, (in the g., immature—infants having g. for bone). Hence gristly, a. [OE, cf. OFris. & MLG gristel, etym. dub.]
grist, n. Small particles of stone or sand, esp. as causing discomfort or clogging machinery &c., whence gritty, a., gritliness n.; (also gritstone) coarse sandstone; grain or texture of stone; (collog.) strength of character, pluck, endurance. [OE gret, cf. G gries]
grits, v. t. & i. Produce, move with, grating sound; grind (as coal, coal, meal)
grits, n. pl. Husked but unground oats; coarse oatmeal. [OE grit(e); cf. G grütere, cogn. w. GROTS]
grizzare, a. Grey (haired), [f. Obs. grizzle grey, grey hair, &c.]
griz, a., & n. Grey, greyish, grey-haired, (g. bear, large fierce N.-Amer. kind); g. king, queen, fishing-flies; (n.) g. bear. [prec., y]
groon, v. t. & i., & n. (Make) deep inarticulate sound expressing pain, grief, or disappointment (g. inwardly, be distressed); utter with gg. (often out); be oppressed, or loaded under, be (with, g. wonder injustice; shelf groons with books; groaning board, well-loaded table); long for; g. down, silence (speaker) with gg. Hence groongingly, adv. [OE gronian cogn. w. GRIN]
gron, n. (hist.). Silver coin—4d. issued 1351—1540; occasionally used of the fourpenny piece 1586–56; small sum (don't care a g.). [f. MDu. groot orig. great, in sense thick (penny)]
groats, n. pl. Hulled (sometimes also crushed) grain, esp. oats. [cogn. w. obs. OE gröt fragment & gruts]
grobian, n. Clownish slovenly person. [G, f. med. L Grobianus used as typical name]
grocer, n. Dealer in spices, dried fruits, sugar, & miscellaneous domestic stores (grs. n.)
GROG

acht, eczema caused by handling sugar. Hence grog'bery (2, & usu., pl., i) n. [orig. one who sells it]. From grost (2, L grossarius (gross, -ARY 1))

grog, n. & v.i. & t. Drink of spirit & water; social meeting with g.; g-blossom, pimple or redness on nose from intemperance. (Vb) drink g.; extract spirit from (empty cask) by pouring in boiling water. A short for grogman, nickname from his cloak of Adm. Vernon, who first had g. served out instead of neat rum)

gro'sya, a. Drunk(en); bibulous; (of horse) weak in forelegs, tottering; unsteady, shaky. Hence gro'syness n. [-y]

grog'gran, n. Coarse fabric of silk, mohair & wool, often washed, often stiffened with gum. [f. G gross grain large grain]

groin, n. & v.t. Depression between belly & thigh; (Arch.) edge formed by intersecting vaults, fillet covering this, (vb, build with gg), whence gro'ning [6] n. [earlier grynade etym. dub.; cf. OE gronde cogn. w. GROUND]

gro'rewel, n. Kinds of plant with stony seeds formerly used in medicine. [f. OF grovol etym. dub.]

groom, n. & v.t. One of certain officers of Royal Household (G. of the state, in waiting, &c.). A servant at table. (v.t.) feed (v.g.), tend, &c.; also in p.p. of persons, as well-groomed, neatly got up, esp. with well-trimmed hair, beard, &c.; bridesgroom (rare); groomsman, unmarried friend officially attending bridesgroom at wedding. (perh. shortened f. Of gromet (also GORMER) etym. dub.)

groove, n. & v.t. Channel or hollow, esp. one made to direct motion or receive corresponding ridge (vb, make or g. in g.); piece of routine, undeviating course, rut, whence groov'y a., grooviness n. [f. Du. groeët furrow, cf. Gr. grove pl. cogn. w. GRÔPE]

groove, v.t. Feel about as in dark (for, after, or abs.), search blindly (lit. & fig.); g. one's way, find it by feeling, proceed tentatively. Hence groov'ingly adv. [OE gropin (grasp a grasp) cogn. w. GRÔP]

gro'sbeck, n. Kinds of small bird with large red eye and red tail, esp. the hawfinch. [f. F grôsebec (gross, -BECK)]

gro'shen (-shn), n. Small obsolete silver German coin. [G]

gros de Naples (gro'denah pl.), n. Heavy silk fabric. [f. F grosse (gross, -SA), gross, large]

gros, adj. Fine, small, soft, &c. [f. F grosse orig. fem. of gross 2]

gros, a. Luxuriant, rank; overflowed, blast-ed, repulsively fat; flagrant, glaring; total, without deductions, not net; dense, thick, solid, not ethereal, transparent, or impalpable; of (food) coarse, gritty, uncleanly, repulsive; of (fever), one who likes such food; (of senses &c.) not delicate, dull; coarse in manners or morals, unrefined, indelicate; (abs.) in (the) g., in a general way, apart from detail, on the whole. Hence gro'sbly adv., grossness n. [f. F gros grosse big & LL grossus (gross, -SA), dub.]

grot, n. (pict., orig.) Grota, [f. F grotte GROTTO]

grot'esque (-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, hideous, incongruous, absurd; hence gro'tesquely adv., gross'equeness, gross'equere [-EQUR(5)], n. [f. F grotesque.

grot'esque, a. Antiquary work (Grotto). ESQUE perh. because grotta was used of excavated chambers with mural paintings]

grot'to, n. (p.l. -oes, -oes). Picturesque cave;

artificial ornamental cave, room &c. adorned with shells &c. in imitation of cave, as cool retreat. Hence gro'tous, gro'tousness

t. Gk kruptó vault (kruptó hide) cf. CRYPT

ground 1 (-ow), 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 ground 2 , base, foundation, motive, foundation of, as g. of, by reason or under pretense of; on public &c. ground), whence groundless a., groundlessly adv., groundlessness n.; substratum, underlying part, surface worked upon in embroidery, painting, &c., undecorated part, prevailing colour. (Etching) composition spread on metal & cut through with knife where acid is to act; surface of earth (fall, be dashed, to the g., be abandoned, fail, of scheme, 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 division, on earth's surface (cover much g., of inquiry, report, &c., be far-reaching; stand, shift, one's g., maintain, change, one's argument or intention; gain g., advance; lose, g. one's character (tech.) (vb. g. verbal or idiomat. use; fishing g.; forbidden g., subject that must be avoided; classic g., historic place; cricket &c. -g.); person's property in land; (Cricket) Ais &c. g., behind popping-crease (in, out of, his g.), paid staff of players attached to club; (in names of birds) terrestrial, (of beasts) burrowing or lying on g., (of plants) dwarfish or trailing; g. ash sapling, walking-stick of this; g.-ball n. & v.t. (prepare with) bait thrown to bottom of intended fishing g. to attract fish; g.-box, small box 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.-floor, rooms &c. on level of outside g. (get in on the g.f., be admitted to company &c. on same terms as promoters); g.-game, hares, rabbits, &c.; g.-gudgeon, loach; g.-log, Amer. marmot; g.-ice, formed at bottom of water, anchor of boat; g.-lilac, kind of shrub with bluish-purple flower & kidney-shaped leaf; g.-landlord, owner of g. leased for building; g.-note, on which a common chord is built, fundamental bass; g.-nut, (edible tuber of) N.-Amer. wild bean, also W.-Ind. & W.-Afr. pea; g.-pod ripened, till; g.-pumpkin, large, round

reins, small, also club moss; g.-plan, plans drawing of divisions of building at g. level, also outline or general design of anything; g.-rent, that paid to g.-landlord; g.-sea, heavy sea without apparent cause; g.-swell, heavy sea caused by distant or past storm or earthquake; g.-spade, fixed to bottom of g. ground

groundation or basis (usu. fig.), chief ingredient, general surface of thing showing where over lies embroidery or other ornament. [com. Teut. & G GROUN & Du. GROUND]

ground 2 , v.t. & n. Base, establish, (institution, principle, belief) in some form or authority (in pass. also in; p.p. well, ill, &c., founded, also abs. = well founded, whence groundedly adv.); instruct thoroughly (in elements), whence gro'und-ing 1 n.; prepare g. of (embroidery &c.); lay (esp. arms) on (Elect.) connect with &c. as conductive; g. on; run (L. & l. ashore, strand, [f. prec.]

ground 2 , p.p. of GRIND. G. glass, made non-transparent by grinding.

ground 4 (-0), n. Duty on ship lying on beach or entering port. [NOE]

grounding, n. Kinds of GROUND-ASH;
creeping or dwarf plant; spectator or reader of inns. [S.L. f. L. essentia. E. "strength".]  

**groundsel**  
(n.) a kind of weed, of which the commonest is used as food for cage-birds. [OE *gundewaelgis* perh. f. *gund* pus, swallow's--pus-absorber, as being used for poultices, later assimilated to *ground*]  

**grounded**  
(a.) having a sturdy, or basic, part of the wooden framework; threshold. [Silt]  

**group**  
(n., & v. & t. (Fine arts) two or more figures or objects forming complete design or distinct part of one; number of persons or things standing near together, knot, cluster; number of teams or departments classed together (in Pol., used of smaller unit than the party, & esp. in assemblies where the two-party system does not prevail); in scientific classification, used vaguely of cross-divisions outside the regular hierarchy of class-terms). (Vb) form. (t. rarely l.) into a g., place in a g. with; form (t. & l. of colours, figures, &c.) into well-arranged & harmonious whole; classify. Hence **groupings** n. [f. F *groupe* f. It. *gruppo* prob. f. Teut. (CROP)]  

**grouper**  
(n.) a kind of W.-Ind. & Austral. fish; prob. S.-Amer.)  

**grouse**  
(a.), (n.) any gallinaceous bird with feathered feet; (pop.) Moor Fowl or Game or Red G., reddish game-bird of British Isles (Black G., Black 1 game; Wood or Great G., capercaille; White G., partridge); its flesh. [f.]  

**grout**  
(n.) slagn. Grumble. [J]  

**grunt**  
(n., v. & t. Thin fluid mortir for filling interstices; (vb) finish with this. [cf. 16th-c. F *grouter*]  

**grove**  
(n., v. & t. Of pigs) turn up earth, turn up (earth &c.), with snout. [perh. F *groupor* of *grouse*; O.E. *gret*; O.E. *grot*]  

**grove**  
(n.) Small wood, group of trees, (in Bible, mistransl. of Hebrew word = pillar used as idol, or name of goddess). Hence **groved**  

**grovelless**  
(a.) [excl. F. O.E *graf*]  

**grovelled**  
(a.) [l-1]. Lie prone, humble oneself, (l.-l. lay oneself low, and bow the knee, lookup one's base, whence *groveling* adv. & n.  

**grovelling**  
(n.) [back-formation f. obs. *groving* adv. (obs. on *gruft* f. O.N. *grufr* on one's face, &gt; -ING2) taken as part. in *lay grovelling* &c.]  

**grow**  
(v. & t. grew, grown p.p. often as arch. & t. grown occasionally as adj. or exist as living plant (also) joc. of lifeless things &c., be found in some place; g. into one, together, &c., coalesce), germinate, sprout, spring up, be produced, come naturally into existence, arise; increase in size, height (growing pains, neuralgic pains in limbs of the young), quantity, degree, power, &c. (g. discovered, diminish; habit, person, picture, &c., grow on one, become more influential with or admired by him), whence **growingly** adv. & n., 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 *growingly* adv. (past) be covered (often *up or over* with some growth. [O.E. *grawan* cf. Du. *groeien* f. O. *gronen*]  

**grower**  
(n.) Plant that grows in specified way; increase in size; increase in quantity (often in comb. as *fruit-g.*. [ER1]  

**growl**  
(v. & t. & n. (Make) guttural sound of anger; rumble; murmur angrily, angry murmur, complain (t.); utter with a g. (out). Hence **growlingly** adv. [prob. imit.]  

growlery n. In vb senses; also: four-wheeled car; kinds of fish. [ER1]  

**grumble**  
(n.) larva of insect, caterpillar, maggot; dull drudge, literary back, slowness, smug; bring grumble. An English cricket (slang) food, a feed. [perh. f. fol.]  

**grub**  
(v. & t. Dig (t. & l.) superficially; clear (ground) of roots & stumps, clear away (roots &c.), (often up); fetch up or out by digging (fig., discover in books &c.); search, rummage, intr.; plod, toil, on, along, away, (slang) feed, provide (boarder &c.) with food. [prob. f. prec.]  

**grubbing**  
(v. & t. Hoe, hook, for grubbing up stumps. Hence (-) **grubber** n.1 (2) n. [prob. cogn. w. *graven* f. ON *gróinn*]  

**grubby**  
(a.) Of infested with, grub; dirty. [grub; slavishly, whence *grubbing*  

**grub-street**  
(n.) The tribe of needy authors & literary hacks; (adj.) of these. [A London street (now Milton St) so inhabited by 17th c.]  

**grudge**  
(v. & n. Be unwilling to give, grant, or allow (thing; person thing, thing to person), or do so (part. reluctant, whence *grudgingly* adv.; n.) feeling of resentment or ill will (have a g. against; bear, owe, one a g.). [earlier *grutch* f. O.F. *grouier* etym. dub.]  

**gruel**  
(n., v. & t.1) Liquid food chiefly for invalids of oatmeal &c., boiled in milk or water, with saffron, mace, etc. [OE *gryol*; O.E. *gret*]  

**gruesome**  
(a.) Grisly, disgusting. Hence **gruesomely** adv. & n.  

**gruff**  
(a.) Surly, laconic, rough-mannered, rough-voiced. Hence **gruffly** adv. & n. [obs. grue to shudder cf. *grovain* & *some*]  

**grumet**  
(n.) Ring usu. of twisted rope as fastening, rowlock, wad, &c. [f. 15th-c. *G froomet* curb (groomer to curb etym. dub.)]  

**grumpy**  
(a.) Ill-tempered, surly. Hence **grumpily** adv. & n., **grumpiness** n. [f. obs. *grump* offence, snub, etym. dub.]  

**grooming**  
(n.) (grooming-tan (cf. *grusen*) frequent of *grumian* imit.)  

**groomer**  
(n.) In vb senses; esp. pig; kinds of fish. [ER1]  

**gruyère**  
(a.) Swiss pale cows' milk cheese with many cavities. [G. *Swiss town*]  

**grysbok**  
(n.) Same as *antelope*. [f. Du. *grysbok* (grits grey, buck)]
guacho, incorrect for GAUCHO.

guauco (gram.), 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. m. GUAUCA, a kind of wood, a name of "cumaru." (both Gua.)]

guano (gw'a'nó), n. Kinds of S.-Amer. gallina- ceous bird allied to curassow. [prob. native GUAU INGUANA]

guana (gwa'na), n. Iguana; any large lizard. [var. of IGUANA]

guana-co (gwa'ná-), n. Wild llama with reddish-brown wool. [prob. native S.-Amer. GUANACO]

guara (gwá'rá), n. & v.t. Excrement of sea-fowl found esp. in islands about Peru used as manure; artificial manure made from fish; (v.b) fertilize with g. [Sp. f. native GUANACO]

guarantee (gwar'ánt), n. & v.t. Person making guaranty or giving security; guaranty; thing given or existing as security for fulfilment of conditions or permanence &c. of something; person to whom guaranty is given (corr. to guarantor; prop. a separate formation with -EE); p. fund, sum pledged as contingent indemnity; (v.) to bind by promise of 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 in possession &c.; hence guarantor n. [In first sense, earlier gar- ant, prob. f. Spanish garantía = F. garantie, warrant; other senses of n. by confusion of warranty or misuse of -EE]

guarantee (gwar'ánt), n. & v.t. Undertaking written or other to answer for payment of debt or performance of obligation by another person liable in first instance; ground or basis of security; (v.b) guarantee (now rare). [AF guar- antie (guarantie) warrants]

guard (gard), n. Defensive posture or motion in fencing, boxing, &c. (in cricket, position of post of bat to defend wicket; take, give, g., of batsman, umpire, ascertaining correct spot on ground for this); watch, vigilant state, (keep, be on p., act as sentry &c.; on, off, one's g., prepared, unprepared, against attack, surprise, or one's own impulses &c.); protector, defender, sentry, official in charge of stage-coach or train, (pole) house, hotel, etc. (including foot-guards, Life-guards &c.); body of soldiers &c. serving as protectors of place or person, escort, separate portion of army, &c. (advance, rear, -g.; g. of honour; mount, relieve, g., earlier the g., take up, take others' place in, sentry duty); contribution to prevent injury or accident/occurrence in comb, 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.-chain, securing watch, brooch, &c.; g.-house, secure something of to person, &c. (porter, g., porter); g.-rail, hang 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, an officer's tent; guar-NELS a. [F. garde f. Teut. see Ward]

guard, v.t. & f. 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; (of boats) to boat; keep (drug); keep (thoughts, speech) in check (guarded language &c., cautious, measured), whence

guardedly adv., guardedlyness 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, pawn) with another. [I. prec.]

guardian (gwar'di án), n. Defender, protector, (G. of the poor, 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. [I. OF guierdien (garde) guard 1]

guardianship, n. Office of guardian, legal tutelage; keeping, guard, (under the g. of the laws). [ship]

guard -line, n. Small freshwater fish used as bait; crenulous person. [F. G. gourmon nom. - GOBY]

guardone (gwar'dón), n. Pivot 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. [I. OF gorgon perh. = prec.]


Guelph -en (gwi el'), n. Member of medieval Italian party supporting Pope against Emperor (cf. Ghibelline). Hence Guelphic a. [I. pl. der. L. G. Wilhelm 1., G. Willehalm, a. name (of founder of princely family of Guelphs to which present British dynasty belongs) used as war-cry at battle of Wechselberg 1107 against Conrad III]

guerdon (gür'don), n., & v.t., (poet.) Reward, recompense. Hence guerdonless a. [OF, f. med. L. wederdonnum f. G. weder- again, LOAN w. assim. to L donum gift]

Guernsey (gyr'ni), n. One of Channel Islands; (also G. shirt, coat, frock) thick knitted woollen usu. blue outer tunic or jersey worn by sailors, workmen, & children; G. cow; G. lily, kind of amaryllis orig. from Japan. [Y., G. gier, jere, JERSEY, orig. of French. (N. now g. war) irregular war waged by small bodies acting independently; man engaged in this. [Sp. (ter.) dim. of guerra war]

guess (ges), v.t. & l., & n. Estimate without measurement or detailed calculation; think likely, think one divides nature and name of 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. g., chiefly U.S., I. feel sure or know well; conjecture (answer to riddle, solution of problem) rightly, divine. (N.) rough estimate, conjecture, hypothesis, ad hoc hypothesis, hunch, shot in the dark, guess work, (procedure based on) guessing. [n. v. lb, ME gessen c.f. Du. gesen; v. root of get]

guest (gést), n. Person entertained at another's house or table (paying g., boarder); person lodging at hotel, boarding-house, &c.; animal vegetable parasite kept for g.; g.-night, on which g. are entertained at club, college, &c. Hence guestship n. [WAray; OE piest c.f. ON gestr, G. gast, & L hostis enemy, orig. stranger]

guest-rope, guesero, n. Second rope fastened in line to steady it; rope slung outside ship to give hold for boats coming alongside. [I]
gulfaw, n., & v.i. & t. Coarse or boisterous laugh; (vb) make, say with, g. [orig. Sc. ; imit.]
gulDecide (gild), n. One who shows the way; hired conductor of travellers or tourist; (Mil.) one of company formed for reconnoitring &c.; (Mil.) right & left g., subalterns of company superintending & acting as pivots &c. in evolutions of the company, &c.; (Navig.) regulate their movements; advise; directing principle or standard (the feelings are a 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 or tool of iron, steel, or iron, gauge &c. controlling tool; thin marking or g. position or g. the eye; g.-post, finger-post; g.-rope, g.guy, also small rope attached to load of crane to guide it: guideway, groove, track.

Hence guileless a. (F. orig. fem., f. Of guile (by assim. to Fr. or It. guida)) f. guider to guide prob. f. Teut. cogn. w. OE siccan know

guide4, 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.);
guiding-stick, mahistick. Hence guile4able a. & guile4ably adv.
guile4er, guile4ing, guile4ly adv. & guile4ness n.
guidon (g’d’n), n. Pennant narrowing to point at free end (used as standard of dragoons).

[F. f. It. gidone (perh. f. guida guide)]
guillôde (g’d), n. Society for mutual aid or prosecution of common object; -hall, in which a medieval g. met, often, from being used as meeting-place of Corporation town-hall. [OE gild gild, payment, sacrifice, cf. Du. & G. geld money]
guîler (g’l), n. Obsolete gold coin of Netherlands &c.; Dutch silver coin 1/8, [corruption of Du. guldin]
guîloche (g’løsh, or as F), n. Architectural ornament imitating braided ribbons. [F. f. G. guilloch, or f. G. guilloche (tool used).]
guîlloûine (g’løni, or -t’n), n., & v.t. Machine with knife-blade sliding in grooves for beheading; surgical instrument for excising ulva &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)]
guîlit (g’liti), n. The having committed a specific offence, offtence; criminality, culpability. [excl. E; OF guil]
guileless a. Innocent (often of offence); not having knowledge or possession of (g. of Greek, soap, moustache, &c.). Hence guilelessly adv., guilelessness n. [-LESS]
guîity, a. Criminal, culpable; conscious of, or guilty as (of g.); (crime, behaviour, look); having committed a particular offence (of g. not g.); verdicts in criminal trials. Hence guilelessly adv., guilelessness n. [-Y]
güimp, = gîmp.

Guinea, g’, (g’-n’), n. Part of W. Coast of Africa. Guinea 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 1813), & now money of account 21/- used in stating professional fees, amount of subscriptions, & prices of pictures, horses, estates, &c.; g.-fowl, -hen, gallinaceous bird with slate-coloured white-spotted plumage distributed in the tropical region; g.-pipe, S.Amer. rodent now half-domesticated in Europe &c. as pet (origin of name doubtfull), person receiving g. fees, esp. company director or deputy crierman, whence guinea-piggin

1. n. G. worm, tropical parasite in human & f. Pot fleur (F.)
gujpure (g’poor, or as F), n. Kind of lace; kind of gimp. [F]
guîse (g’z), n. Style of attire, garb, (archaic); external appearance; semblance, assumed appearance, pretense, (under, in, the g. of). [F. f. Teut. (wihan)]
guîtarra (g’ta-r’a), n. & v.i. (rr.). Six-stringed lute played with hand with fretted finger-board hence guitarista (3) n. (Vb) play g. [f. Sp. guitarra f. Gk khithara; cf. Cither, Gittern]
gulch (gulch), n. (U.S.). Ravine, esp. one with gold deposit. [persh. f. obs. gulch to swallow]
gulder (g’l’d), n. Dutch & Austro-Hung. silver coin 1/8, [Du. & G. -golden (orig. name of various gold coins)]
gules, & a. (usu. after noun), (herald.). [f. Of goultes pl. ermine dyed red]
gulf, n. & v.t. (Geog.) portion of sea, proportionally narrower at mouth than bay, partly surrounded by coastal define; depth; abyss, (poet.) profound depth or the sea; whirlpool, that washes up anything; impassable dividing line (Lute xvi. 26); (Univ. slang) degree allowed to honour-candidate who fails but deserves pass; G.-stream, oceanic warm current issuing from G. of Mexico. (Vb) engulf, swallow up; (Univ.) give g. to. [f. G. folg’ f. Fr. golfo late Gk kolpos (Gk kolpos)]
gûl (g’l), n. Kinds of long-winged web-footed mostly marine bird, usu. white with mantle varying from pearl-grey to black, & bright bill. Hence gullery (3) n. [persh. f. W. gubin]
gull2, n. & v.t. Dupe, fool. So gullable, gullibility n., gullish a. [persh. vb f. in fig. sense of prec.; persh. f. vb in fig. sense of obs. gull to gorge, cf. cram & stuff=take in]
gullet, n. Food-passage from mouth to stomach, oesophagus; throat; water-channel, strait, defile, (and dial.). [f. Of dim. of pole (now gueule) f. L. gula]
gullîly, n. & v.t. Water-worn ravine; deep artificial channel, gutter, drain, sink; g.-drain, to sewer from g.-hole, opening in street for drainage; (vb) make gg. in, form (channels) by water action. [prob. f. prec.]
gullîly, n. Large knife. [persh. orig. butcher’s for cutting gullet]
gûlîosity, n. (nare). Gluttony. [f. L. gulositas (L. gulosus gluttonous f. gula gullet)]
gulp, v.t. & l., & n. Swallow (usu. down) hastily, greedily, or with difficulty (g. g. of, g. and sob, g. in the throat); perform act of swallowing with difficulty, g. choke; hence gulpingly adv. (N.) act of gulping (drained it at one g.); effort to swallow; large mouthful, hence gulp2 a. [imit., cf. Du. gulpen]
gum1, n. (usu. pl.). Firm flesh in which the teeth are fixed; perishable, small abscesses on gg. [OE göma cf. G. gaumen]
gum2, n. & v.t. & l. 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 collected in inner resinous layers of any tree exuding g., esp. kinds of eucalyptus (ex-g. p.-t., in a fix, at end of one’s resources); morbid secretion of g. as disease of fruit-trees; g. ARABIC; g. draxion, tragacanth; g. juniper, sando- rac; g. resin, vegetable secretion of resin mixed
GUM

with g., as gamboge; g. senegal, kind of g. arable from Senegal (Z. park), a small shrub, with g.; for g. down, neither up, in, &c., with g.; exhale g. [f. O. of gomm n. L. gummi f. Gk gomm]
gum, n. (vulg.). God (in oaths, as my, by, g.). [deformation of God]
gummy, a. Viscid, sticky; abounding in, exuding gum; of ankles & legs, puffy, swollen. Hence gumminess n. [-y]
gumption (s-n), n. (colloq.). Resource, enterprise, spirit, go, ready practical sense; P. of gyn. 
gum, n. Metal tube for throwing missiles with gunpowder or some explosive force, piece of ordnance, cannon, musket, fowling-piece, rifle, carbine, (were as a g., certainly beyond question; stand, stick, to one's g., maintain position; son of a g., contemptible fellow; great g., eminent person; bear great g., violently, a gale; member of shooting-party; gunboat, small warship carrying heavy gun(s); gun-carrige, case; case for sporting g., also judge's tippet; g. cotton, explosive made by steeping cotton in nitric & sulphuric acid for firing; g. artillery of (MILL. 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 by g. metal, alloy of copper & tin or zinc (formerly used for g.), to protect g. 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, corps of gunners, 117 officers or as lieutenants' mess-room (orig. for g. & his mates); g. runner, -ning, (person engaged in) illegal introduction of fire-arms into a country; gun-shot, range of g. (out of, within, gun-shot); g. ash, frightened at report of g. (Taylor), maker and repairer of small fire-arms; g. stock, wooden mounting of g. barrel. Hence (heavily &c.) gunned, gunless, aa. [perh. f. Gunna p. t. of nail C.], name of a woman's name used as personal name (as with ships, &c.); Monc Mey card room, public house, for ballasts & sailors; gunner on (una magn balista de cornu quae vocatur Domina Gunilda, 1330) 
gunnell, n. A small eel-shaped sea-fish, the butter-fish. [J] 
gunnell, n. [See gunwale.]
gunner, n. One in the pay or man of artillery (as official term, private other than driver); (Naut.) warrant officer in charge of battery, magazine, &c. (g. daughter, gun to which sailors were lashed for flogging; kiss, marry, the g.'s d., be flogged); game-shooter. [-er, [2] 
gunnery, n. Construction & management of large guns (g. lieutenant, with warrant of competence to supervise g. from ship, for training in g.); firing of guns. [ery] 
gunning, n. Shooting, esp. of game (usu. go g.). [-ing] 
gunny, n. Coarse sacking, sack, un., of duty. [S. Hind. gunti, S. gunti, sack] 
gunter, n. [Also G.'s scale] flat 2-ft rule with scales, logarithmic lines, &c., used for solving mechanically problems in surveying & navigation; topmast, or its sail, sliding up & down lower mast on rings (from resemblance to sliding wheels). [E. G., mathematician d. 1828; gunwale, gunnell, n. Upper edge of ship's or boat's side (g. to, under, level with, below, water). [G. in wale (formerly used to support guns); cf. channel] 
gunya, n. Native Australian hut. [native] 
gurgitation (-it), n. Surging, bubbling motion or sound. [f. Latin gurgiare to surge (gurges his whirlpool) + ation] 
gurgles, v.i. & t. (On & Gk khe) bubbling sound of water from little or among stones; utter with such sounds. [imit.; or f. Du. gorgelen, G. gurgeln, or It. gorgogiare, f. L. gurgulio (gurgule) gutt.; cf. G. orgeln, G. gurkeln] 
gurren, m. E.-Ind. tree yielding g. balsam or oil, used medically. [native] 
gurnow, n. Kind of sea-fish with large head, mailed cheeks, & three free pectoral rays. [prob. f. Groenland grumbler (groen grunt, -ard)] 
gurst, 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., gushingly adv. 
gushy, a. [ME goshe perh. imit.] 
gusset, n. Triangular piece let into garment to strengthen or enlarge some part; iron bracket strengthening inner wood structure. Hence gus-sets, a. [f. G. gusset, gusset-piel (pelt) flexible piece filling up joint in mail-coat] 
gust, n. Sudden violent rush of wind; burst of rain, fire, smoke, sound, or passion. Hence gusty, a. guslinessy adv. [prob. f. ON gustr, g. of gus] 
gust, n. Sense of taste; keen relish (have a g. of, appreciate). [f. L gustus taste] 
gustation, n. Tasting. So gustative, gustatory, aa. [f. L. gustatio (gustare f. gustus taste, -ation)] 
gustative, a. [gustation, -ation] 
gustative, n. Special relish (archaic) (enjoy: the full g. of); rest, enjoyment with which something is done. [It. as gustar] 
gut, n. & v.t. & i. (P.) bowels or entrails (esp. of animals), contents of anything (has no pp. in it, is of no real value or force); particular part of the human alimentary canal, intestine, (blind g., caecum); (usu. pl.) belly as seat of appetite (vulg.); material for violin strings made from intestines of animals; material for fishing-line made from intestines of silk-worm; narrow water-passage, sound, strait, (Oxf. & Camb.) large, broad; reach, expanse, defer, narrow lane or part of street. (Vb) take out (gut of fish); remove or destroy internal fittings of house &c.; extract essence of (book &c.); eat greedily (vulg.). [OE guttas pl., prob. cogn. w. gatian pour] 
gutta, n. [See gutta.]
gutta-percha (tsa), n. Greyish-horny sub substance flexible when thin, of insipiated juice of various Malayian trees. [f. Malay getah, gutcha name of tree] 
guttate, a. (nat. hist.) Speckled. [f. L gut- tatus (gutta drop, -at?) gutter, n. & v.t. & i. Track made by running water (rare); channel through below eaves or channel at side of street, carrying off rainwater (g. child, street-abb). take child &c. out of g., remove from poor surroundings; open conduit for out-flow of fluid; groove; g. man, cheap street-vendor of truffles; g. -snipe, street-railers; g. (Vb) furrow, channel; flow in streams; (of candle) melt away by becoming channelled so that wax &c. runs down. [f. Of gutiere (goule drop f. L guttul) gutter, v.i. & t. Eat glutonously. Hence gutterer, n. [prob. f. gut after gus] 
guttural (er), a. & n. Of the throat; (of sounds) produced in throat or by back of tongue
HAIR

habitable, a. That can be inhabited. Hence habitability, habitability, &c. [F. f. L. habitabilis (as prec., see -ABLE)]

habitable, n. Inhabitable; (pr. as F.) Canadian of French descent. [F. HABITABLE [-ANTI]]

habitat, n. Natural home of plant or animal; habituation. [L. 3rd sing. prec. as HABITABITE]

habituation, n. Inhabiting; as for human beings; branch of Primrose League. [F. L. habituationem (as HABITABITE, -ATION)]

habitual, a. Customary; constant; continual; given to (specified) habit, as a h. drunkard. Hence habitually adv., habitualness n. [F. med. L. habituatus (as HABITABIT, -AL)]

habituate, v. t. Accustom (to things, to doing). So habituation n. [F. L. habituare (as HABITABIT), see -ATE]

habituated, a. Mental or bodily constitution; custom, tendency. [F. F. L. habitudo (habere have, see -UDEI)]

habitue, a. or as F., n. Habitual visitor or resident. [F. P.P. of habituer (as HABITABITE)]

habitues (F.), n. pl. Lines used in hill-shading to indicate slope.

habit's (a., ah.), n. Estate, plantation, with dwelling-house (in Spain or Sp. colonies). [Sp. f. L. facienda naut. pl. gerund of facere do]h

habitable, n. A custom or tendency to like (to do). [prob. cogn. W. G. Hacke, Du. hakke, mattock]

habituation, n. Board on which hawk's meat is laid; (of eyes hawk) be at h. (not allowed to prey for itself); frame for drying bricks. [var. of HATCH]

habit, n. Horse let out for hire; jade; horse for ordinary riding; common drudgery (also attrib., as h. writer). [abstr. of HACKNEY]

hacks (a., wh.), n. & v.t. Make common, hackney; ride (horse); ride on horseback; ride on road at ordinary pace. [F. prec., see HACK]

hackney, n. & v.t. Horse of middling size & quality; its rider, horseman; riding, horseback; h.-carriage, coach, (kept for hire); (v.t. esp. in p.p. -eyed) make common or trite. [v.b.f. n.] MHG has hackele, perh. f. hak- root of OHG *hakjan prick

hackle, n. Hack, mangle. [HACKLE + LE3]a

hackly, a. Rough, jagged. [f. prec. + -LY]

hackmatack, n. Amer. Larch. [native]

hackneyed, n. & v.t. Horse of middling size & quality; its rider, horseman; riding, horseback; h.-carriage, coach, (kept for hire); (v.t. esp. in p.p. -eyed) make common or trite. [v.b.f. n.] OF HAGUENETE ambling horse, etym. dub.

had. See HAVE.

haddock, n. Fish allied to cod. [f. Scottish]

head, n. (Geol., Mining). Incline from the vertical. [F.

Hades, n. (Gr. Myth.). Lower world, abode of departed spirits. [Gr. org. a name of Pluto]

Hadji, n. (Title of Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca). [f. Arab. haji]

heads, n. (philos.). Theseness; individuality. [F. L. hacceitas (hace fem. of héc this, see -TY)]

haemat, a. (anat.). Of the blood; situated on same side of body as the heart & great blood-vessels. [f. Gr. kaima blood + -AL]
epidermis; h.-like thing; jot, titl, [against tok h., against the grain; to a h., exactly; a h. of the t., pick; keep cool; (of girl) put up, turn up, her h., dress it in woman's fashion; do or put up, let down, her h. (in the toilet); not turn a h., show no sign of exhaustion or discomposure; hairbreadth or hair's breadth, minute distance; hairbrush; haircloth, cover of hair (of various purposes); hairdresser, one whose business is to dress and cut h., time, line, rope, made of h. (also) up-stroke in writing; -net, -cot, (used for the h.); hairpin (for fastening the h.); A.-powder, powdered sugar for hair, now unpowdered; monte, h., h. shirt (of various purposes); A.-splitting, & c.; over-subtle(y); A.-spring, fine spring in watch, regulating balance wheel; A.-stroke, fine up-stroke in writing; A.-trigger, sudden trigger releasing main one by slight pressure. Hence hairiness n. (=hairi̇n), hairness, hair-like, hairy, as. [com.-Tn.: OE hær, hér. Du. & G hair] hake, n. Fish like cod. [I] hake, n. [pl. hakes] hake, n. Wooden framework for drying bricks & other materials. [prob. =HACK?] hack(e)m, -klm (-ém), n. (in India & Mohammedan countries) physician. [Arab. ḥakīm word] hack(e)ms (plural) n. [-klms (-éms)], n. (As prec.) judge, ruler, governor. [Arab. ḥakīm word] halberd, -rd, n. (hist.) Combined spear & battle-axe. [f. OF halberdes f. MHG helmaurde (helm helmet or helm handle + barta broad-axe) f. OTeut. badoro beard] halberdiers (-drz), n. Man armed with halberd. [f. OF halberdier (as prec., see -ier)] halcyon, n. & a. Bird fabled by the ancients to breed in floating nest on sea at winter solstice, and to change wind & waves into calm for the purpose; (Zool.) Australasian kingfisher, (adj. calm, esp. in days (orig. 14 days about winter solstice). [L halcyon l. G alkuon kingfisher] hale, a. Robust, vigorous, (esp. of old persons). Hence hailness n. (north. repr. of OE hat whole) hail, n. (archaic) Drag, draw, forcibly (lit. & fig.) [f. OF halier l. OHG halón (G holen fetch)] half (hahl), n. (pl. halves), a., adv. One of two equal or corresponding parts into which a thing is divided, as the h. of 10 is 5, cut it in h. (into h.), your h. is bigger than mine, two pounds & a half (pound) or two & a half pounds, h. of it (but of them are) rotten; (coll.) = h. pint, m.ilo, -back, -holiday; better h., wife; do a thing by h. (imperfectly); too clever by h. (far); go h., share equally (with person in thing); cry h., claim equal share; (adj.) forming a h., as a h. length, a h. share; (adj. now viewed as w. of om.) h. the men, h. your time, a h. pound; (adj. used most often in connection with some word implying a quantity, degree, ability, extent, as it is cooked, a h. cooked potato, h. dead, I h. wish, not nearly long enough, (coll.) not h. (not at all) bad, not h. a bad fellow; (adv., prob. orig. adj.) A. (an hour) past two (o'clock) (Naut.) h. three, Sj. (fathoms), or Sj. (south of) (Naut.) h., & h., (what is) h. one thing & h. another, esp. mixture of ale & porter; h.-back, (Footb.) position, player, immediately behind forwards; h.-baked, (fig.) 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; h.-breed, person of mixed nationalities; h.-blooded, born of different races; h.-boot (reaching far above ankle); h.-bred, of mixed breed, mongrel; h.-breed, h.-blooded person; h.-brother, sister, (by one parent only); h.-but, cue of length between ordinary cue & h. butt; h.-cast, a. & n., h.-cast gold, esp. (gold) of h. mother; h.-cock, h.-way position of cock of firearm, from which trigger will not move it; h.- crown, coin worth 2/6; h.-hearted, lacking courage or zeal, so h.-heartedly, -ness; h.-itch; h.-holiday, day of which (the latter) h. is taken; h.-hut, house of writer h. of person; h.-mast high, (of flag) lowered to h. height of mast as mark of respect for the dead; h.-moon, moon of which only h. is illuminated, crescent, crescent-shaped thing; h.-mourning, black relieved by grey &c.; h.-pay, reduced rank of officer when retired or not in actual service; h.-sauce for h. drunk; h.-timer, child who attends school for h. usual time, earning money in other towns; h.-truth, statement that conveys only part of the truth; h.-way house, inn midway between two towns &c.; h.-witted, imbecile; h.-yearly a. & adv. (occuring) every h. year. [com.-Tn.: OE héalf, G halt] half-penny, n. (pl. as PENNY) Bronze coin worth half a penny; three half-pence, (usu. for a penny h., lid; half-pennyworth (usu. pron. hapath), hpó'borth as much as a h. will buy. h. but, h.'s but, h.'s but, large flat fish used for food. [prob. f. haly HOLY + but flat fish, because eaten on holy-days] hali-dom, n. (archaic). Holy thing, esp. (as oath) by my h. [OE hailidom (HOLY, -DOM)] hali-send, a. & n. Of fishing; (m. pl.) art of fishing. [f. L Gk halitukos (haliouc fish f. haliotis, see 10)] hall (hawl), 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; A.-mark, mark used at Goldsmiths' H. & (by Government assay offices) for marking standard of gold & silver, stamped with hallmark, see 40]. [com.-Tn.: OE heal, Du. & Da. hál] hallelujah, -jlah. See ALLELUIA. halliard. See Halyard. hallo, -los (-lo), int., n., & v.1. Int. calling attention or expr. surprise; (n., & v.1) (the) cry h. [perh. var. of HOLLO] halloco, int. Inciting dogs to the chase, calling attention, or expressing surprise (also as n., the cry h). [perh. var. of HOLLO] halloco, v.1 & t. Cry 'halloco!', esp. to dogs; urge on (dogs &c.) with shouts; shout (t. & l.) to attract attention; (prov.) do not h. until you know, h. up to you (if you know you are safe). [f. l. hallow]. [f. l. hallow]. [f. l. hallowed]. [f. l. hallowed]. [f. l. hallowed]. hallow, v.1 & t. Make holy; honour as holy. [com.-Tn.: OE háligian, G heiligen, f. haliagian]. hallow, v.1 & t. Chase with shouts; incite with shouts; shout to incite dogs &c. [ME haloven (prob. f. OF hollor)] hallelucinata, v.t. Produce false impressions in the mind of (person). [f. L (h)allelucinari wander in mind, see -AT] hallucination, n. Illusion; apparent perception of external object not actually present. So hallucinatory a. [f. L (h)allelucinatio (as prec., see -ATION)] halm. See Haulm.
HALMA, n. Game played on board of 366
squares. [Gk. = leap, f. hallomai, leap, see -m]  
HÁLTO, n., & v.t. Circle of light round luminous
body, esp. sun or moon; circle, ring; disk
of light surrounding head of saint, nimbus;
(fig.) ideal glory in vesting person &c.; (v.t.) sur-
round with. [f. L. n. t. C. L. Gk halto the
same; akin to o. L. halto, node, knot, merc.]
HÁLTO, a. & n. (Chem.). (Salt) having a composi-
tion like that of common salt. [f. Gk halesalt + -oid]  
HALT, (halt), n., & v.i. & t. Temporary stop-
page on march or journey; (v.t.) makes a h.;
(v.i., v.t.) make (h.), stop (with) in (phr. make
halt & g. halt machen (halt hold))  
HALT, n. (halt), a. (archaic). Lame; crippled.  
[com.-Teut.: OE & Da. halt]  
HALT, n., v.i. & n. Walk hesitatingly; hesitate,
as h. between two opinions; (of argument, verse,
&c.) be defective; (archaic) be lame; (n. archaic)
halting, limp. Hence hastingly adv. [n.f.
vb OE haltian, f. prec.]  
HALTER, (haltcr), n., & v.t. Rope, strap, with
noose or headstall for horses or cattle; rope
with noose for hanging person; death by hang-
ing; A. break h. v., acometum (horse) to h.;
(v.t.) fasten the head of a horse by means of a
halter with a rope or cord. [f. L. halterem, hale.
ster n.]  
HALVES, n. (halt), n. OE hælfre f. root hals, whence
HELVE  
HALVE, (haltv), v.t. Divide into halves; share
equally; reduce to half; (Golf) a hole with,
reach it in same number of strokes; (in golf) to
fit (crossing timbers) together by cutting
tout half thickness of each. [ME HALE]  
HALYARD, (haltur), (halturd), (halturd),
(n. n. v. a. & archaic). Rope, tackle, for raising or lowering
sail, yard, &c. [orig. halyer (hole v., -yer)]  
HAM, (hame), n. Back of thigh, thigh & buttock;
(v.i.) stewing the back of thigh of salted or
soused in smoke or otherwise preserved for food.
[OE, prob. f. OTent. ham- be crooked]  
HAM, (ham), n. (hist.) Town, village. [OE hám
home; seen in Oakham &c.]  
HAMACHI, (hame), (hame), (hame), n. (N.C. Myth.) nymph living
& dying with the tree she inhabited; venous
ingather, chest; chest of o. on. one's own
account; (live) from h. to mouth, improvidently;
in h., held in the hand, at one's disposal, under
control; of h., without preparation, then &
there; on h., in one's possession; on one's h.,
resting on one as a responsibility; on all h.,
Y, W, A., &c.; on all quarters, on all parts
h. of (contrasted points of view &c.; out of h.
at once, extempore, (also) out of control; to h.
within reach; to one's h., ready for one without
exertion on one's own part: bear a., take part
in; come to h., turn up, be received; have a.
be concerned in (action); say h. on, touch, seize;
take in h., undertake; change a. in h., (of property)
pass from one person to another; clean h.,
(fig.) innocence; with a heavy h., oppressively;
with a high h., boldly, arrogantly; have, keep,
one's h. in, be in practice; his h. is out, he is out
of practice; (with) h. down, easily; h. off, do
not touch; h. up (direction) to person, to hold
up their hands as a sign of assent &c., or to pre-
clude resistance; in h., in, with; mutually clasped;
go h. in, with, keep step with, lit. &
fig.; a. over h., with each h. successively passing
over the other, as in climbing rope, (fig.) with
steer, or rapid, rapid, or winding (letter &c.;
to h., (of conflict &c.) at close quarters; (on
person) h. & foot (assiduously); be h. in (or 
&c.) glove (intimate) with; h.-bag (small, for carrying
about); h.-ball, ball for throwing with h.,
game played with this between two goals; h.-barrow
(carded by h.); h.-basket, bell rung by h., esp.
one of a set for musical performance; h.-bell,
printed notice circulated by h.; handbook, short																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
chance, have the fortune, do (do); come upon
thinly by chance. [ME (hap1 + -EN9)]

hap {a. (Of person or circumstance) lucky, fortunate; contented with one's lot; I shall be h. (pleased to assist; h. dispatch, = foyll; h. family; apt, felicitous, (of language or conduct); h.-go-lucky, haphazard (adv.). Hence h=pp, haphazardry h. Hag.] -v. To happen by h. [v.f. F hârance] f. Of arrange f. med.l hârrego (lt. aringo arena)

hâras (or ahrâh). Breeding station for horses. [f. Of haras, etym. dub.; now usu. treated as F]
hâr {v.t. Vex by repeated attacks; trouble, worry. Hence hâratsmeent n. [f. Hâresser, perh. f. Of harer set a dog on]}
hârbi, n. & v.t. One who announces another's approach, forerunner; (for- merly) one sent to purvey provisions for an army, royal, etc. [v.t. (of f. F Offset) f. Of herbeherge f. herbeberge lodging f. OHG herberga (hary army + -berga shelter f. bergan protect)]
hârbour, n. & v.t. & l. Place of shelter for ships; shelter; h.-master, officer in charge of harbour; (v.t.) give shelter to (esp. vermin, criminal, evil thoughts) [v.i. (v.i.) come to anchor in h. Hence hârbourless a. ([v.f. n.] ME herberfe (here army + -berga shelter)]
hârbourage, n. (Place of shelter. [-AGE]
hârd, a., n. Adv. Firm, unyielding to touch, solid; h. cash, specie, as opp. to paper currency; difficult (to do); A. of hearing, somewhat deaf, difficult to understand or explain, as h. words, question; (of person or conduct) unfeeling, harsh; stingy; difficult to bear, as h. life, times, LINES; h. (severe) winter; h. bargain (without concession); harsh, unpleasant to eye or ear. h. water (unfit for washing owing to its mineral salts or organic matters)

(Phonetica) k, t, and p, are h. as opposed to g, d, b, c is h. in cat, g is h. in go; strenuous, as h. fight, h. labour (imposed on some criminal), h. worker; (n.) firm beach or jetty for landing; (adv.) strenuously, severely, as h.: rain, rain, rain; h. as becomes, as h. as possible, — with difficulty, as h. -earned (hardly), h. baked, -baked, (so as to be h.), be h. put to it, in difficulties; die h. (only after h. struggle), it will go h. with him (prove to his disadvantage); it shall go h. but (short of overpowering difficulties) I will find them; h. by, close by; h. up, close up; h. in, close in; h. fast, of (rules) strict; h.-bake, almond toffee; h. bitten, tough in fight; h.-favoured, -featured, of harsh or ugly features; h.-flotted, stingy; h.-headed, practical, not sentimental; h.-hearted, unfeeling, so h.-heartedly, -heartedness; h. -tack, ship-biscuit; h.-up, in want (esp. of money, at least) for hire, for h. adv. (of horse) as far as possible to windward; h.-wood, wood of deciduous trees as opposed to pines and firs. Hence hârness n. [com.-Tout. adj.: OE heord, Du. hârd, G hârt, c. Gk krâtos strong; OE adv. hearde]

har-ten, v.t. & l. Make or become hard, callous (esp. in p.p.), or robust. [-EN4]


hâr-dy, adv. In a hard manner; with difficulty; harshly; scarcely; h.-earned, earned with difficulty or (facet.) ease. [-IV]

hâr-dness, n. Fat or circumstance; severe suffering or privation. [-SHIP]

hâr-dy, a. Bold, audacious, whence hâr-

dy-adv.; robust, capable of endurance; (Hort. of plants) able to grow in the open air all the year, half h., requiring shelter in winter; h. anna, h. anna plant. [f. hârde, hârde, hârde itself, in the open, (fig.) subject that comes up yearly. Hence hârdiness n. [f. F Hârdi p.p. of hârdir f. WG hârdian make hârd]
harrow', v.t. Hurt, spolii, (chiefly in prh. h., hell of Christ). [Var. of fall].

harry, v.t. Ravage, waste, spoil, (land, or abs.); despoil (person); harass, worry. [OE horgian f. OE tohr. harfjan (harjo-army)].

harsh, a. Rough to the touch, taste, eye, or ear; repugnant to public sentiment; cruel, unfeeling. Hence harshly adv. harsh-ness n. [ME harsk, cf. Swed. harsk, Da. harsk, rank, G harzisch harsh].

hart, n. Male of (esp. red) deer, esp. after fifth year; h. of ten (branches on horns); h. fox (worm with long, bronze, and black tip). [OE herut- perch, roe, w. G kerat-horn].

hart(e)beast, n. S. African kind of antelope. [S.-Afr. Du.]

darthen (s.h.), n. Substance got from horns of hart, formerly chief source of ammonia; (spirits of) a., aqueous solution of ammonia; salt of h., smoking salts.


harvest, n. & v.t. (Season for) reaping & gathering in of grain or other products; corn-crop; season's yield of any natural product; products of h. A. troublesome during h.; h. festival, thanksgiving service for h.; h. home, close of harvesting, festival of this; h. moon (full within fortnight of Sep. 22 or 23); h. mouse, small species, nesting in stalks of growing grain; (v.t.) reap & gather in (crop, or abs.); lay up, husband. [v.t. f. n. Herst f. OE berstb.harbiet (harb = L carpere pluck).

harvester, n. Reaper; reaping-machine (esp. sheaf cutter) or; harvest-bug. [-ER] has. See have.

hash, v.t. (Also h. up) cut, (meat, also fig.) in small pieces. [Cf. F hacher (hache hachet)].

hashy, 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. [f. prec.]

hâlish, -esh, n. Top leaves & tender parts of hemp, dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, &c. (cf. BHANG). [Arab. hashish dry herb]

hâslot, harslet, n. Piece of meat to be roasted, esp. pig's fry. [f. Hoastelet (haste spilt f. L hanta spear, -LET)].

hast, n. & v.t. Fastening contrivance, esp. for passing over stake, secured by padlock; hank, skein, of yarn; (v.t.) fasten with h. [v.t. f. OE hæstian f.] OE hepsce, cf. OHG hapse reel of yarn, MHG haspe hinge.

hassock, n. Cushion for kneeling; tuft of matted grass &c.; (in Kent) soft calcaeous sandstone. [OE hazuce, etym. dub.]

hastate, a. Spear-shaped. [f. L hastatus (hasta spear, see -ATE)].

haste, n. & v.t. Urgency of movement; hurry, precipitancy, as more h., less speed; make h., be quick (to do, & do); (v.t.) make h. (to do, or abs.). [v.t. f. OE hastor] f. hastor f. haste of W. hazi-t-vio-

hâsten (-sl), v.t. & i. Cause (person to) make haste; accelerate (work &c.); make haste. [EN].

dary, a. Hurried; speedy; rash, inconsiderate; quick-tempered; h. pudding (of flour stirred to thick batter in boiling milk or water). [A. haztedly, hazedly, n. (of haste) for -if (as HASTE) 1, see -IF].

hat, n. & v.t. Man's woman's, outdoor head-covering, usu. with brim (cf. Bonnet, cap); top, high, chimney-pot, &c.; cylindrical silk h.; opora h. (cylindrical compressible); cardinal's or red h. (fig.) office of cardinal; h. in hand, service-

harrow, v.t. Draw harrow over (land); lacerate, wound, (lit. & fl. of feelings &c.), whence harrowing n. [L prec].
as black as my h., quite black; hat band (put round horse's head) for moulding h. on; h. trick, (Cricket) taking 3 wickets by successive balls; (v.t.) cover, furnish, with h. Hence hattru', hatter(1), mn., hatterless a. [(v.f. n.) OE hæt, f. OE hæt. hætus (had-, hæd-, whence hood)]
hatch, v.t. & i. & n. Bring forth (young birds &c., or abs) from egg; incubate (egg); Emilie's after hatching a baby chicken. (v.t.) (a) cause or make to be active or productive & develop (plot &c.); (n.) hatchling, brood hatched. [(n. v. t.) ME hatchen, etym. dub.]
hatch, v.t. & n. Engrave (usu. parallel) lines on (surface); Arch. hatchet moulding (with two crossing sets of parallel lines); (n.) engraved line. [(n. v. t.) f. F Facher (as hatcher)]

hatchery, n. Place for hatching fish. [-R] hatchet, n. Light short-handled axe; (narrow, sharp) face; bury the h., cease from hostilities; throw the h., exaggerate; throw the heve after the h., add new loss to that already incurred. [f. F hachette dim. of hache f. OHG hahit] hatchet, n. Escutcheon; tablet with deceased person's armorial bearings, affixed to front of his house. [corrupt. of ACHIEVEMENT] hate, n. (chiefly poet.). Hatred. [OE hete f. OEOUT. hato] hate, v.t. Have strong dislike of; bear malice to. Hence henceable a. [OE hatian (root hate-, whence prec.)]
hateful, a. Exciting hatred. Hence hatefully, adv. hatefulness n. [-FUT] hatred, n. Active dislike; enmity, ill-will. [OE [hate + red = OE hatred]] hattan, n. Turkish edict made irrevocable by Sultan's mark. [In full hattishir (ê-it), hattihumayun (-hômâh-ûn), f. Pers. khatishirf, -umayun, sacred writing]

hauker, n. Cost of mail. [f. OF hauberc f. OHG hauhwarg (base hauw - hauveder)] hauking, hauk, hauh, hauh, n. Piece of flatuvial land by river. [perh. f. OE healh corner] haughty, haughtily, adv. haughtiness n. [extension of older haught a. f. F haut f. L altus high, elevated] haught, haught, v.i. & n. Full, 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.) hauking, (fig.) a. amount gained, acquisition. Hence haukeâ'(3) n. [(n. v. b) var. of HALE v.]

ha(u)um (hawm, hahm), n. Stalk; stem; (collect. sing.) stalks, stalks, of peas, beans, &c., used for hatching &c. [OE healm, cf. G & D. Daim, Ok kaltesm reed]

haunah (hawh, hahb), n. Part of body of (men & quadrupeds) between last rib & thigh; leg & loin of deer &c. as food; side of arch between crown & piers. [f. OF Hanche = med. L hancha prob. of G origin, cf. OHG ancha joint, leg]

haunt (hawt, hawt), v.t. & n. Frequent (place); frequent company of (person); (of thoughts &c.) to frequent (place); visit frequently; (p.p.) visited, frequent-ed, by ghosts; stay habitually (in, about, place, with person); (n.) place of frequent resort, usual feeding-place of animals, den frequented by criminals. [(n. v. t.) f. F hantier, etym. dub.]

hautboy (haw-boye, haw-boye, o-bo-o), n. High-pitched wooden wind instrument; reed-stop on organ; tall species of strawberry. [f. F hautboy (haut high + bo-o wood)]

hautour (ho-ter), n. Lowness of manner. [F] haut-gout (haw-gout), n. Taint, high flavour. [F = seasoning, lit. high flavour]

Havana, n. Cigar made at Havana or in Cuba.

have, v.t. & i. & auxil. (Pres.: I have, archaic thou hast, he has, we, you, they, have; past had, archaic 2nd sing. hadst; p.p. had). Hold in possession; experience the existence of (persons &c. in various relations), as I have two sons, no uncle, no equals; possess, contain, as appendage, part, quality, &c.; as Juse have always been a tree hater; a. [n. F. Advantages, enjoy, suffer, as I had that pleasure, a toothache, no fear; know, as he has no Greek; be burdened with, as I had my work to do; be obliged, as I had to do my work; retain, as he has 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 has (expresses it); to obtain, receive, take, food, as we have news, h. an egg, the Ayes have it (he the advantage); let him h. it, punish or reprimand him, as I had him (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, make attack upon; a. done, stop; a. on, be wearing (clothes); h. 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, have, shall have, packed, my packing is, was, will be, complete, had I (if I had) known &c. [com.-Teut. OE habban. Du. hebben, G haben, perh. conn. w. L habere] have, v.t. (slang). Swindle, take-in. [f. prec.] haven, n. Harbour, port; (fig.) refuge. [OE hefen, cf. Du. haven, G haben; perh. root of HAVEN OF HEAVE]

haver, n. (Soldier's) stout canvas bag for provi- sio ns. [f. F havesac f. G haversack (haber oats + sakk)]] havidar, n. Sepoy officer corresponding to sergeant. [f. Pers. hawdalar (Arab. hawalah charge + Pers. dar holder)]

hawing, n. In vbl senses: also, property, belongings, (often ang.)

havo, a. & v.t. (locking, -cocked). 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.). [(v.b. n.) f. AF havok f. OF havot, prob. of Teut. orig.]

hawl, n. (Fruit of) hawthorn; (Hunt. hedge, enclosure, hawfinch, common grosbeak. [OE haga, cf. Du. haag hedge, G hog hedge, bush]

haw, n. Third eyelid of horse, dog, &c., cartilage within inner corner of eye. [f.]
haw-haw, int. & n. Boisterous laugh. Hence haw-haw v.i. & n

haw, v. & i. & t. Bird of prey used in falconry, with rounded wings shorter than falcon's; rapacious person; A. - eyed, keen-sighted; A. - moth, sphinx-moth; A. - nosed, with aquiline nose; A. - bit, kind of turtle; (v.t.) hunt game with h.; (v. i.) hunt game with h.; (at) (v. i.) hunt game with h.; h. ash, (Musk.) 
hawk, v.t. Carry (goods) about for sale (often fig.). [prob. F HAWKER]

hawk, v.i. & t. Clear the throat noisily; bring (phlegm &c.) up from throat. [prob. imit.]
haw-key (n. pl.), n. Plasterer's square board with handle. [F.]

hawker (n.), n. One who hawks goods about. [prob. from MLG haker (G. haker, Du. hechter) perh. F. hocken carry on one's back]

hawse (n.), Part of ship's bows in which h.-holes are cut for cables; space between head of anchored vessel & anchors; situation of cables before ship's stem when moored with two anchors. (Naut.) Fourehead, one on starboard, other on port bow. [16th c. hāuise, prob. F. ON hals neck]

hawser (n.), n. (Naut.) Large rope, small cable, now often of steel. [prob. O. Fr. hawser bolst l. altair (altes) high]

hay (n.), Hay, long-straw, with white, red, or pink blossom & small dark red berry, the haw. [O.E. hagathorn (as haw 1, see THORN)]

hay, n., & v. & t. Grass mown & dried for fodder; Burgundian h., Lucerne; look for a needle in a bottle (or bundle) of h.; make h., turn it over for exposure to sun; make h. of, turn into confusion; make h. while the sun shines, seize opportunities; haycock, conical heap of h.; he-fever, summer disorder usu. with asthmatic symptoms, caused by pollen or dust; h.-fork (for turning over or loading h.); haymaker, one who lifts, tosses, & spins h. after mowing h.; hayrick & -making h.; hayrick, haystack, regular pile of h. with pointed or ridged top; (v. t.) put (land) under h., make into h.; (v. i.) make h. [v.b. f. n.] com.-Teut.: OE hīg, Du. hooi, Ge. heu, l. st. of hew]

hayward (n.), n. Officer of parish &c. in charge of fences & enclosures. [obs. hake hedge (as haw 1) + -ward]

hazard (n.), & v. Game at dice, with complicated chances; chance; danger; at all h. (risks); each of winning openings in tennis-court; (Billiards) winning h., striking object ball into pocket; losing h., pocketing own ball off another; (Golf) any kind of bad ground; (In Ireland) cab-stand; (v. t.) expose to h., run the h. of, venture on (action, statement, guess). [v.b. F. Hasarder] f. Of hazard, prob. of Arab. orig.

hazardous, a. Risky; dependent on chance. Hence hazardous 2 adv., hazardous-ness n.

haze 1 (n.), & v. Obscurations of atmosphere near earth, often arising from heat; (fig.) mental obfuscation or confusion; (v. t.) make hazy. [L. haurare]

haze 2 (n.), & v. (U.S.) Bully. [Of hazer harass, wound]

hazel, n. Bush whose fruit is the h. nut; stick of its wood; reddish-brown colour (esp. of eyes); WYCH-A. Hence hazel-eyed a. [Of hazel, cf. Du. hazel, G. Hasel]

hazy, a. Misty; vague, indistinct; slightly drunk. Hence hazily 2 adv., haziness n.

head 1 (n.), Anterior part of body of animal, upper part of man's body, containing mouth, sense-organs, and brain; (as measure) taller by a h., (Horse-racing) won by a h.; cannot make h. or tail of (understand); seat of intellect or regeneration; life, as if lost him his h. Image of, esp. on one side of coin (opp. to tail), as h. I win, tails you lose; antlers of deer, as deer of the first h. (when antlers are first developed); person, as crowned h., some hot h. (hasty person); individual, as tovance per head (each), esp. of cattle, as every h. of cattle, twenty h.; large h. (number of game); thing like h. in position, e.g. cutting or striking part of tool, knobbed end of club; compact mass of leaves or flowers at top of stem; foam on top of liquor; cream on top of milk; top (of mast, staircase, page, &c.); maturated part of boil &c.; upper end; end of lake at which river enters it; end of bed at which one's head lies; wind, h., at height for null &c.; pressure (per unit of area) of confined body of steam &c.; front (of procession, army, &c.); front part of plough, holding the share; bows of ship, as by the h., with h. lower in water than stern, (fig.) slightly drunk; on one's h. (of vengeance falling, guilt resting, on person); out of one's h. (from one's head); invention; over one's h. above one, esp. fig. of danger impending &c., (also) beyond one's comprehension, as he talks over our h., (also) person is promoted over another's h. (who has prior claim); by the h. & ears, forcibly (esp. of dragging &c. in a story); at a h., (v. t.) cut, etc. & bring h. to; over the person, h. of hair, the hair on the h., esp. when copious; h. over heels, topsy-turvy, by h. & shoulders, by h. & ears, considerably (taller, & fig. of mental or moral stature); keep one's h. keep calm; keep one's h. above water, (fig.) keep out of debt; lose one's h., be beheaded, (also) become confused, make h. press forward; make h. against, resist successfully; put (thing) into person's h., suggest it to him; h. first or foremost, with the h. foremost (of plums &c.), (fig.) precipitately; give (horse) his h., let him go freely; lay (our &c.) h. to- gether, consult together, talk person's h. off, wear him with talk; beat person's h. off, beat him thoroughly; (prov.) two h. (minds) are better than one; headache, continuous pain in h.; headachy, suffering from, producing, this; headband, band worn round h.; headborough, (fig.) petty constable; head-constable (female constable's ornamental attire) for the h.; head-fast, rope at h. of vessel to make her fast to wharf &c.; h.-gear, hat, cap, h. dress; headland, promontory, (also) strip left unploughed at end of field; h.-line, line at top of page containing title &c., title or sub-title, in cap.; headman, chief man, chief of tribe &c.; h.-master, mistress, principal master, mistress of school; h.-money (paid for or by each person); h.-piece, helmet, (also) intellect, man of intellect, (also) ornamental engraving at h. of chapter &c. book; h.-quarter, (M.I.) commander-in, &c. h.-residence, residence of, h.-spring, main source of stream (also fig.); h.-stall, part of bridge or halter that fits round h.; headstock, bearings of revolving parts in machine; headstone, gravestone; h. stone, chief stone in foundation (also fig.); h.-voice, one of the six registers of voice in singing or speaking; headway, progress, (of ship) rate of progress; (Arch.) space overhead; h. wind (meeting one directly in front); h.-work, mental work. Hence head 2 (n.), v. & t. & i. Furnish with head; also h. down top off head of (plant, tree); be, form the head of; place name &c. (of name &c.) be placed, at the head of chapter, list, &c.; come to a head, develop; be, put oneself, at the head
of (a company &c.); lead; excel; oppose; go round the head of (lake &c.); back of; get ahead of so as to turn back, aside; (intr.) front (in named direction); (of ship) make for (place, point). [f. prec.]

-head, -hood, suff. forming nn. of condition or state of: the head, the heads. a. An independent noun appearing in Goth. as headuz manner, way; gives OHG -heit & the E suff. (1) -head, Mk-hāde, heid, first joined to aa, but extended to nn. & finally giving place to -hood exc. in a few wds such as godhead, maidenhead. (distinct in regular nouns). (2) -hood, MK-hād. OE -had, orig. n. = person, personality, condition, quality; then as suff. to nn. & later to adj., both in new formations & to replace -head.

header, n. One who puts a head on cask &c.; brick, stone, laid with end in face of wall (cf. stretcher), plugging head first. [ER] 1

heaving, n. In vbl. senses; also or esp. (Fool.) striking ball with head; title &c. at head of page &c.; horizontal passage in preparation for tunnel. [ING] 1

healding, adv. & a. Head foremost (in fall); (of v.) in low spirit, languidly [earlier headling (HEAD + LING 2), assim. to LONG]

headmast, a. Foremost.

headman, n. Executioner: man in command of whaling boat. [HEAD + ES + MAN]


heady, a. (Of person, thing, action) impetuous, violent; (of liquor &c.) apt to intoxicate. Hence headily adv. headiness n. [-Y] 1

heal (hil), v.t. & l. Restore (person, wound) to health (lit. & fig.); cure (person of disease); (of wound) become sound or whole; h.-all, universal (pop. name of various plants). Hence heal'er n. [com.-Teut.: OE healan, Du. heelen, G heilen, cogn. W. HALE, WHOLE]

health (hil), 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. [OE heal, Du. Gezondheid, G Gesundheit]

healthful, a. Health-giving; conducive to mental or spiritual welfare. Hence healthfully adv.; healthfulness n. [-FUL]

healthily, adv. Having good health (lit. & fig.); conducive to good health. Hence healthily adv.; healthily adverb.

heap, n. Group of things lying one on another; (colloq.) large number, as a h. of people, h. of times, (adv. he's h. better; (colloq.) struck all of a h., mentally prostrated. [OE healp, cf. Du. hoop, Da. hob, G haupe; also L cumbere, caburn]

heap, v.t. Pile (things up, together, &c.) in a heap; load (cart, person, &c. with goods, benefits, &c.); accumulate (insults &c. upon). [OE healpian, as prec.]

hearken (har-), v.t. & l. (heard pron. herd). Perceive (sound &c.) (intr.) with the ear; as I hearkened. [ME horen, I. h. horen, G horen to go groan (but he was heard to groan); listen, give audience, to, ask, him out (to the end), h. him this lesson, h. a sermon; listen judicially to (case, plaintiff, &c.); grant (prayer); he will not h. (entertain the notion) of; you will h. of this (be true) for it, he h. of all formed (if what of, about); (as form of cheering, often iron.) h. h., H. Hence hear'er, a. & n. [com.-Teut.: OE hearan, Du. hooren, 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] 1

hearken (har-), v.t. Listen to. [OE hercian (as HARK, w. suff. -N)]

hearsay, n. What one hears (but does not know to be true), gossip, as h. evidence.

hearse (hers), n. Car for carrying coffin at funeral; (formerly) framework supporting pall in funeral, often adapted for carrying taper. [F. herse l. herse (nom. ex) rache, harrown]

heart (hart), n. Hollow organ keeping up circulation of blood by contracting & dilating: right, left, h. (side of h.); smoker's h. (h. disorder due to smoking); breast; mind; soul; after all, soul. a. Of love, of love, of love. Hence heartily adv. & a. Of love, as give, love, one's h. to, win the h. of, (person); sincerity, as he has no h.; courage, as pluck up or take, lose, h. a. (as term of endearment to person) dear, sweet, h. (Naut.) my h. (spirited fellows): central part, esp. of tree, as (fig.) f. 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, in good spirits; near(est) one's h., near(est) to one; out of h., in bad spirits; with sincerest, with the utmost good will; 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., think it over seriously; searchings of h., misgivings; take 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 energy; have one's h. in one's mouth, be violent; h. & soul, with all one's energy; h. in the right place, he means well; take h. of (grace), pluck up courage; wear one's h. upon one's sleeve, lack proper reserve; it does my h. good, it rejoices me; h.ache, mental anguish; h.-beat, pulsation of h. (fig.) emotion; h.'s blood, life-blood, life; h.-break, overwhelming distress; h.-breaking, h. break, causing, crushed by this; heartburn, burning sensation in lower part of chest; h.-burning, jealousy, grudge; h.-disease (of h.); h.-felt, sincere (emotion &c.); h.-rending, distressing; heartache, pain; h.-sick, de- spondent; h.-sore, grieved at; h.-strings, h. heart, 4-p, stringed instrument, h. mayed, with the h. unengaged, sincere. Hence hearted a. [com.-Teut.: OE heorte, Du. hart, G herz; cf. L cor-dis, G kardia]

hearten (har-), v.t. & l. Inspire, cheer (often on, up); (intr.) cheer up. [If. archaic vb hearten; OF Hortan, as prec.] + K

hearth (har-), n. Floor of fireplace; h.-rug (laid before fireplace); heartstone, flat stone forming h., (also) stone &c. for whitening hh. [OE hearð, cf. Du. haard, G herd]

hearty, adv. With goodwill, courage, or appetite; very, as h. to it. [HEARTY, -LY]

hearty, adv. & a. Cordial, genial; (of feelings) sincere; vigorous; (of meals) abundant; (n. as an address to sailors) my hh. Hence heartiness n. [-NESS]

heart, n. Hotness; sensation, perception, of this; red, white, &c. at, at which metals &c. are red, white, &c.; (Physics) kinetic & potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of transmission by conduction or radiation (formerly called 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 by relative heat of water; hot weather, hot season, state of body; h. temperature; pricky h., skin disease common in hot climates; single effort, esp. at a h.; h. race; h. races, contests, the winners of which compete in final (A.); warmth of feeling, anger; violent stage (of debate &c.); sexual excitement of animals during heat; heat of thought, 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 hétan, cf. Md. Heut, also G Heize, Du. Hitte]

h. v. & L. Make hot; inflame (blood &c.); inflame with passion, whence heated (adv.). (intr.) become hot (lit. & fig.). Hence heated (adj.) n. [com. Teut.: OE hétan, du. heten, G heizen; cogn. w. hort.]

h. n. Baro flat waste tract of land, esp. if covered with shrubs; name of some shrubs, of genus Erica; h.-bell, flower of h. &c. and closely allied plants; h.-berry, bilberry, crowberry, & other berries; h.-lock, blacklock. Hence hearty (adj.) a. [OE hét, du. & G heide.]

heathen (d-he.), & n. (One who is) neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; (n. pl.) non-Christian person. Hence heathendom (d-heathenhood, d-heathenism (n.), d-heathenish (adj.), d-heathenishly (adv.), d-heathenized (v. t. & i.) [OE hæðen, du. heiden, G heide; Goth. has haitianoman woman, perhaps. L. aat an altar]

heather (hæther, n.), Various species of genus Erica (called in the North Ling); h.-bell, flower of species of Erica; h.-mixture, (fabric) of mixed hues supposed to resemble h. Hence heathery (adj.) a. [I.]

heave (hæv, v. t. & i. (past & p.p. heaved or hoisted). Heave (lift heavy thing) (of vein or stratum) displace (another); utter (groan, sigh) with effort; (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.; (fig.) stagger or totter to a standstill; A. in sight, become visible; A. ho (sair of sailors in heaving anchor up). [com. Teut.: OE hæban, du. heffen, G heben, cf. L capere take]

heave (hæv, n. Heaving (h. of the sea), force exerted by swell of sea on ship's course; horizontal Zlementation of vein or stratum; (pl.) disease of horses, broken wind. [t. prec.]

heaven (hæven, n.), Sky, firmament, (in prose now usu. pl.); region of the atmosphere in which clouds float, winds blow & birds fly; (formerly) each of several spheres into which space round earth was divided; habitation of God & his angels; supposed to be of seven, each of seven hh. recognized by Jews, abode of God; God, Providence, as it is H.'s will; (in asseverations & exclamation) by hh. let good hh. ! place, state, of supreme bliss; A.-born, of divine origin. Hence heavenly a. Hence heaviness (n.) [OF heavon, later heaveone, cf. LG heben; etym. dub.]

heavenly (hæv-ful), a., adv. Of great weight; of great specific gravity; weighty because abundant, as a. crop; laden with; of (ordinance of the larger kind) guns, metal, artillery, (fig.)

h. metal, formidable opponent(s); (MIL) carrying h. arms; striking, falling, with force, as h. storm, sea; (of ground) clinging, difficult to travel over; of bread &c.) dense from not having risen; of food) hard to digest; (of homes) a or on hand, bearing or hanging on h. (fig.) dull, hard to entertain; (of sky) overcast, gloomy; clumsy in appearance or effect; (of persons) intellectually slow; unwieldy; of (artistic or literary productions) dull, tedious; (Theatr.) sombre, cold; h. dressed, (fig.) opposite, grievous, as a b. fate; sad, as a. news; despairs; A. doleful; A. drowsy; it lies h. (makes its weight felt); time hangs h. (passes slowly); (n. pl.) the HH., Dragoon Guards; (adv.) heavily (now chiefly in compounds; as h. buying, laden, pulling), A. armed, bearing h. arms or armour; h.-scented, melancholy, doleful; h. spar, barytes; h.-weight, jockey &c. of more than average weight, box of over 11 stone. Hence heavily (adv.), heaviness (n.), heaviest (adj.) 1. [OE hæfl (hæf weight, cogn. w. heave), du. hevep]

hebdomad (hædəm), n. Week (esp. in reference to Du. hekel. (27).) [f. L. f. G hebdomadas -ados (hepta seven, see -AD)]

hebdonal, a. Weekly; (Oxf. Univ. H. Council, board meeting weekly. [f. L hebdomadalis (as prec., see -AL)]

Heb. n. (Gk. Myth.) goddess of youth, cupbearer of Olympias; (facel) waitess, barmidable. [Gk.]

h. b'ette, v. t. & i. Make, become, dull. [f. L hebetare (hæb, -ettes blunt), see -ATE]

Hebraic, a. Of Hebrew or the Hebrews. Hence Hebraically (adv.). [L. LL. f. G Hebria(zus) (as prec., see -IC)]

Hebraism, n. Attribute of the Hebrews; Hebrew system of thought or religion; Hebrew idiom or expression, so hebraize (v. t. & i., hebraistically a., hebraistically adv. [f. L F hebraismo L late Gk Hebræismos (as prec., see -ISM)]

Hebraist, n. Hebrew scholar; adherent of Hebrew thought or religion. [as prec., -IST]

Hebrew, n. & a. Israelite, Jew; Epistle to the HH. book in N. T.; language of the ancient Hebrews; (colloq.) unintelligible speech (cf. GREEK); (adj.) of Hebrew, of the Jews; H.-tare, H.-tarean, (fig.) wall, corner of, (of writing) from a standstill. [med. L Ebræus f. L f. G Hebraios f. Aram. ebræ = Heb. 'ibri one from the other side (to 'abar cross over)]

h.'eatombe (-om), n. (Gk. ant.). Great public sacrifice (prop. 100 oxen). [f. L L. f. G hekatombe (hekaton hundred. Ebr. word) hecatom be or hekaton hundred (100).]

heck, n. Frame obstructing passage of fish in river. [OE hec, see HATCH]

heckle, v. t. (Dress flax, hemp, with) HACKLE 1; catarchize severely. [=HACKLE]

hectare (hæktār, ekt'ær), n. (in metric system) superficial measure of 100 are (2471 acres). [f. French; L. L. f. G Hektakos (hekaton hundred, 100) metric, metre, 100 metres (3280.83 ft.)]

hectic, a. & n. H. fever, that which accompanies consumption and similar diseases, attended with flushed cheeks and hot skin; consumptive; morbidly flushed (lit. & fig.); (n.) h. fever, patient, flush. [L. L. f. G hektikos (hekaton hundred) rustic, hectic habit of body, ekt'ikos hold, be; see -IC]

hecto- in comb. = Gk hekaton hundred, as: -graph, apparatus for multiplying copies; (Metric system) -gramme, weight of 100 grammes (352 oz.), -itre, -liter, -liter, (100) litres (35.3 cubic ft.), -metre, -meter, 100 metres (328.08 ft.)

hectorr, n. & v. t. & i. Blusterer, bully. [vb. f. n. f. G Hektör, son of Priam and Hecuba, 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 holding, supporting, maintaining. [Litterate priest of low status; hedgegrow, row of bushes forming h.; h.-school, low-class school, (formerly) open air school esp. in Ireland; h.-sparrow, common British and European bird, one of the Warblers. [OE hecg, cf. Du. hegge, G hecke; cogn. w. h.a.**]

**hegemony** (h.e. -ge-) n. Supremacy. [f. G hegemonia (hegemon leader).] A. Ruling. [s.] Hegemon to C. Hegemon.
helpless. a. Lacking help; unable to help oneself. Hence helplessly adv., helplessness n. [-LESS].

helpmate. n. Helpful companion or partner (usu. husband or wife). [HELP + MATE]

helpmeet. n. = proc. [formed by misunderstanding of Gen. ii. 18, 20].

helper, n. -skelter adv., a., n. (In disorderly haste). [imit.]

helve. n. Handle of weapon or tool; throw the h. after the hatchet. [OE hælsf, cf. MDu. helf, helve; f. same root as HALTER.

Hellédon. n. Ancient border, edge, of cloth &c., esp. border made by turning in edge & sewing it down. [OE, cf. NFris. hæam.

helm, n. v. & v.t. Turn down & sew in edge of cloth &c. or abs.; h. in, about, round, enclose, confine [f. OE ec.]

hêm, n. Int. & v.i. Int. calling attention or expressing hesitation; (n.) utterance of this; (v.i.) utter sound h., clear throat, hesitate in speech. [imit.]

helm &c. See haem-.

hémisphère, n. Half-sphere; half the celestial sphere, esp. as divided by the equinoctial or by the ecliptic; half the earth, containing (Eastern) Europe, Asia, & Africa, or (Western) America; Northern, Southern; half of the earth as divided by equator; Magdeburg m., pair of brass hhs. exhausted of air to show atmospheric pressure by their cohesion. Hence hemispheric.

hemipneumonous, adj. Of one half of the lungs. [f. OE emispere, f. G HEMISPHERE (SphiCRA PHE).]

hémistaic (-k), n. Half line of verse. [f. LL f. Gk HEMISTAICION, stikhos verse]

hémlock, n. Poisonous umbelliferous plant, used as powerful sedative; poisonous potion got from this. [OE hýmlc], etym. dub.

hemorrhage &c. See haem-

hemp, n. Annual herbaceous plant, native of India; its cortical fibre, used for rope & stout fabrics; (facet.) rope for hanging: = BHANG, HASHISH; name of various other plants yielding fibre. Hence hemp (n. & adj.), hemp, hemp. [MDu. hemp, hemp. g. hemp. w. G KAMM, g. KAM.

hém-stitch, v.t. & n. (Hem cloth &c. with) kind of ornamental stitch.

hen, n. Female of common domestic fowl (cf. COCK); second element in name of other female birds, as guinea h., pea hen, &c.; & chickens, name of a compound dairy & other plants; henbane, narcotic & poisonous plant, drug got from this; h. coop (for keeping poultry in); h. carriér, blue hawk; a bird of prey; h. -hearted, pusillanimous; h. -pecked, domineered over by one's wife; h. -roost, place where fowls roost at night. [OE h^n, fem. of h^n]

henchman, n. (Hist.) squire, page of honour; chief attendant of Highland chief; trusty follower; political supporter. [14th c.; OE h^nC(-) male horse, cf. Du. & G hengst, + MAN]

Henéda-e, in comb. = Gk hendeda, eleven, as hendecagon, plane rectilinear figure of eleven.
herba, v. a. & n. (verse) of eleven syllables, -syllable, such a verse (esp., in Latin: -v-)
herbaceous adj. a. Botan.; of the nature of a herb. [-x³]
hercul. (Gk & Rom. Myth.) hero of
Achilles. [-x³]
herculean, a. Of Hercules; strong as Her- culæa; difficult as his labours. [t. L Herculeus (as foll.) + -AN]
herculeous, n. (Gk & Rom. Myth.) hero of
Aphrodite.
hereditary adj. In the family of; passed down
heredity n. The possession of. [-x*]
heredity, n. Company of animals, esp. cattle,
feeding or travelling together; large number
herdsman, n. Herdsmen, herdsmen; keepers of
heredity, n. In this place; (answering
to her [subject]) A. I am present; (all in
person's presence) my son is going to be
heredity (I hereby) be here (a health to); in
this life; at this point (in discourse &c.); in this
matter; to this place; look here (in this direction);
I don't belong here (to this place); & there,
in various places; here & elsewhere, everywhere,
where all about; neither here nor there, not to
the point of no importance; (colloq., to
announce commencement of bold act) go here;
(n. this place or point, as from, to, near, here; heredity (I hereby) be here (a health to); in
hereabouts, somewhere near here; hereafter,
in future, later on, in the world to come, (n. the
future, the world to come; hereat (archaic), at
this; hereby, by this means, as a result; herein,
in this (place, book, &c.); hereinafter, below (in
document &c.); hereof (archaic of this); hereto
(archaic), to this matter; heretofore, formerly;
hereunder, below (in book &c.); hereupon, after
this; hereunto; hereunto, (esp. of enclosure in letter &c.). [com. Teut.: OE här, cf. Du. & G hier; prob. f. He]
ereditable, a. That may be inherited. So
hereditary n. [t. obs. F hereditable t. L hereditare inherit (hereda-atitis) heir, see -ABLE]
taxable t. L hereditas estate; see -ABLE]
ereditariness n. [t. L hereditate
ereditarius (as HEREDITY, see -ARY)]
ereditary, a. Descending by inheritance;
(of diseases, instincts, &c.) transmitted from
father to son; sex-like, the same as
that one's parents had, as a creed, hatred, of
holding position by inheritance. Hence here-
editaryly adv., hereditariness n. [t. L hereditarius (as HEREDITY, see -ARY)]
ereditary, n. Tendency of the hereditary
like. Hence hereditary n. [t. F herédité L. L hereditatem heirship (as HEIR, see -TY)]
eresearch, n. Leader, founder, of a heresy.
[f. LL (ch) a. G gyas, gyakı (as foll. + arkh-
ereditarian, n. One who holds the
document of heredity. [-ARIAN]
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document of heredity. [-ARIAN]
héritage, n. [F. héritage] (see -age). Inheritance; the body of movable property; transmissible from parent to child; capable of inheriting. Hence héritable a. That which may be inherited (esp. as dist. from movable property); transmissible from parent to child; capable of inheriting. Hence héritage adv. [F. héritage; see HEREDITARY].

héritier, n. One who inherits. [F. OF heritier (as HEREDITARY), assim. to wds in -or].

hermaphroditism n. [L. L.f. Gk Hermaphroditism, who became one with the nymph Salmacis].

hermaphroditic (-ic), n. & a. Human being, animal, combining characteristics of both sexes; (Zool.) animal having normally both male & female sexual organs, e.g., earthworm; (Bot.) a plant in which same flower has stamens & pistils; person, thing, combining opposite qualities; ship of two kinds of craft; (adj.) combining both sexes or opposite characteristics. Hence hermaphroditic(al) aa., hermaphroditism n.

hermeneutic, a. & n. Of interpretation; (n. pl.) interpretation, esp. of Scripture. So hermeneutical a. [Gk hermeneuticus (hermeneuo interpret, see -IC)].

Hermès, n. [Gk Myth.] son of Zeus & Maia, messenger of the gods, god of science, eloquence, &c. (Herliter, Hermes); Thracian, Neo-platonist name of Egyptian god Thoth, as author of mysterious doctrines, scribes of alchemy &c. [L. f. Gk Hermes].

hermétique, a. Of alchemy, as a. art; a. seal, air-tight closure by fusion &c. (also fig.), whence hermetically adv. [f. med.L. hermeticus (orig. f. Hermes Trismegistus)].

hermit, n. Early Christian recluse; person living in solitude; a. eremite, kind that lives in molliusc's cast-off shell to protect itself from shell-less hunters. [F. orfent, L. (tac) Gk eretikos, eremit (eremita desert, see -ITE)].

hers, n. (pl.) & a. Man of two kinds of craft; (adj.) combining both sexes or opposite characteristics. Hence hermaphroditic(al) aa., hermaphroditism n.

herself, pron. Emphatic reflexive form cor. to she, as, she said it h., she hers h. ask the woman h., she is not h. (in her normal state of body or mind). [OE hireself].

hesitant, a. Hesitating; irresolute. So hesitatively adv. [L. hesitare frequent. of haecritus hae- stick fast, see -ATE].

hesperian, a. (poet.), Western. [f. L. f. Gk Hesperios (as HEPERUS) + -AN].

hesperus, n. Evening star. [f. L. f. Gk Hesperus, a. & n., western, evening (star)].

host, n. (archaic). Behest. [OE hæst, see HOST, THOST, assim. to Gk hnest, -I].

hostess (-tess), n. Courtesan, harlot. [Gk hetaira, fem. of hetairos companion].

heterism, n. Heroic conduct or qualities; a. Heroism (HERO, hero, see -ISM).

héroïne, v.t. & i. Make a hero of; make heroic; play the hero. [-IZE].

herr, n. Long-legged wading bird. [F. OF harre (from nom. -ro) v. O. HG heiger; of dim. heroncauus, gives hersonce, cheus, -chew, -show, hershaw, now dial.].

herrry, n. Place where herons breed. [-RY].

hėrōs, n. Skin disease, with patches of crusty vesicles. Hence herpetic a. [L. f. Gk herpētos (tech. slouch, creep) herpēt].

hers, n. German equivalent of Mr. herning, n. North Atlantic fish, much used for food, coming near coast in large shoals to spawn, kippered, a. = kipper, cured by smoking; neither FISH fleshy, nor good red h.; a. bone, stick resembling bones of h. (Arch.) zigzag arrangement of stones or tiles, (v.t.) work with h.-bone stick, mark with h.-bone pattern; h. end, (fascet.) North Atlantic. [OE hêring, q.v. D. haring].

Herrnhuter (här-nhootaer), n. One of the sect of Moravians. [f. Herrnhut, their first German settlement].

hers, n. See HER.

herself, pron. Emphatic & reflexive form cor. to she, as, she said it & she, she has hurt h. ask the woman h.; she is not h. (in her normal state of body or mind). [OE hire,self].

heir, n. Messenger of the gods, god of science, eloquence, &c. So hesitatively adv. [L. hesitare frequent. of haecritus hae- stick fast, see -ATE].

Hesperian, a. (poet.), Western. [f. L. f. Gk Hesperios (as HEPERUS) + -AN].

Hesperus, n. Evening star. [f. L. f. Gk Hesperos, a. & n., western, evening (star)].

host, n. (archaic). Behest. [OE hæst, see HOST, THOST, assim. to Gk hnest, -I].

hostess (-tess), n. Courtesan, harlot. [Gk hetaira, fem. of hetairos companion].

heterism, n. Open concubineage; communal marriage in a tribe. [f. Gk heteriaimai (as prec., see -AIM)].

hetero- in comb. (before vowel heter-) = Gk heteros other, different, as: -chronous, of different colours; -gamous, irregular as regards stamens & pistils; -graphy, incorrect or inconsistent spelling; -morphy, of dissimilar forms; -morphism, diversity of form; -nomous, subject to different laws (of growth &c.); subject to different laws, subject to different laws (of growth &c.), subject to different laws, subject to different laws (of growth &c.); -nomous, presence of a different law, subject to different laws; -pâthic, = ALLOPATHIC, also, differing in effect; -phyllous, bearing leaves of different forms on same plant; -laxy, abnormal disposition to organs or parts; -heterocyclic, a. Irregularly declined; (n. a. noun. [f. F. hétérocycle l.f. Gk hetero (kites f. kínoins inflect) heterodox, a. (Of person or opinion) not
orthodox. So heterodoxy 1 n. [f. Gk heterodoxos (doxa opinion)]

heterogenous, a. Diverse in character; composed of diverse elements; (Math.) incommensurable from different kinds. Hence on germ. heterogenität, heterogenous-ness, nn., heterogenousely 2 adv. [f. Scholastic I heterogénes I f. Gk heterogenēs I genos kind] + -ous

heterogénesis, n. Birth of a living being other than from parent of same kind, esp. spontaneous generation from inorganic matter. So heterogénsTIC a. [HETERO-]

hetman, n. Polish military commander (re- named as title among Cossacks). [Polish]

heurist, a. Serving to discover. [Irreg. f. Gk heuristikos, to find, see -ic]

hexagon, v.t. & i. (p.p. hexed or hexov.) Chop, cut, (thing down, above, off, to pieces, &c.) with axe, sword, &c.; cut into shape; A. one’s way, make a way for oneself by hearing; deal cutting blows at, among, &c. [com. -Teut.: OE hēxa-cean, Du. hoven, G hauen.

hexachord, n. Who cuts coal from seam; A. of wood & drawders of water, drudges (Joshua iii. 21). [-er]

hexa-, in comb. (before vowel, & in some mod. words before consonant, hexa-) = Gk hex six, as: -chord, diatonic series of six notes with semitones, (fig. & c.) having six sides: -gram, figure formed by two intersecting equilateral triangles (the angular points coinciding with those of a hexagon), figure of six lines; -he’dral a., -he’dron n., (figure) having six faces; -pod, n. & a., (animal with) six feet; -pode, line of verse of six feet; -style, a. & n. (poepic) of six columns; -trich, first six books of Bible.

hexa-me-ter, n. Line of six metrical feet, exp. dactyl h. (five dactyls & trochee or spondee, any of first four feet, & rarely the fifth, being replaced by spondee). Hence hexa-me-tric a., hexa-me-trer n. [L f. Gk hexa(metro f. metron measure)]

hexapla, n. Six-fold text in parallel columns, esp. of Old or New Testament. [Gk. neut. pl. of hexa(pla -fold)

hey (he), n.t. calling attention, or of joy, surprise, or astonishment; A. for -t (exp. express or exultant appreciation); A. presto (conductor’s phrase of command, hence used to denote surprising transformation &c.). [ME, Du, G]

hey-day, i. exp. joy, surprise, &c. [hey prob. - pret. day unused]

hew (hō), n.t. Full bloom, flush, of (youth, vigour, prosperity, &c.). [I]

hi, int. calling attention. [parallel form to HEY]

hiatus, n. (pl. uses). Break, gap, esp. in a series, account, &c.; missing link; break between word ending, and another beginning, esp. in Vbl & Vbl of noble gene.

hibermate, v.t. Spent the winter (of animals) in torpid state, (of persons) in mild climate; (fig.) remain inactive. So hibermant a., hiber-nation n. [f. L hibernare (hibernus wintry), see -ate]

liberian, a. & n. (Native of) Ireland. [f. L Hibernia Ireland, corrupt of Iranna f. Gk Ierannē I O Celt. *Ierann, whence Erin; see -AN]

Hibernicism, n. Irish idiom, expression, or bull. [as prec., on Anglicism &c.]

hiccoup, n., v.t. & i. involuntary spasm of respiratory organs, with sudden closure of glottis six times a minute, &c.; (v.t.) say, bring out, with hh [vbf n. (e) earlier hicket,imit.; hiccough due to pop. etym.]

hic jacet, n. Epitaph. [L = here lies]

hickory, n. N. Amer. tree allied to walnut, with tough heavy wood; wood, stick, of this.

hick, hidden. See hide 1

hidalg0, n. Spanish gentleman. [Sp. f. hijo dalgo (L filius de aliquo) son of something]

hide, n., & v.t. Animal’s skin, raw or dressed; (facet.) human skin, as to save his own h.; hide-bound, (of cattle) with skin clinging close as result of bad feeding, (fig.) narrow-minded; (collog.) to hide &c. (OE hied, cf. Du. huid, G haut, & L cutis, G kutos)

hide 2, v.t. & i. (past hid, p.p. hidden, hid). Put, keep, out of sight; keep (fact) secret (from); keep (thing) from view without that intention; A. one’s head, keep out of sight from shame &c.; (intr.) conceal oneself; A. de seek, children’s game (also fig. of dealings with evasive person or thing). [OE hidan, cf. MDu. hiden; cogn. w. Gk keutho]

hide 3, n. (hist.). Measure of land, as much as would support one free family & dependants (perh. about 120 acres). [OE hid, hied (hie) (hundred)]

hidést, a. Frightful, repulsiv, revoltong, to senses or mind. as. crime, noise, pattern. Hence hidésously 2 adv., hidéousness n. [f. Of hidos (hidse fear, etym. dub. -ous)]

hiding, n. Threshing. [f. hide 1 + -ing]

hinder, v.t. In vb1 senses of HIDE 2, esp. of being remain hidden; h. place, place of concealment. [-ing]

hie, v.i. (poet.). Go quickly (to &c.). [OE higan strive, pant, cf. Du. hijen, G heichen]

hierarch (-k), n. Chief priest; archbishop. [f. med. L (-ca) f. Gk hierarkhs (hieros sacred +-arkhe rule)]

hierarchy a. Each of three divisions of angels; the angels; priestly government; organized priesthood in successive grades; any graded organization. Hence hierar-chich (AL), a., hierar-chism (S) n. [f. Of ierarchie f. LL (er-) f. Gk hierarchh (as prec.)]

hieratic, a. Of the priests (esp. of ancient Egyptian writing, & of Egyptian & Greek traditional styles of art); priestly. [f. Lf. Gk hiera-theks f. hierasomai be a priest (hier, -ic)]

hierico- in comb. = Gk hieros sacred, holy; as: -cracy, priestly rule; -gram, -graph; sacred in signification or symbol of worship of saints; -logy, sacred literature or lore.

hieroglyph, n. Figure of an object standing for a word, syllable, or sound, as used in ancient Egyptian & other writing; writing of this kind; secret symbol; writing difficult to make out. [f. foll.]

hieroglyphic, a. & n. Of, written in, hieroglyphs; symbolical; (m. pl.) hieroglyphs. Hence hieroglyphical, a., hieroglyphically. 2 adv. [f. LL f. Gk hierofi (pl.sphikos f. sphikh (sculpt) carveing, sec -ic)]

hierophant, n. (Gk. Ant.) initiating priest; overseer of sacrifices in Asia. Hence hier-o-phantic a. [f. LL f. Gk hierophantes f. phainō show}

higgling, v.i. Dispute about terms; chaffer. [prob. conn. w. HAGGLE]

higgledy-piggledy (gdld), adv., a., & n. (facet. confusion, regulation)

high (hi), a. (n.), adv. Of great or specified upward extent, as a high hill, inch &c.; situated far above ground, sea level, &c.; upper, inland, as H. Asia, H. Dutch, German; of physical actions extending to or from, performed at, a high rate, as A. high speed, fly; of exalted rank, the Most H. God; of elevated mind; A. mind; a. (very favourable) opinion of; A. life, that of the upper classes; A. (luxurious) feeding; (of meat or game) slightly tainted;
great, intense, extreme, as in h. favour, h. pressure, h. temperature; h. latitude (far from equator); expensive, as corn is h. (of time) far advanced, as h. noon, it is h. time to go; (of sounds) acute in pitch, shrill; h. (angry) words; excessive, in opinion, rigor; h. (elated), h. filmed spirits, h. & dry, (of ship) out of the water, (fig.) out of the current of events; of officers &c. chief, as h. Admiral, Chancellor; with a h. hand; on the h. horse; h. & low, (people) of all conditions; h. & mighty, arrogant; on the h. ropes, (colloq.) elated, disdainful, exulting, haughty; h. & lower, (of heaven) or a high place; (adv.) far up, aloft, in to, a h. degree; at a h. price; (of sounds) at, to, a h. pitch; play h., play for h. stakes, play card of h. value; run h., (of sea) have strong current with h. tide (also fig. of feelings); h. (chief) altar; h. blower, horse that pants nostrils noisily; h. -born, of noble birth; H. Church, n. & a., (party, principles) giving a h. place to authority of Episcopate and priesthood, saving grace of sacraments, &c.; H. Churchman, n., holder of these principles; H. Court, supreme court (usu. = H. Court of Justice); a day, festival day; h. fasting, (fig.) of morals; h. gentleman, (fig.) most extravagant, bombastic, h. -flying, (fig.) ambitious person, one who has high-flew notions; h. -headed, overbearing, arbitrary; H. Jinks, n., highlands, mountainous or elevated country, esp. (Sc. pron. he's) N. part of Scotland; H. Highlander, inhabitant of the (Scott) highlands; h. -lover (archaic), bootsreaching over ankles; h. Mass, n., h. -minded, of morally character; h. -mindedness, this quality; h. -pitched, (of sound) acute in pitch, of roof &c.; steep, (fig.) of lofty character; h. -priest, chief priest, esp. of a college; h. -road, main road; h. -runner, of lofty or courageous spirit; h. -stepper, horse that lifts its feet high in walking & trotting (also fig.); H. Street, n., (properly name of principal street in town, at Oxford usu. the H.), h. -string, n., in state of vigour or sensitiveness; h. -table, n., (for the fellows of college) fine table laden with meat is served; h. -tide, n., h. -treason, n., h. -water, state of tide when water is highest, time when tide is at the full; (the king's) highway, public (esp. main) road, main route by land or water, (fig.) ordinary direct course of (action &c.); h. -bourn, n., h. -bound, of foot, hunted, of footmen, who rob passengers on highway. [Com. Text: OE hēah, Du. hoog, G hoch] 

highly, adv. In a high degree, as h. amusing, h. polished, commend, esteem, h.; h. paid (at a high rate); honourably, favourably, as think, speak, of h.; h. descended (of noble parentage). [OE hīlice, see HIGH] 

highness, n. Title of various British and other princes &c., as His, Her, (Royal, Serene, Imperial) H. (used where height is not idiomatic) the h. of his character, of the poor-rate, fell from sheer h. of (but reached the height of) Abundance h. (of life) his highness highness, n. & a. Natural elevation of earth's surface, small mountain; heap, mound, however raised, as ant, dung, mole, h.; (v.t.) form into h., bank up (plants) with soil. Hence h. hill, n. & v.t. hillness, n. ((v.b. f. n.) OE hīl, cf. MDu. hul, hul; also L collis hill, celcus high, culmen top] hillo, low (-lo), (or h-l-), int. used to hail distant person or to express surprise at meeting. [cf. HALLO] 

hillock, n. Small hill or mound. [-ock] 

hilt, n. & v.t. Handle of sword or dagger; prove &c. up to the h., completely; (v.t.) furnish with h. (v.b. f. n.) OE hilt, cf. MDu. hylte, hylte, also L collis hill, celcus high, culmen top] 

him, pron. Objective case of HE ; colloc. also subjective, esp. after than, as that's h., you are worse than h. [OE, dat. of HE & IT] 

himself, pron. Emphatic & reflexive form cor. to HE, as he did it, as I saw the man h. h., he hurt h. he is not h. (not in normal state of body or mind. [HIM + self] 

hind, n. Female of (esp. red) deer, esp. in and after third year. [OE, cf. Du. & G hinde] 

hind, n. Farm servant, esp. (in Scotland & northern England) married & skilled farmworker, having charge of two horses, & provided with cottage on the farm; steward; rustic, boor. [ME hine, prob. f. hina, higna, genit. pl. of higan, hican, domestic] 

hind, a. Situated at the back, posterior, (less usu. than hinder exc. of things in pairs, &c.) back, as a hind leg, &c.; hind leg. perh. back-formation f. OE hīnder adv., see HIND] 

Hindi (-i), a. & n. (Aryan vernacular language) of N. India. [Hind. (hind Indi)] 

hindmost, a. Furthest behind; most remote. [HIND] 

hindrance, n. Obstruction, prevention; obstacle. [HIND + anCE] 

Hindu, Hindu (-i), dōo, (or h-i-), n. & a. Aryan of N. India who (also, any one who) professes Hinduism; (adj.) Indian. [Pers. f. hind India =Skr. HindāVAS river (esp. the Indus)] Hinduisms, n.pl. Polytheistic religion of the Hindus. [Hind.] 

Hindulize, dūlīze, v.t. Render Hindu in religion, customs, &c. [-ANCE] 

Hindustan, Hindustān, n. & a. Of Hindustan; (n. Hindu, Mohammedan, Moslem, &c., as in upper India; a. Hindustan or Hindū country of the Hindus (HINDU + stan place) 

hinge, (n.), n., & v.t. & i. Moveable joint or mechanism like that by which door is hung on side post; natural joint doing similar work, as that of bivalve shell; off the h., in disordered state of body or mind; (fig.) central principle, critical point, on which all turns; (v.t.) attach (as) with h.; (v.i., of door &c. or fig.) hang & turn on (post, principle, &c.). Hence hinged, h. -less, a.s. (v.b. f. n.) ME henge, cf. Du. hangen, hang, hangen, hang, hang, hang. [Com. See HIN] 

hinn'y, n. Offspring of she-ass by stallion. [f. l hinnus, of G Sch Asses, ginnos] 

hinn'y, -ine. See HONEY. 

hint, n. & v.t. & i. Slight indication, covert or indirect suggestion; (v.t.) suggest slightly (at); (v.i.) hinting, that. [v.b. f. n.] prob. f. L signum sign hold of, stym. dub. 

Hinterland, n. District behind coast or river's banks. [G] 

hip, n. Projection of pelvis & upper part of thigh-bone, in men & quadrupeds; have person on the h. (at a disadvantage); end of a thigh (unanimously); (Arch.) projecting inclined edge on roof; a -bath (in which one sits i
meseled to the hh.); h.-isease (of h.-joint, with fungous growth). Hence (-hipped) a. [OE hipo, c. Du. heup, G hufe]  
hip, n. fish of (esp. wild) rose. [OE hipo, c. 'AOF hipo, hipos]  
hip, n. Morbid depression, the blues. [= hipo (chondria)]  
hip, v.t. Make low-spirited. [f. prec.]  
hip, n. Intro. introducing united cheer, as h., hurrah.  
hip, n. & v. Throw (antagonist in wrestling) in a particular manner; (n.) such throw. [f. hip]  
hippo- in comb. =Gk hippos horse, as: -centaur, = centauro, -phanty, practice of eating horse-flesh; -phil, -phobia.  
hippocampus, n. (pl. -pi). Genus of small fishes, sea-horse; (Anat.) A major, minor, or in some, on floor or upper lateral ventricle of brain. [f. LL f. Gk hipo kompos sea-monster]  
hippocras, n. (hist.). Wine flavoured with spices. [f. OF ipocras f. Hippocrate a Gk physician of 5th c. B.C., prob. because strained through filter called Hippocrates's sieve]  
hippocrates, n. (Hist.) A. B. (1824-1870) course for chariot races &; circus. [f. L f. Gk hipo (dromos race, course)]  
hippogrieff, -gryph, n. Fabulous griffin-like creature with body of horse. [f. F hippogrieff f. L. hippos + grifo (gryffin)]  
hirone, a. Goose-like. [f. L hircinus (hircus goat, see -ine)]  
hire, 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. [OE hjor, c. Du. huur, G heuer]  
hire, v.t. Employ (person) for wages; procure, grant (also a. out), temporary use of (thing) for stipulated payment. Hence h-able a. [OE hjiran, c. Du. huuren, G heuren]  
hireling, n. One who serves for hire (usu. contemplat.) [OE hjirling (as hire, see -ling)]  
hiruite, a. Hairy, shaggy; untrimmed. Hence h-uteness n. [f. L hirutus, c. hiruc-, hir- (see -utus)]  
his (z), a. & pron. Possessive case of, & adj. corr. to, his, also in absolute use, as h. hat, it is h. [OE. genit. of he & it]  
hispid, a. (bot., zool.). Shaggy; bristly. [f. L hispidus]  
his, n. & v. (Of person, snake, goose, liquid poured on fire, &cc.) make sharp spurt sound of s, esp. ass. sign of disagreement or derision; express disagreeable (of person &c.) thus: h. off (the stage), away, down, &c., drive off &c. by hh.; utter (quoted words) with angry h. [limit.]  
his, v.t. & t. & n. To call attention, enjoin silence, or incite dog &c.  
histo- in comb. = Gk histos web, tissue, in biol. wds. as: -genesis, -geny, production of organic tissues; -genetic, concerned with this; -logy, science of organic tissues, whence -logical, -logia.  
historian, n. Writer of history (esp. in higher sense, as opp. to mere annalist or compiler). [f. F historien t. L as history + -an]  
historiologist, a. (Of ornamental letters &c.) decorated with figures of men or animals. [f. L historiale, -ale, -ale]  
historia, a. Noted in history; (Lat. & Gk Gram.) A. Lesseps, those normally used past events (cf. primary). A. present (used for past). h. infinitive (used for indicative) = foll. [f. L f. Gk historikes (as history, see -ic)]  
historical, a. Of history, as h. evidence, principles; belonging to history, not legend; h. method (of investigation), that based on history; (of novel, picture, &c.) dealing with h. events; prec. Hence h.-graphy, h.-graphical, (often -al).  
historiographer, n. Writer of history, esp. official historian of a court &c. [f. L hist- (as history, see -grapher)]  
historiography, n. Writing of history. Hence h.-graphical (as) [f. Gk graphikos] (as graphy, 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 past career, as this knife has h. (no pl.) aggregate of past events, course of human affairs; ancient h. (usu. to a.p. 479, facett.) thing that is out of date; mediaeval, modern, h. (to, from, 15th c.); systematic account of natural phenomena &c., esp. natural h.; historical play. [f. Lf. Gk historia inquiry, h. (?histo) learned f. id.-know)]  
historicism, n. Stage-player (usu. contempt.) [f. L histronome]  
histrionic, a. & n. Of actors or acting; stagy, hypocrical, whence h.-nionicism, h.-nionicism, nn. (pl. theatricus, theatrical, hexical art. Theatrical. Hence h.-nionically adv. [f. L histronicus (as prec., see -ic)]  
hit, v.t. & f. & n. Stroke; blow (of weapon, missile); direct blow at; (of moving body) strike (intr.) strike against, upon; deliver (blow, person &c. a blow); (fig.) affect sensibly, wound, as hard h. (e.g. by money loseses); (also h. upon) light upon, get at, thing aimed at; (also h. off) imitate to a nicely; fall in with, suit; h. & f. the (right) nail on the head, guess right, express the exact truth; h. it off, agree (with, together); h. out, deal vigorous blows. [OE hyttan, cf. Sw. hita, Da. hitte]  
hit, n. Blow, stroke; stroke of sarcasm &c. (at); stroke of good luck; successful attempt. [f. prec.]  
hitch, v.t. & f. 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.]  
hitch, v.t. & f. Jerk, abrupt pull on (of a rope). [f. L hiruc-, hir- (see -utus)]  
his, a. & pron. Possessive case of, & adj. corr. to, his, also in absolute use, as h. hat, it is h. [OE. genit. of he & it]  
his, v.t. & f. Produce (for bees) fig busy swarming place; hivel of bees; swelling multitude; h.-shaped thing; (v.I.) place (bees) in h., house (persons &c.) snugly, heard up; (v.I.) enter h., live together like bees. [OE hyf, prob. conn. w. ON hýr hull & L cupa tub]  
hive, n. & v. & t. (Also beeh., artificial habits for bees; fig.) busy swarming place; hivel of bees; swelling multitude; h.-shaped thing; (v.I.) place (bees) in h., house (persons &c.) snugly, heard up; (v.I.) enter h., live together like bees. [OE hyf, prob. conn. w. ON hýr hull & L cupa tub]  
hoard, n. & v. Stock, store, (esp. of money
kos (Homeros, traditional author of Iliad & Odyssey, see -ic)

homespun, a. & n. (Cloth made of yarn spun at home; (anything) plain, homely.

homestead, n. House with outbuildings; farm. [OE homested (HOME, STEAD)]

homey, a. & n. [O.H. homie (home, homey) = homian, adj. (from the Latin, for home, for homeward), adv. (going, leading) towards home; homy, hominy]

homicide, n. 1. One who kills a human being. 2. Killing of a human being. Hence homocidal, a. [F, t. L (1) homicida, (2) homicidae, (3) homicid; homi- = home; cidae = source of death] 3. Of homicides; of homocides (n.); pl. art of preaching. [F. Gk homiletikos (homilētō to converse with, as foll. see -etic]

homily, n. Sermon; tedious moralizing discourse. [F. Formet f. eccl. L f. Gk homilia homilia (to fly home). (part. of HOME)]

hominy, n. Coarsely ground maize boiled with water or milk. [of Amer. Ind. orig.]

home, n. (1201). Man. [L]

home- in comb. -Gk homo- same, as -ce- in comb. [home-] the home, homecoming, homeward (Bot.) having all florets hermaphrodite or of same sex; -genic, having common descent or origin; -gen, similarity due to common descent; -genetic, having common descent; -genus, having same law of growth; -phone, word having same sound as another, but of different meaning or origin, (also symbol) denoting same sound as another; -phonetic, (Mua.) of same pitch, in unison; -phonous, of (music) in unison, (of symbols) denoting same sound; -phon, unison; -phonetic, similar in structure; -prefer, part, organ, like another in structure.

homeopath, n. One who practises homoeopathy. [f. folk.]

homoeopathy, 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 homoeopathic, a., homoeopathically adv., homoeopathism, n.

homogenîous, a. Of the same kind; consisting of parts all of the same kind, uniform. Hence or cogn. homogenetical, homogenously, homogenously, a. [F, t. L (1) homogeneus; (2) homogenes; (3) homogenes, (4) homogenes (genus kind) + -ous]

homoulusian (-ow), a. & n. (One who held that Father & Son in the Godhead were of like substance (cf. HOMOULSIAN). Gk homoiousios (homoiousios like = onoma essence) + -AN)

homenage (-a), n. Homenage (see -ate)

homologize (-i), v.t. & i. Be homologous, correspond; make homologous; [as foll. + -ize] homologous, a. Having the same relation, relative position, &c.; corresponding. [F. L Gk homologous (ratio]

hомologue (-o), n. Homologous thing. [F, Gk (neut. adj.) as prec.

hомology, n. Correspondence, sameness of relation. Hence homological, a. homologically, adv. [F, L L, Gk homologia (as prec.)

hомonym, n. Word of same sound as another but different sense; namesake. So homonymic, homonymously, a. [L L, Gk homonymon, neut. adj. (homo- + onoma name)]

hомouless, (-ow), a. & n. (One who held the persons of the Trinity to be of the same substance (cf. HOMOULSIAN). L med. L Gk homeoulousios (homooulousios same + onoma essence) + -AN]

homeoule, -ule, n. Little man, mankin. [L L homeoulusios (homo- = min man, see -ule)]

homy, a. Suggesting home, home-like. [-v]

homunculus (-mens, min), n. Small man, doll; various stones as material for this; (v. L flesh) sharpened on h. [(v. L) OAN, cot. of ON Hoin, Da. heen]

honest (-ê), a. Fair & upright in speech & act, not lying, cheating, nor stealing; sincere; (of act or feeling) showing uprightness; (of gain) not gained by false means; as far, earn, an h. penny; (of things) undaunted, undeterred, unac- cated; (archaic, of woman) chaste, virtuous; make an h. woman of, marry (seduced woman); (patronizing or facet.) good, worthy. Hence honorably, adv. [F. O. est f. L honestus (honestus) honourable, handsome (homo honestus)]

honesty (-ê), n. Uprightness; truthfulness; plant with purple flowers & semi-transparent pods. [F. O. est f. L honestatem (prec. -ty)

honey (hû), n. Sweet viscid yellow fluid, the nectar of flowers collected by bees & other insects; (fig.) sweetness; (also Sec. & North. honey, honeyed, -ey, -eyed) sweet, honey-sweet, honey-hive bee; buzzard, bird of prey feeding on larvae of bees & wasps; h. dew, sweet sticky substance found on leaves & stems, held to be excreted by aphides, ideally sweet substance, tobacco sweetened with molasses; honeycomb, Wodine, climbing shrub with fragrant yellow honey; h. sweet, sweet as h. Hence honeyed, -ed, -nel, a. [O. E. hunig, cf. Du. G. honig]

honeycomb (m), n., & v.t. Bees' wax structure of hexagonal cells for honey & eggs; cavernous flaw in metal, esp. guns; ornamental, or other work hexagonally arranged; (v.t.) fill with fabric, fill, mark with, cover with a honeycomb. [V. L. OAN, hunigcomb, song, and COMBS]

honeymoon, n., & v.t. Holiday spent together by newly-married couple; (v.i.) spend h. (in, at, place). [V. L. OAN, honey + moon, reference being orig. to waning affection, not to period of a month]

hong (n). (In China) set of buildings used as factory or shop; foreign trading establishment in China or Japan. [F. Chin. hong, row, rank]

honorarium (hû, -ê), n. (pl. ums, -a). Fee for professional services. [LL as foll.]

honorary (-ê), a. Conferred as an honour (on the basis of some merit, service, functions, &c.); holding h. title or position; h. secretary, treasurer, &c., serving without pay (abbr. hon.); (of obligations) depending on honour, not legally enforceable. [L L honorarius (as HONOUR, see -ARY)]

honorific (-i), a. & n. (Expression) implying respect (esp. of Oriental forms of speech). [L L honorificus (as foll., see -IFIC)]

honor1 (hôr, -er), n. High respect; glory, reputation, good name; nobleness of mind; allegiance to what is right or to conventional standard of conduct; (of woman) chastity, reputation for this; exalted, elevated, (esp. as distin- tion; (pl.) civilities rendered to guests &c., esp. do the h. of (the table, the house, the town, &c.); last, funeral, hh., observations of respect at funeral; military, marks of respect paid by troops at burial of officer, to royalty, &c.; h. Whist ace, king, queen, knave, trumps; (Commerce) acceptance of protested bill by third
party) for the h. of (to save the credit of) drawer or indorser; in h. (celebration of) bound in h. (as a moral duty to do) be on one's h. (under moral obligation to do) (forms of asseveration upon by) (colloq.) h. bright; code, law, of h., rules forming conventional standard of conduct for h., sex, dress, station, point, word, of h. [f. Of onor L. honorem (nom.-or) repute, office, beauty]

honour^2^, v.t. Respect highly; confer dignity upon; (Commerce) accept, pay, (bill) when due. [f. Of honorer L. honorare (as prec.)]

honourable, adj. Worthy of honour; bringing honour to its possessor; consistent with honour; upright; title (abstr. Hon.) of children of peers below rank of Marquesses, Maids of Honour, Justices of High Court, Lords of Session, members of Government or Executive Councils in India & Colonies; Most H., title of Maquesses, Order of Bath, & Privy Council; Right H., title of peers below rank of Marquess, Privy Councillors, & others. Hence honourableness^2^ adv. [f. Of honorable L. honorabilitas (as prec., see -abilis)]

hood, n., & v.t. Covering for head & neck; (esp.) hood for horse or plow or plow horse; (Univ.) badge worn over gown & to indicate degree; leather covering for hawk's head; thing like h. in shape or use; (v.t.) cover with h. Hence hooded^2^ a. [vb f. n.] OE hcede, cf. Du. hoed, O Aug hat]

hoofed, adj. See HEAD.

hoodle, -dy, n. (Also h. crew) Hooded or Royston Crow. [HOOD^1^ + -y^2^]

hoodman-blind, n. Old name for BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF.

hoodwink, v.t. Deceive, humbug; blindfold; v.t. & i. hood-wink v. i.

hoof, n. (pl. fo., fe.), & v.t. & l. Horny casing of foot of horse & other animals; CLOVEN (facet); human foot; h. pad, pad to prevent one foot from striking the other; h. pick (for removing stones from h.); (v.t.) strike with h. (slang of person) kick out &c.; (v.t.) go on foot. Hence hoofed^2^ a. [vb t. & n. com. Teut. OE hode, cf. Du. hoef, G huf]

hook, n. Piece of metal or other material bent back or having sharp angle, for catching hold or for hanging things upon; (also fish) h. being piece of wire, usu. barbed, for catching fish; (fig.) to get hold of; (crit. essays) catch of work, esp. reaping; h. & eye, small metal h. & loop as dress-fastening; sharp bend, e.g. in river; projecting point of land, esp. of Holland; = POT-H.; by h. or by crook, by fair means or foul; drop off the h., (slang) die; island on one's own h. (account); h.-nosed (havmg. having) aquiline nose. [OE hæc, cf. Du. hoek, corner, point of land]

hook^2^, v.t. & i. Grasp with hook; secure with hook(s): h. on, in, up, &c., attach with hook; (intr.) join on, fit on; steal; catch (fish) with her (also fig.); (Golf) drive (ball) widely to left; (Cricket) play below the side without hitting it at the pitch. [f. prec.]

hookah, n. Smoking-pipe with long flexible tube, smoke being drawn through water in vase to which tube and bowl are attached. [Hind. (i) huchchh, (ii) hookah, (iii) hookah-bottle]

hooked, a. Hook-shaped; furnished with hook(s). [-ed, -2]

hooker, n. Two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel; one-masted fishing smack. [prob. f. Du. hoeker (hook hook)]

hooky, (i) adj. Outside, (ii) adv. & v.t. Outside.  [Hind. (i) huchchh, (ii) hookah, (iii) hookah-bottle]

hook-ligan, n. One of gang of young street roughs. Hence hook-liganism^3^ n. [name]

hood, n. & v.t. Circular band of metal, wood, &c. esp. for binding staves of casks &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 (expanded by h.); (v.t.) bind with h., surround as h. (vb f. n.) OXO hoope, 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. [in. f. vb] F houpur (houp, houp), NL hoope houp, Schoo.

hoopoe (-o), n. S.-European bird with variegated plumage & large erectile crest. [earlier hoope f. F huppe tuft, crest, bird, f. ppl. OUP up = L UPAS = L AUPAS hoopoe]

hoot, v.t. & t. & n. Make loud sounds, esp. of disapproval (at or abs.); assail (person &c.) with derisive shouts; drive (person) out, away, &c. by hooting; (of owl) utter cry; (of steam whistle &c.) sound (intr.); (n.) inarticulate shout, esp. of derision or disapprobation; owl's cry. [(n. f. vb) ML oduen, perh. imit.]

hoop(s), int. (Sc. & north.) expr. dissatisfaction or impatience; the besigend song, W hoot away, Ir. ut ut, all in sin, sense.

hoouter, n. In vbl senses, esp. siren, steam whistle, esp. as signal for work to begin or cease. [-er^1^]

hove, n. Disease of cattle, with infestation of stomach caused by green fodder. [f. OE haf, -stem of HAY^1^]

hop, n. & v.t. & l. Climbing perennial plant, cultivated for the cones borne by the female; (pl.) ripe cones of this, used for giving bitter flavour to malt liquor &c.; A. bind, -bine, climbing stem of h.; A. my, aphic destructive to h.; h. field, field of h.; A. picker, labourer, machine, employed to pick h.; A. pilow (stuffed with h.), to produce sleep; A. poket; h. -pole (on which h. plant is trained); (v.t.) flavour with, bear, h.; (v.i.1) gather h. [(vb f. n.) earlier hopple, MDyn., etym. dub.]

hop^1^, v.t. & l. Spring (of person) on one foot. (of animals) with all feet off once; (trans.) h. over (ditch &c.); (slang) h. the (twig), depart suddenly, do; hop-o'-my-thumb, dwarf, pigmy, hopscotch, child's game of hopping on one foot & with it pushing flat stone &c., over scotches, market on ground. [OE hopian, cf. Sw. hopa, Du. hoppa, G hohe, hoppe]

hop^2^, n. Hopping: spring: (colloq.) dance; h. skip (or step), & jump, exercise consisting of these three movements in sequence. [f. prec.]

hopes, n. Expectation & desire combined (of thing, of doing, that); feeling of trust; ground of h. person, thing, that h. concerns FORLORN HOPE. [f. Of hopian, cf. Du. hop, G hopf]

hope^2^, v.t. & i. Look with expectation & desire (for thing or abs.); expect & desire (thing, that, to do). [OE hopeian, cf. Du. hoppen]

hopeful, a. & n. Feeling hope; inspiring hope; promising, of iron, as (n.) young h. (of boy or girl). Hence hopefulness^2^ adv., hopefulness^3^ n. [HOPE^1^ + -ful]

hopelessly, a. Feeling no hope; admitting no hope, as a h. case. Hence hopelessly^2^ adv., hopelessness^3^ n. [-less]

hopper, n. One who hops; hopping insect. esp. flea; inverted pyramid or cone (origin. with hopping motion) through which grain passes in mill; similar contrivance in various machines; large carrying away mud &c. from dredging-machine & discharging it. [HOPE^2^ + -er^1^]
hopper, n. Hop-picker. [HOP 1 + ER 1] hop'ple, v.t. & n. Fasten together legs of horse &c. (n. apparatus for this. [n. f. vb etym. dub.; earlier than hobble in this sense] hop'per, n. Of the hours; occurring every hour. [f. HOD & L. HOR. HORA].

Horatian, -an. A. Of, like, the poems of Horace (Q. Horatius Flaccus, d. B.C. 8). [f. L. Horatianus (Horatius, see -AN)].
hord, n. Troop of Tartar or other nomads; gang, troop, usu, in contempt. [ult. f. Turk cihs].
horse-hound, hoar,-n. Herb with bitter aromatic juice used for coughs &c. (also common, white, h.; other allied herbs. [OE hære hine (har hoar + hine, a plant).]
horizon, n. Line at which earth & sky appear to meet; lord's rent, sensible, visible, a 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 of h. of a plane or of a system of men, women, &c. (of science, interest, &c. [f. OF orizone f. LL. horizon- tem (nom. -on) f. L. horizon (kubion) (bending (circle), part of hortos (horse boundary, -izes)].

horizont, a. & n. Of, at the horizon; parallel to the plane of this, at right angles to the vertical; level, flat; (of machinery &c.) having its parts working in h. direction; (n. h. line, bar, &c. Hence horizontality n.; horizonally adv. [f. L as prec. + AL].
horn, n. Non-deciduous excretion, often curved & pointed, on head of cattle, sheep, goats, &c. other mammals, found in pairs, single, or on single point of another; take the bull by the horns, h.; each of two deciduous branched appendages on head of deer; projection on head of other animals, as small's tentacles, insect's antennae, crest of horned owl; draw in one's horns, h.; restrain one's ardour, draw back; substance of which h. consist; h.-sharige (used as manure); thing made of h., as shoe- & drinking-vessel, powder-flask, made of h.; h. of plenty, = CORNUCOPIA; wind instrument (not now made of h.), as hunting-h., French-h., (of trumpet class), English h. (kind of oboe); h.-shaped presbynterial incense, h.-cent; 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 excretion on bill; h.-book (hist.), paper containing a dataset of facts &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 hornful n., hornless a. [com-Teut. O. Ger. & ON horn, Goth. haurn, cogn. w. L. horo, Gr. aoros].
horn, v.t. Furnish with horns (esp. in p.p.); gore with the horns; adjust (frame of ship) at right angles to line of keel. [f. prec.]
hornblende (-d), n. Dark brown, black, or green mineral, a constituent of granite & many rocks, consisting, stir up hoey of engine, magnesia, & lime. [G. horn horn + BLAENDE].
hornet, n. Maker of horn-woods, combs, &c.; one who blows a horn. [HORN 1 + EK 1]
hornet, n. Large insect of wasp family, inflicting serious stinging; bring hornets' nest about one's ears, stir up ho, of engine, magnesia, & lime. [G. hornet, LG hornt, G hornisse].
hornpipe, n. Obsolete wind instrument; (music for) lively dance, usu. of single person (esp. associated with merry-making of sailors).
horny, a. Of, like, horn; abounding in horns; hard as horn, callous, as h.-handed. Hence horniness n. [Y 2]
horologer (-j), n. Time-piece, dial, clock. So horologist (-g), horologer (-) (-g) (-l), (n. [f. OF orologe f. L. L. G. horologiwm (hora time + -ogos -telling)]]
horology, n. Art of measuring time or making clocks. So horological (AL) a. [f. G. hörta time + -ogos -observer].
horoscope, n. (astrol.). 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 horoscopic (AL) a. [f. L. L. G. horoscopos (hora + scopus observer)].
horrend, a. (poet.) Bristling. [f. L. horrere bristle, shudder at, see -ENT].
horrific, a. Horrible, terrible. So horrific, -a, horrific, -a. So horrifically, -ally, -ly, -ally adv. [f. O. L. hortibilis (as prec., see -BLE)].
horrific, a. Terrible, frightful, (poet. archaic) rumin, (colloq.) excessive, unpleasant, as h. noise, b. weather. Hence horrific, -ically, -ally adv. [f. O. L. hortiblis (as prec., see -BLE)].
horrid, a. Horrid, terrible. [f. L. hortius (as prec., see -ORT)].
horrify, v.t. Excite horror in; shock, scandalize. So horrifying, -ific, -ity n. (facet.). So horrifyingly, -ally, -ically, -ically adv. [f. O. L. hortorium (as prec., see -ORT)].
horse, n. (F.) adv. & prep. Outside, as h. concours, (of exhibit) not competing for prize; h. de combat, pred. a., out of fight, disabled. A. d'œuvre (pl. usu. -es), extra dish served as relish at beginning or in interval of meal.
horse, n. or adj. (often adj.) 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; tight h., lightly armed mounted soldiers; sea-h., vaulting-block in gymnasium; frame box with which some of them are 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.; grn through a h.-collar, practice elementary humour; look a gift h. in the mouth, find fault with a gift, mount, ride, the sight h., put on airs; h. wishing, put in the bed before the h.; eat, work, like a h. (much); on 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 flogging h. into ship, (collect. large p.) insect, or various kinds of troublesome to hh.; h.-cheatnut, large tree with conical clusters of white or pink flower, fruit of this (like edible chestnut, but of coarse bitter taste); h.-cloth (used to cover h., or as part of trappings); h.-opper; h.-flesh, flesh of h., esp. as food, horses (collectively) large p., &c. insect, or various kinds of troublesome to hh.; H. Guards, cavalry brigade of English Household troops, esp. (Royal H. G.) third regiment of it, (also) head-quarters of such cavalry, esp. a building opposite White-
hall, (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, (often attrib.); h. love, (From h.); h. man, a man who makes use of h. as a stocky person, (often attrib.); h. music, skill in riding on horseback; 

horsemanship, art of riding, skill in riding, on horseback; h.-marines, imaginary corps of mounted marines, as type of men out of their element, (provs.) tell that (nonsense) to the h.-marines; h.-play, boisterous play; h.-remit, (For horse-remises, prov. a ducking-place for obnoxious persons); h.-power, machine by which work of h. is made to drive other machinery, (Mech.) unit of work, = 550 foot-pounds per second (abbr. h.p.); h.-race (between hh. with riders); h.-radiator, plant whose punget scent is scraped or grated as condiment; h.-shoe, 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), genus of cryptogamous plants like h.'s tail; h.-shirt, whip for h., (v.t.) chastise (person) with h.; h.-spur, (often attrib.) a spur to h. on horseback. Hence h. useless a. [Com. Teut.: OE hores, OHG Ahorn, Du. ros, G. Rose]. 

horse², v.t. & l. Provide (person, vehicle) with horse(s); (carry) (person) on one's back; place person on man's back to be fenced; (intract.) mount, go on horseback [f. prec.]. 

horse³, a. Concerned, with, addicted to horses or horse-racing; affecting dress & language of groom or jockey. Hence horsey² adv., horseiness n. [f. horse² + -y]. 

host-tive, a. Tending, serving, to exhort. So host-tivity n. [f. L. hostitivus (hostari exhort, see -ive)]. 

horr-iculture (-teher), n. Art of garden cultivation. Hence horriticulture² a., horrible² n. [f. L. Hortus garden + CULTURE]. 

hors-sus scopus, n. Arranged collection of dried plants. [L. dry garden] 

horsanna (-sana), n. Cry of h. shout of adoration. (Matt. xxi. 9, 15, 16.) [LL. f. Gk hosaanna f. Heb. Hosea for hoshathan save, pray l]. 

hose (-se), n. & v.t. (Collect. as pl.) stockings, hose/-h., socks, (now chiefly shop) (w.pl. hoses) flexible tube for watering plants etc.; (v.t.) provide with frippery or with splash, stuff with h. [vbl. n. OE hosea, cf. Du. hose, G. Hose]. 

hostler (-sler), n. Dealer in hose & frame-knitted or woven underclothing. Hence hostler² n. [f. hose² + -ler]. 

hosp-o-se, n. House of rest for travellers, esp. one kept by religious order; home for the destitute or sick. [f. F. L. hospitalium (as host²)]. 

host-pitable, a. Giving, disposed to give, welcome & entertainment to strangers or guests. Hence hospitable² adv. [f. L. hospitale entertain, as prec., -ABLE]. 

hospi-ta-lize, (or -(y)ize), v.t. Turn into hospice, establish at Knights Hospitallers; h. fever (typhus arising from exhalations from diseased bodies); H. Saturday, Sunday, days on which h. is kept in streets &c. (Saturday), in churches (Sunday), for the sick & h. [OF, f. L. hospitale neut, adj. place for guests (as host²), see -AL]. 

hospi-talism, n. (Hygienic imperfection of the hospital system. [-ism]. 

hospi-talize, n. Prison & liberal reception of guests or strangers. [f. OF hospitalité f. L. hospitalitatem (as hospital, see -TY)]. 

hospi-tal(-er), n. Member of charitable religious order; (in some London hospitals) chaplain; Knights Hh., order of military members founded c. 1048. [f. OF hospitalier t. med.L hospitalarius (as prec., see -ARY)]. 


host, n. Large number (of); (archaic) army; (bbl.) Lord (God of) hh. (armies), host(s) of heaven, sun, moon, & stars, (also) angels. [OF, f. L. hostis stranger, enemy]. 

host², n. One who lodges another; landlord etc.; (of) persons, (often in comp. or plural); (assum. or look on) difficulty, opposition, &c.; (bbl.) animal parasites or commensal. [f. Of L hostium (nom. -i) host, guest]. 

hostage, n. Person given to another as pledge, pledge, & security; h. to fortune, person, thing, that one may lose. Hence hostage-ship n. [OF, f. L. hostibus -idis hostage, see -AG]. 

hostel, n. (Archaic) inn; house of residence for university students &c. [OF (as HOSPITAL)]. 


hostess, n. Woman who entertains guests; mistress of inn. [f. Of ostense (host²) -ESSE]. 

hostile, a. Of an enemy; unfriendly; opposed. Hence hostility² adv. [f. L. hostitus (as host²) -ESSE]. 

hostility, n. Enmity; state of warfare; (pl. acts of warfare; opposition (in thought &c.). [f. LL. hostillitas (as prec., see -TY)]. 

hostler (-sler), n. = OSTERL. 

host², a. & adv. Of a high temperature; very warm; communicable or feeling heat; producing the sensation of heat as in a fever; (of pepper &c.) pungent, biting, ardent, passionate; angry; excited; exciting; (Hunt., of scent) strong; (fig., of news &c.) fresh, recent; blow h. & cold; a. & h. &c. (of food) served as soon as cooked; give it him h., chastise, reprimand, him severely; make it or the place too h. (uncomfortable, by persecution &c.) hold him; (adv.) hotly, eagerly, angrily, hotted, 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, fiery, excited, excitable; hoothed, impetuous person; hothouse, building (usu. with glass roof & sides) for growing plants out of season or in colder climate; h. pot, mutton, beef, with potatoes &c. cooked in oven in tight-lidded pot; h. press, press of glazed; plates for smoothing paper or cloth, (v.t.) press (paper &c.) in this; h. short, (of iron) brittle in its h. state; hotspur, rash person (surname of Sir H. Percy, d. 1403); h. water, (fig.) trouble, disgrace, scrape; h. well, spring of naturally h. water, reservoir in condensing steam-engine. Hence hothouse² adv. [f. O.E. hostess n. [Com. Teut.: OE hat, Du. heet, G. heotir, of HEAT]. 

hothead, v.t. (vulg.) Host. [f. prec.]. 

hostehpotch, -pot, n. Dish of many mixed ingredients, esp. mutton broth with vegetables. (Law) blending of properties for purpose of devising equal division of property (in intestate parent); mixture, medley. [f. F. hoche- potcho (hoche shake & pot) -potch by assim.]. 

hotecol (or -o), n. House for entertainment of travellers &c., (usu. large) inn. [f. later form hostel]. 

hostentat, n. Member of S. African race formerly occupying region near the Cape; (fig.) person of inferior intellect or culture. [Du., per = stammerer].
hough (hök), n., v.t. Joint of quadruped's hind leg between true knee & fetlock; (v.t.) hamstring. Hence hougher n. (vb t. n.) f. 16th c. = OE hōh human heiel, cogn. w. Heel

hound (hownt), n. Dog for chase, esp. one hunting by scent; the hh., pack of fox-hh.; MAST. OF: f. a hound, good hunter. Often followed as in bairk & hh.; h.'s tongue genus of boraginaceous plants. Hence houndish adj. [Com.-Teut.: OE & G hund, Du. hond, perh. cogn. w. Gk κυων κυνος, L canis]

hoist (höist), v.t. Chase (as with hound); set hound, or flesh person at (quarry &c.); urge (prec. &c.) [t. prec.]

hour (owər), n. Twenty-fourth part of day, 60 minutes; short time; (pl.) fixed time for daily work &c., as office hh. are 10 to 12; at the eleventh hh., f. a late stage (Matt. xxv), small hh., 1, 2, &c., a.m.; good or early, bad or late, regular, hh. (times for getting up & going to bed); the que- tion of the hh. (present time); in a good, evl. hh. (unluckily); (prayers to be said at) seven stated times of day appointed for prayer; (Astr.) 15° of longitude; A-circle, meridian (24 of which are usu. marked on globe); a.-glass, sand-glass; ruffle for hanging on hour. [OF uore t. L l. Gk hōra season, hour]

howl (hōwl', hōwl'), n. Nymph of Moham- edan Paradise; voluptuously beautiful woman. [F. t. Pers. huf. t. Arab. hawra (hawira have eyes like gazelle's)]

howlly (hō'wē), adj. & adv. (Occurring, done, reckoned) every hour; continually, frequently. [hour + -ly]

house (hous), n. (pl. pron. -eis). Building for human habitation or (usu. w. defining pref.) occupation, as ALMSK., BAKE., G.H., SUMMER.; A. qo. bod., church, place of sh., school, etc.; COACH; sh. see PUBLIC. TIED, A.; building for keeping animals or goods, as hen.-sh., store-house, ware.-h.; (place of abode of) religious fraternity; (Oxf. Univ.) the H., Christ Church; (boys in) board.-ing.-A.; (building used by) an assembly, as H. of COM. of members; (arch.) house of parliament, secure presence of 40 members in H. of Commons; (colloq.) the H., Stock Exchange; CLEARING, CUSTOM., A.; COUNTING-HOUSE; (audience in) theatre; household, family, (astr.) twelfth part of heavens; (attrib. of animals) kept in, maintained, etc. See house-keeper. H. of call, h. where carrierscall for commissions, where person may be heard of, &c.; A. of ill fame, brothel; A. & home, (empathic) home; h.-to-h., carried on from h. to h.; bring down the h.; keep h., maintain, provide for, a household; open h., prop. go to hall, do business, 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; house-breaker, burglar, man employed in demolishing old houses; h.-dog (kept to guard h.); house-keeper, woman managing affairs of house, (also) person in charge of h. office, &c.; housekeeping, (good, bad, liberal, &c.) domestic economy; housewife, work, 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 bad treatment; h.-room, accommodation in h.; h.-surgeon, physician, residing in hospital; h.-warming, celebration of entrance into new h. Hence houseful (2) n., houseless adj. [com-teut.: OE hūs, Du. huus, G hause]

house (houses), v.t. & l. 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. huuren, G haussen]

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.) ca- se of one's life; h. word, familiar saying or name. [Household + h.]

householder, n. One who occupies house as his own dwelling (asp. as house entitled to franchise); head of household. [Householder + holder]

housewife, n. Mistress of family, (good, (bad) domestic economist. (housewif.) (housewife) case for needles, thread, &c. Hence house- wifery n. [ME husewif (house and wife)]

housewifery (hū's-wif-er-ē), n. Domestic economy, housekeeping. [prec. + -ry]

housewarming (hōz-war'ming), n. Horse's clothing for covering or ornament of house. [t. House v. or n. F. O. aufache housing, etym. dub., + ing]

Houyhnhnm (hō'yin-nım), n. Horse with human characteristics (Gulliver's Travels). [imit. of horse's neck; made by Swift]

Ho-vä, n. One of ruling tribe in Madagascar. [native]

hove. See HEAVE.

hovel (hō'vəl, hō-vəl), n. Open shed, out-house; mean dwelling; conical building enclosing kiln. [k]

howler (hō'vler, hō-vler), n. Unlicensed boat- man, esp. one who goes out to wrecks. [höver (or hūvér), v., n. (Of bird &c.) hang in the air (over, about, spot); loiter about (person, place). (n.) hovering, state of suspense. (n. f. vb) perh. f. obs. owe, etym. dub.]

how, adv, (n.). (In direct or indirect question) that way, as h. does he do it? ask him he. he does it, tell him h. to do it. (with addition) h. the deuce, devil, dickens, h. ever, h. on earth; are you h.? h. do you do? what is your state of health? (colloq.) h. day-do, embarrassing situation; (Crick.) (A's that, is he out or not?; A. now, what is the meaning of this? can you show that to be so? h. (at last) price is corn?; (in question or exclamation) to what extent, as h. far is it? h. far it is; h. many are there? h. many there are! h. would you like it? h. he smokes; (n.) the h. the way in which; (in relative clause) in whatever way, in h. it may be. h. what is the matter, (archaic, h. otherwise, however, in whatever way, to what- ever extent, nevertheless, (archaic) in any case; h. ever; however, h. — soever, in whatsoever manner, to what extent soever. (OE hū, cf. Du. hoe; f. stem of who.)

howard (hō'werd), n. [cess for two or more, usu. with canopy, on elephant's back. [F. Pers. hawad f. Arab. hawad fitter]

howitzer (hō-wiz'tər), n. Short gun for high angle firing of shells at low velocities. [earlier howitz f. G. hauzize f. Boh. houjice catapult]

hoy (hō'), n., v.i., v.t. (Of animals) utter loud dolor; cry of person (of long cry of pain, derision, &c.); utter (words) with howling. [ME houlen, cf. Du. hulien, G hulien, also Gk hulio, L ululare; imit.]

hoyo n. Long dolor cry of dog, wolf, &c.; loud cry of pain; yell of derision. [t. prec.]

howler (hō'wler), n. (Of school board, long cry of S. Amer. monkey; (slang) glaring blunder; (slang) come a h., come to grief. [-er]

howlet (hō'wlet), n. (dial.), Owl. [prob. f. P. huolote (as owl)]

howling, a. That howls; h. DERIVING, (bibil.) h. (drear) wilderness; (slang) extreme, glaring, as a h. shame. [-ing]

hoy, n. Small vessel. usu. rigged as sloop.
carrying passengers & goods esp. for short distances. [prob. f. MDu., hoet, etym. dub.]

hoy 2, int. used to call attention, drive beasts, &c. (Naut.) hail or call aloft. [nautical cry]


hub 1, n. Central part of wheel, rotating on or with which it turns. [OE hwub + axl] & from which spokes radiate; nave; (fig.) central point of interest &c. [f.]

hub 2, hubby, n. (colloq.). Husband. [abbr.]

hubb-bubb, n. Confused din; disturbance; riot; confusion. [OE.]

hub-bub, n. Confused din; disturbance; riot; confusion. [OE.]

hue 1 (hue), n. Stallion, fabric with rough surface, for towels &c. [f.]

huckle, n. Hip; haunch; a.-back(ed), hump-backed; at the bone, hip, haunch, boney (also) knuckle-bone of quadruped. [dim. of obs. huck hip, etym. dub.]

huckleberry, n. (Fr. of) low berry-bearing shrub common in N. Amer. [perh. corrupt. of huckleberry whortleberry]

huckle-berry, n. Pedlar, haunter; mercenary person. Hence huckster[y] 2 [n. earlier than obs. huck v. biggle; see -STER]

huckster 2, v. & t. Bargain, haggle; carry on petty traffic in (lit. & fig.); adulterate. Hence huckster[ness], huckster[fulness], n. [f. prec.]

huckster, v. & t. 1, & n. Heap together confusedly and (fig.) promiscuously together, up, out of, &c.; call oneself up; hurry over, through, botch up, work &c.; (intr.) nestle closely together, (n.) confused mass; confusion, bustle. [n. L. vb] perh. f. Teut. root huck- cover + -ler]

Hudibrastic, a. In the metre or manner of Butler's Hudibras, mock-heroic poem 1663-78. [after fantastical &c.]


hug 2 (hug), n. H. & cry: clamber of pursuit or assault; outcry (against); proclamation for capture of criminal; (formerly) police gazette with particulars of offenders wanted &c. [f. Of hu, Aut. outcry, f. huger shout, imit.]

hugger, n. Person (literally) person (figuratively) person (in fact) person (in of out of, thing or doing); offended; take offence; (Draughts) remove (opponent's man) from board as forfeit (orig. after blowing on the piece). [limit. f. sound of blowing; v. & n. f. 16th c.]

huff 1, n. Fit of petulance, esp. in a h., take h. (fig.) act of huffing, hence huff: huff, hussy, hummy, humbug, adv., hyness, humishness, n. [see prec.]

hug, v. & n. Squeeze tightly in one's arms, usu. with affection; (of bear) squeeze (man &c.) between its forelegs; delight in, cling to, (prejudices &c.); exhibit fondness for (person); congratulate oneself (on.); keep close to (shore, &c.); (n.) strong clasp, grip in wrestling, esp. Cornish h. [i.]

huge, a. Very large; enormous; (of immaterial things) great. Hence huge-ness, n. [prob. from huge, etym. dub.]

hugly, adv. Enormously, very much. [prec. + -LY]

hugous (hugous), a. (usu. facet.) Huge. Hence hugously, adv., hugeousness n. [ous]

hugger-mugger, n. a., adv., & v. & t. & l. secrecy; (in) secret; confusion; confusedly; (v. t.) conceal, hush up; (v. i.) proceed in secret or muddled fashion. [i.]

hugger-mugger, n. Practitioner of courting and the employment of stratagems in this line. [f. HUG + MUG]

huguenot, n. (hugenot), 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 hulc, cf. OF hule, hulk, hulc, hulke, perh. f. Gk holka towed ship, ship of burden (holké draw)]

hulking, a. Bulky; clumsy. [prec. + -ING]

hull, n., & v. t. Outer covering of fruit, esp. pod of peas & beans; (fig.) covering; (v. t.) remove h. of. [OE hulc (helan cover), cf. G hülle covering]

hull 2, & v. t. Frame of ship; a. down, far away, so that h. is invisible; (v. t.) strike (ship) in h. with cannon shot. [perh. = prec.]

hullabaloo, n. Uproar. [prec. redupl. f. HULLO; f. 18th c.]

hullo, holo (-lo), int. used to call attention, [f. KALO]

hum, n. v. & t. Make continuous murmuring sound, as of bee, spinning top, &c.; make low inarticulate vocal sound, esp. (usu. h. & ha) of hesitation; sing with closed lips; (colloq.) be in state of activity, as make things h. (trans.) use, sing, with close lips. [upper]

hum 2, n. Humming sound esp. of hesitation (usu. ha. & ha's), applause, surprise, &c. [lim.]

hum, n. int. expression of hesitation, dissent, &c. [lim.]

hum, n. (slang). Sham, hoax. [= HUMBUG]

hum-an, n. (n.). Of, belonging to, man, as h. nature; that is a man or consists of men, as h. race, creature; of man as opposed to, as h. affairs; having, showing, the qualities distinctive of man, as more, less than h. (n. facet.) h. being. Hence human-ness n. [f. F. humain (12th c.) f. L humanus (homo man, see -ANI)]

hum-ane, a. Benevolent, compassionate; H. Society (for rescue of drowning persons) (of branches of study) tending to refine, elegant. Hence hum-ane-ly adv., hum-ane-ness n. [differentiated f. prec. after 1700]

humanism, n. Devotion to human interests; system concerned with human (not other) benefit; interest, or activity; humanist (person or the individual); Religion of Humanity; literary culture, esp. that of the Humanists. [-ISM]

humanist, n. Student of human nature or human affairs; student (esp. in 16th-16th ec.) of Roman & Greek literature & antiquities, whence humanistic a. [f. F. humaniste (as HUMAN, see -IST)]

humanitarian, n. & a. One who professes humanism (Religion of Humanity); visionary philanthropist; (adj.) holding, concerned with, the views of hh. Hence humanitarianism n. [f. foli. +arian]

humanity, n. Human nature; (pl.) human attributes; the human race; humaneness, benevolence; (pl.) benevolent acts; Religion of H. (rejecting the supernatural, & concerned chiefly or wholly 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. & l. Make human, give human character to; make, become, humane. Hence humanization n. [f. F. humaniser (as HUMAN, see -IZE)]

humankind, 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; (formerly, esp. in subscribing letters, etc.) a name; bracket, round, of 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 *humble* n., *humbly* adv. [v.b.f. n.] Of t. L. humilis low; humus ground.-11t. Hence *humble-ness* n., *humble-bee*. [t. 15th c.; Cf. G. hummel, large wild-bee. Du. hommel, drone-bee] *humbug*, n., v.t. & i. (gg.; fraud, sham; deception; (as int.) nonsense!; impersonator; delude (person into, out of, thing or doing); v.i., v.t., v.i. & i. Hence *humble* n. [v.b.f. n.] t. L. 1750 etym. dub.]
humbuggery, a. & n., v.i. (mm.). Commonplace(ness), dull(ness); (v.i.) proceed in h. way. Hence *humble*ness n. [t. 1580; prob. re-dupl. f. HUM v.]
humbugus, n. (anat.). Bone of the upper arm in man; corresponding bone in other vertebrates. Hence *humeral* [L., -shoulder]
humid, a. Moist, damp. So *humidify* v.t., *humidify* n. [t. L. humidus (umbrèe to moist, see -id)],
humilate, v.t. Lower the dignity or self-respect of; mortify. Hence or cogn. *humiliating* (as HUMBLE), see -ATE]
humility, n. Humbleness, meekness; humble condition. [t. F. humilité f. L. humiditatem (as HUMBLE), see -IV]
humming, a. In v.b. senses also or esp.: (coll.) 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]
hummock, n. Hilllock, knoll; rising ground, esp. in marsh &c. Hence *hummocky* (as organ., naut.; etym. dub.)
humoral, a. (med.). Of the bodily humours; *h. pathology*, doctrine referring all disease to state of the humours, whence *humoralism*. *humoralist*, n., *humoralistic* a. [F. humoraliste]
humorist, n. Facetious person; humorous talker, actor, or writer. Hence *humoristic* a. [t. F. humoriste f. med. L. humorista (as prec., see -IST)]
humorous, a. Full of humour; facetious, funny. Hence *humorously* adv., *humorously* a.
humour1 (or b., b.). State of mind, mood; inclination, as in the h. for fighting; facetiousness, comicality, faculty of perceiving this; jocular imagination (less intellectual & more sympathetic than wit), whence *humourless* a.; out of h. displeased; good, ill, h. (temper), whence *humorous* (as cardinals), (hist.) four chief fluids of the body (blood, phlegm, cholera, melancholy), determining person’s physical & mental qualities; *aqua stone, vireous*, h.,* transparent fluid parts of the eye. [A.F. L. (humoreum moisture as humid, see -OR)]
humour2. v.t. Gratify, indulge (person, taste, temper, &c.); adapt oneself to, make concessions to. [f. prec.]
humoursome, a. Capricious; peevish. Hence *humoursomeness* n. [HUMOUR1 + -NESS]
hump, n. v.i. Protuberance, esp. on the back, as deformity or (in camel &c.) as normal feature; rounded hump 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*.
humless, humpy2, aa. [t. 1860, h.-backed replacing cump.-backed; Du. hump = thick piece (of wood)]
hump (bmf.), int. & v.i. Int. expr. doubt or dissatisfaction; (v.i.) utter this.
humpy-dumpy, n. Short dumpy person; (from nursery rhyme in which H. is taken to mean an egg) person, thing, that once thrown down cannot be picked up. Hence *hump-dumpy*. hámus, n. Vegetable mould. [L., -ground]
Hun, n. One of an Asiatic nomad race who invaded & ravaged Europe in 4th & 5th cc. Hence *Humniss* a. [O.E. Hune f. med. L. Hunit]
hunch, v.t. Bend, arch, convexly; thrust out, up, to form a hump. [f.]
hunch2, n. Hump; thick piece; h.-backed, hump-backed). Hence *hunchy* a. & [f.]
hundred, n. & a. (Cardinal number) ten times ten (100, C), as a, one, six, several, h. men, a, one, six, h. of them or of my friends, h. of men, h. of them, some, several, h. of &c.; (ordinal, in compounds) the h.-d. first, six-h.-d. ninth; (also h. & one) large number; h. pounds (of money); (chiefly hist.) subdivision of county or shire, having its own court; CHILTERN HUNDRED, great, long, k., 120; hundredweight, 112 lb. avoirdupois; hundreldfolds, n. HUNDREDTH a. & n. [O.E. (hundred + -red = Goth. -rath number)
hung. See hang v.
hunger1 (nn.), u. Uneasy sensation, exhaustion, condition, caused by want of food; (fig.) strong desire (for, after, &c.). [O.E. hungor, du. honger, G. hungern]
hunger2 (nn.), v.i. & t. Feel hunger; have craving (for, after); (p.p., archaic) hungry; (trans.) starve (into submission, out of place &c.). [O.E. hyungern, f. prec.]
hungry (nn.), adj. & adv. Hungering; showing hunger, as a h. look; inducing hunger, as a h. air; a rice. W.-African grain allied to millet; (fig.) eager, greedy; (of soul) poor, barren. Hence *hungerly* adv., *hungriness* n. [O.E. hungry (as HUNGER), see -Y]
hunk, n. Large lump, wedge, piece of humpy may piece; hunch. [19th c.; f. W.Flem. hunk]
hunka, n. Close-fisted man, miser. [f.]
hunt1, v.t. & i. Pursue wild animals or game; (trans.) chase (these) for food or sport; seek after, for; drive away, out; scour (district) in pursuit of; use (horse, hounds) in hunting; A. dogging in to bay; h. out, track out, find by search; h. up, search for; h. in couples; h. the hare, slipper, squirrel, games. [O.E. huntan f. hunta hunter, cogn. w. Goth. hithan sein]
hunt2, 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 *huntriss* n. [ER1]
hunting, n. In v.b. senses all. h.-box, small house for use during h. season; h.-crop, h.-ound, place where one hunts (often fig.); happy h.-ground(s), the future state (prop. as expected by Amer. Indians), good place for h. (fig.); h.-horn, horn used in h., second pommel on near side of side-saddle. [ENG1]
huntseman, n. Hunter; man in charge of (h.-box) hounds.
hurdle, n. & 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 with. [v.b.f. n.] O.HYRED.
HURDLE

cf. Du. horde, G härede, also L cratis hurdle, Gk kurta wickerwork

hurdler, n. One who makes hurdles, or runs in hurdle-races. [-ER]

hurdy-gurdy, n. Musical instrument with droning sound, played by turning handle, orig. G. hurdy-gurdy, turned by left hand & played by right. [prob. imit.]

hurl, v.t. & n. Throw violently from some position (lit. & fig.); throw (missile &c., also fig.); (n.) hurling, violent throw. [cf. LG hur- ren; prob. imit.]

hurry, n. [Fr.] Hockey; hockey-stick. [as proc.]

hurly, n. (archaic). Commotion. [as prec.]

hurly-burly, n. Commotion, tumult. [f. 1540; reupl. f. HURL v.]

hurras' (hu-; hū-), -ray', int. n. & v.i. Int. expr. exultation or approbation; (n.) this cry; (v.t.) shout h. [replaces huza; cf. Swed. & Da. hurra, Du. hoera]

hurricane (kan), n. Storm with violent wind, esp. W. Indian cyclone (also fig.); A. bird, frigate-bird; a-deck, light upper deck; a-lamp, light, to resist wind. [f. Sp. huracan, of Carib. orig.]

hurry 1, n. Undue haste; eagerness to get a thing done quickly; eagerness (to do, for thing); (w. neg. or interrog.) need for haste; (colloq.) you will not beat that in a h. (easily); hurry, adv. & adj. Hurried; disordered. [v. (t.) proceed h. (16th c.; imit. HURST); hurry 2, v.t. & i. Carry, drive, (person &c. away, along, into, into doing, &c.) with undue haste; move, act, with great or undue haste; A. up, make haste. Hence hurriedly adv., hurriedly, adv. [as prec.]

hurricane, n. Hilllock; ear of corn in sea or river; wooded eminence; wood. [OE hyrst, cf. G dial. hörst sandbank, MDu. hörst thicket]

hurt 1, n. Wound, material injury; harm, wrong. Hence hurtful, hurtless, aa., hurtfully adv., hurtfulness n. [prob. f. OHurst, as foll.]

hurt 2, v.t. & i. (hurt). Cause bodily injury or pain to; damage; inflict injury upon; distress, wound, (person, his feelings &c.;) (colloq.) suffer injury or pain. [prob. f. OF hurtor (mod. hurtor) knock, etym. dub.]

hurricane, n. (archaic). Strike against; hurri swiftly; strike against; move with clattering sound; come with a crash; (n.) hurrying, clashing sound. [n. (t. vb) prob. f. HURT v. + -LES] 5

husband 1 (-z), n. Man joined to woman by marriage, esp. (Latin) good, bad, h. (economist). Hence husbandhood, husbandship, nn.

husband-like a. [OE husbonde master of house (hus house + bonda f. ON bondi freeholder f. bia dweal)]

husbandry 2, v.t. Manage thriftily, economically; (a) till ground, cultivate (plants); (poet, facet.) provide with husband; (rare) marry (woman). [f. prec.]

husbandman, n. Farmer.

husbandry, n. Farming; (good, bad) economy; careful management. [-RY]

hush 1, n. Stillness; silence; h. money, paid to prevent exposure. [f. SCOT hush]

hush 2, v.t. & i. Silence, quiet; h. up, suppress (shrewd); be silent, esp. (as int.) h. ! hush away, int. used to lull child. [back-formation f. obs. adj. hooch h. hooch, hooch, inst. (imit.)]

husk, n. & v.t. Dry outer covering of some fruit; gourd; outside part of anything; disease of cattle; (v.t.) remove h. from. [late ME huske, etym. dub.]

husky, a. Of full of, husks; dry as a husk; (of voice or person) dry, hoarse, whence husky a. adv., huskiness n. [-Y]


hussey, -ssy, n. Woman of light or worthless character; pert girl. [f. HOUSEWIFE]

hustings, n. Platform from which (before 1872) candidates for Parliament were nominated, election proceedings; court held during election. [OE husting house-assembly]

hustle 1 (-il), v.t. & i. Push roughly, jostle; thrust (person &c. into, out of, &c.;) impel unceremoniously (into thing or doing); (intr.) push roughly against; push one's way; hurry, bustle; (n.) hustling. [n. (t. vb) f. Du. husselen shake, toss]

hut, n. & v.t. & i. Small mean house of rude construction; (Mil.) temporary wooden house for troops; (v.t.) place (troops &c.) in; (v.i.) to live in. [H. HUNTING vt. [vbf. F HUİTEL f. F hütte t. G hütte]

hutoh, n. Box-like pen for rabbits &c.; hut, cabin, small house; truck used in mining &c. [ME & F huche f. med. L hütica, etym. dub.]

huza?, -ah, int., n. & v.t. & i. Int. of exultation, encouragement, applause; (make, greet with the cry h.); hussar, etc.

hyacinth, n. Genus of bulbous plants with bell-shaped flowers of various colours, esp. purplish blue, so (esp. as Homeric epithet of doubtful sense for locks, hair) haimenthine a.; this colour; precious stone, orange variety of siron. [early J. A. in Sm. 1714; ult. f. L f. Gk hukanthos, flower & gem, also name of youth loved by Apollo]

Hyades, n. pl. Group of stars near Plesadis. [f. Gk Hyades (acc. to pop. etym. h. hoo rain, but perf. h. hoo swine)]

hyena. See HYENA.

hyaline, a. & n. Glass-like, vitreous (chiefly techn.); (n.) poet. smooth sea, clear sky. [cf. L. f. Gk hualinos (hualos glass, see -INE)]

hyalite, n. Colourless variety of opal. [f. Gk hualos glass, see -ITE]

hyaloid, a. & n. (anat.). Glassy; h. (membrane), thin transparent membrane enveloping vitreous humour of eye. [f. F hyaloïde f. L f. Gk hualoides (as prec., see -OID)]

hybrid, n. & a. Offspring of two animals or plants of different species or varieties; person of mixed nationality; (fig.) thing, word, composed of incongruous elements; cross-bred, mongrel; heterogeneous; A. bill in Parliament, one combining characteristics of public & private bill, & referred to a h. committee. Hence hybridity n. [f. L hybridus offspring of tame sow & wild boar; etym. dub.]

hybridism, n. Fact, condition of being hybrid; cross-breeding. [prec. + -ISM]

hybridize, v.t. & i. Hybridize; combine; produce hybrids; (of animal or plant) interbreed. Hence hybridizable a., hybridization n. [HYBRID + -IZE]

hydratid, n. (path.). Cyst containing watery fluid, morbid formation in animal bodies, esp. that of tape-worm larva. [f. Gk hudatí -idos watery vesicle (hudór -atos water, -ID)]

hydrax, n. (Gr. hūdrax) snake whose many heads grew again when cut off; (fig.) thing hard to extirpate; water-snake, a fresh-water polypl. [l. f. Gk hūdron water-snake]

hydrangea (hy-dranj-ee-ah), n. Genus of shrubs with
globular clusters of white, blue, or pink flowers.
[f. Gk hudôr (Helv. + aggos vessel)

hydrant, n. Pipe (esp. in street) with nozzle to which hose can be attached, for drawing water from main. [U.S. (HYDRO-, ANT)"

hydrant, -ant, n. (chem.). Compound of water with another compound or an element. [f. Gk hudôr, water, see -ATE]"

hydrate, v.t. (chem.). Combine with water. Hence hydration n. [t. prec.]

hydralc, a. & n. Of water conveyed through pipes or channels; operated by water-pressure. [f. L. hydraulike (cat.), a. roman, automatic pump in which kinetic energy of 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. hydraulically adv., hydralcian n. [f. L. f. Gk hudôrakis (hudsoner water+alas pipe, see -IC)]

hydrile, a. (chem.). Of, containing, hydrogen.

hydropide n. [f. HYDROGEN + IC]"}

hydro, n. = HYDROPATHIC. [colloq., abbr.]"

hydro-gram, n. (chem.). (adj.) hydro-grammic, containing or having to do with, resulting from, or formed by a substance containing hydrogen.

hydrater, -er, n. (chem.). Substance or process by which hydrogen is added to organic compounds.

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position of hymns, whence hymnodist n.; hymns collectively. [f. Lf. Gk hymnódia (hymnós hymn + óđe song, ode)]

hymnographer, n. Composer of hymns. [f. Gk hymnographos (as prec., see -grapher)]

hymnology (-mology), n. Composition, study, of hymns; hymnologists collectively. So hymnologic a., hymnologist n. [HYMN + -OLOGY]

hýoid, a. & n. (anat.). H. bone, tongue-bone between chin & thyroid cartilage; pertaining to this; (m.) h. bone. [f. Lf. Gk hýoideîs shaped like letter U]

hýp- a. See hypo-

hýpethrál, a. Open to the sky roofwise; open air. [f. Lf. Gk hýpæthiros (aithér air, see hypo-)]

hýpæ-lage (-j), n. (gram.). Reversal of natural relations of two elements in a proposition (e.g. apply the wound to water to apply water to the wound). [f. Lf. Gk húpallagê (allased change, see hypo-)]

hýper-, pref. = Gk hýper in senses 'over,' 'above,' 'exceeding,' 'excessive.'

hýperektástîa, n. (Path.) morbid sensitiveness of nerves; excessive sensibility. So hyperëktastîc a. [hýper- + Gk ækstastis (aektasthe percept)]

hýperektastûn, n. Inversion of normal order of words, esp. for sake of emphasis. [Lf. Gk hýperektastûn (bainô step, see hyper-)]

hýperbóla, n. (geom.). Curve produced when a cone is cut by plane making larger angle with base than side of cone makes (cf. ellipse). Hence hýperbólogic a. [Lf. Gk hýperbolê b. hýperbolô exceed (ballô, throw, see hyper-)]

hýperbolê (-ll), n. (math.). Exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally. Hence hýperbolic a., hýperbolically adv.

hýperbólic, a. (person). Morbid nature of the extreme north of the earth or (colloq.) of a country; (Gk Myth.) one of a race living in land of sunshine & plenty beyond north wind. [f. Lf. hýperboreanus (-boreanus) (Boreas north wind, see hyper-)]

hýperbólon, a. & n. (inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth or (colloq.) of a country; (Gk Myth.) one of a race living in land of sunshine & plenty beyond north wind. [f. Lf. hýperboreanus (-boreanus) (Boreas north wind, see hyper-)]

hýperbôlicos, a. & n. (verse) having extra syllable after last complete dipody. [f. Lf. HYPÆRBAELIC CATALECTIC]

hýpercrtál, a. Too critical, esp. of small faults. Hence hýpercritically adv., hýpercriticism n., hýpercritize v.t. & i. [HYPÆRCHARTAL]

hýpermètricoal, a. (verse) having a redundant syllable; (of syllable) redundant. [f. Lf. Gk hýpermètria (metron metre, see hyper-)]

hýpembetálica, n. Morbidly long sight. Hence hýpembetópic a. [as prec. + Gk óps eye + -ta y']

hýperasthénèa, n. Supernatural. [HYPÆR-]

hýpersthenèa (-én), n. Greenish mineral allied to hornblende. [f. F HYPERSTHÈNE Gk sthénos, strength, from its hardness]

hýpertrophö, n. Enlargement (of organ &c.) due to excessive nutrition. Hence or cogn. hýpertrophicâd, a. [f. + hýper- + Gk trophie nourishment (of tâpho trophó)]

hýpethrál, See HYPÆTHRAL

hýphen, n., & v.t. Sign (-) used to join two words together, to join separated syllables of word broken at end of line, or to divide word into syllables. [v.t. join (words) with hyphenate; (v.t.) join (words) with stop after them; (v.t.) join (words) with stop after them; (v.t.) join (words) with stop after them]

hýpno- in comb. (before vowel hýp-) = Gk hýpôno sleep, as: -pôneo, -pônetic induction of, inducing the hypnotic state; -pôny, science of the phenomena of sleep.

hýpnotism, n. Artificially produced sleep; hypnotic state. [f. Gk hýpôno make sleep, -os state]

hýpnotic, a. & n. Of, producing, hypnotism; thing that produces sleep; person under influence of hypnotism. [f. F HYPNOTIQUE f. LL f. Gk hýpnotikos (as prec., see -otic)]

hýpo- in comb. (before vowel hýpo-) = Gk hýpo under, below, slightly; (Chem.) forming new compound; oxygen compound; lower in point of view, than those with the prefix hypo-; used of substances; -côloid, curve traced by point in circumference of circletrolling round interior circumference of another circle; -aurăt, lowest region of abdomen; -gæl, -gæan, underground; -gene, -genea, formed under the surface; -gæum, pl. -gæa, underground chamber; -glossal (nervous), motor nerve of tongue; -gynous, (Bot.) situated below pistils or ovary; -næstä, (Bot.) tendency in plants to grow more rapidly on underside; -pleôphile, salt of potassium; -pulchrius (-ké)-, lower part of capital of column.

hýpospasiaust, n. (Rom. antiqu.). Hollow space under floor in which heat from furnace was accumulated for heating house or bath. [f. Lf. Lf. Gk hupokæustôn (kai, -i burn, see hypo-)]

hýposchondria (-k), n. Morbid state of depression for which no real cause. So hýposchondriâsis (the) n. [f. Lf. Lf. Gk hupokhondrias (khorádis cartilage, see hypo-)]

hýposchondriac, a. & n. Of, affected by, hýposchondria; (n.) person. Hence hýposchondriâcail, hýposchondriâcally adv.

hýposchondria, n. Simulation of virtue or goodness; dissimulation, pretense. [f. OF OF oprisette f. eccl. Lf. Lf. Gk hupokrîsis lit. acting of a part. H. hupokrinomai (hupô HYPO + krînô deliberating, judging)

hýporîte, n. Person guilty of hypocrisy; dissesembler, pretender. So hýporîtical a., hýporîtically adv. [f. OF of oprisette f. eccl. L (ta) f. Gk hupokrîte (actor as prec.)]

hýpodermic, a. (Med., of drugs &c.) introduced beneath the skin, as h. injection; (Anat.) lying under the skin. Hence hýpodermically adv. [f. HYPO + Gk derma skin + -ic]

hýpostasis, n. (pl. -astês). (Med.) Excess of blood in organs of body; (Metaphys.) underlying substance, opp. to attributes or to what is unsubstantial; (Theol.) personality of (Christ), person of the (Godhead). So hýpostâstîc(al), a. hýpostäsiâsis(ê), a. [HYPÆPSTÀSIC, v.t. hýpostâsiâzîz(ê), v.v.t. hýpostâsiâziz(ê), v.v.t. (metaphys.).] [f. Lf. Lf. Gk hupostasis (hupô HYPO + -stas standing, state)]

hýptômenuse, n. Side opposite right angle of triangle. [f. Lf. Gk hupotônoinousa (grammî) subdendring line (hupô HYPO + telîno stretch); also (improp.) -thenuse]

hýpotheca(-c), n. (Rom. & Sc. Law). Secured by establishing a charge over thing belonging to debtor. So hýpotheca(ry)1 a. [f. Lf. Lf. Gk hupothèkê f. hupotîhêmi place under, deposit as pledge (hupo HYPO + tîhémê place)

hýpotheca, v.t. Pledge, mortgage. Hence hýpotheca(tion) n. [f. Lf. Lf. hýpothecâre (as prec., see -ATR)]

hýpothecles, n. (pl. -theses). Supposition
HYPOTHETICALLY — ADV. [F. Gk. hypothesis foundation (as hypothec)]

hypothesis, n. Frame a hypothesis; (trans.) assume.

hypothetical — adj. 

hypothesize, v.i. & t. In comp. = Gk hypotithenai


hyson (-sn), n. Kind of green tea from China. [f. Chin. hsi-ch'uan lit. bright spring]


-ical, suf. (-ic + -al) forming adj. f. nn., as musical, or more commonly secondary adj. f. adj., as comical, historical. Many adj. have both the -ic & -ical form, often with distinction in meaning (see -isc.

-ile, suf. (-y + -ly) forming adv. v. corr. to adj. in -ic, -ical, adv. v. -ily, as publicly, politically, being rare.

loe, n. Frozen water; break the l., (fig.) make a beginning, break through reserve or stiffness; (w. pl.) frozen confection. l.-cream, water-l., l.-cream glove, l.-climbers (for cutting steps); l.-blot, luminous appearance on horizon, caused by reflection from l.; l.-boat, boat mounted on runners for traveling on l., (also) boat used for breaking l. on river &c.; l.-cream, flavoured cream or custard concocted in freezing mixture; l.-fall, steep part of glacier like frozen waterfall; l.-field, expanse of l., esp. in Polar regions; l.-foot, belt of l. along coast in Arctic regions; l-iceman, man skilled in traversing l.; l-iod, (also) maker of l.; l.-pudding, a frozen confection. [com.-Teut.: OE is, Du. jjs, G eis] v.t. Freeze; cover (as) with ice; cool (wine) in ice; cover (cake &c.) with concretion of sugar, whence lce 1 n. [f. prec.]

-lce, suf. f. OF -ice, non-popular representative of L -ida in abstract nn. (justice, aversive, mobile, notice, & the F formations couardice, jalousie, servility, punctuality, &c.) But E -ice has freq. diff. orig., as in apprentice, bodice, practice, where -ice is partly due to assim. [lceberg, n. Floating mass of ice, detached portion of Arctic glacier; (fig.) unemotional person. (prob. Du. ijberg (ice + berry hill))]

-Iceland, a. & n. (Language) of prec. [i-]

Icelandic (fmk-n.), n. Small brown weasel-like quadruped allied to mongoose, noted for destroying crocodiles' eggs; (also l-fly) small parasitic hymenopterous insect depositing eggs in or on larva of another insect. [L f. Iceland, (from a name of a kind of weasel)]]

Ikejunno (fkm-n.), n. Small brown weasel-like quadruped allied to mongoose, noted for destroying crocodiles' eggs; (also l-fly) small parasitic hymenopterous insect depositing eggs in or on larva of another insect. [L f. Iceland, (from a name of a kind of weasel)]]

ikejunno-in comb. = Ikkejunno track, trace, as: -graphic(al), -graphy, (of) the drawing of ground-plans, -lite (also ilchite), fossil footprint; -logy, study of fossil footprints.

Ihohor (ki-), n. (Gk Myth.) fluid flowing like bile in vessels of gods; (Path.) watery acrid discharge from wounds &c. Hence Ibohorous a. [Gk ikhôr]

Ihuthyo (ki-), in comb. (before vowel ihuthya) = Gk ikthous fish, as: -grapher, -graphy, writer on, description of fishes, -latry, worship of a fish; -lilith, fossil fish; -logy, natural history of fishes, w. -logist; -pathist, -phagist, fish-eater(s); -phagous, fish-eating; -thyrmous, extinct genus of toothed birds.

Ihthyoid, a. & n. Fish-like; (n.) vertebrate of fish type. [as prec. + -oid]

Ihthyous, a. F. ichthyous, n. Extinct marine animal with huge head, long body, four paddles, & long tail. [Ihthyous + Gk saurof lizard]

Ihthynosis, n. Disease in which epidermis becomes dry and horny. So Ihthyoutic a. [Gk ikthous fish + -osis]

Ihthyos, suf. = F. ichtyos, spec. form of -ian added to names of arts or sciences in -ic(s) to form personal designations (= one skilled in or concerned with), as arithmetician, logician, optician, politician; sometimes used when there is no corresp. n. & even no adj. in -ic, as academician, algebriacian, Hebrician.

Ictole, n. Tapering ice-formation, produced by freezing of successive drops trickling from the point of attachment. OE has tese pical (is tensive, critical, cogn. ON f. tista, critical). Icôon, n. Image, statue; (Eastern Church) painting, mosaic, &c., of sacred personage, itself regarded as sacred. [LL f. Gk eikôn image (eikôn be like)]

Icnico, a. Of the nature of an image or portrait; of statues) following a conventional type. [f. LL f. Gk eikonikos (as prec., see -ic).]

Iconoon-o, in comb. = Gk eikon image, as: -graphy, illustration of subject by drawings or figures, so-grapher, -graphico, -later, -latriy, worshipper, study of images; -logy, study of images (in any sense); -macy, war against use of images in connexion with worship; -stasis, (Eastern Church) screen separating sanctuary from main body of church, & on which images are placed.

Icnoonolasm, n. Breaking of images (lit. & fig.). [prec. + Gk kiasmos (kias break, -m)]

Icnoonolasm, n. Breaker of images, esp. one who took part in movement against use of images in religious worship in churches of the East; (fig.) one who assails cherished beliefs. Hence Icnoonolastic a. [f. LL f. Gk eikonoklastos (eikôn image + klastos break break)]

Icnodon, n. Solid contained by twenty plane faces. [f. Gk ikudon (eikô二十 + hedra base)]

-Ivision. See -ivision.

Ivotor, n. (pros.) Rhythmic or metrical stress. [L = blow, f. icere strike]

Iy, s. Abounding in, covered with, ice; very cold (lit. & fig., as in manors). Hence Ily adv., Iliness n. [-v]

Id, n. (biol.) Unit of germ-plasm. [arbitrary, suggested by idioplasm]

Id-, suf. f. F -ide l. -idus, which forms adj. chiefly f. vebs w. -ide, as acetic, acid, accere, but also f. vebs w. -ide or consonant stem, as fistus fluid f. fistre, & f. nun., as morbicus morbid f. morbus. Earlier E wdes come thr. F, others f. l. direct.

Id-, suf. of nn. (= -fide) l. f. Gk -id-, nom., as ochrysalis, pyramides. In bot., arethusa, orchid. &c., should denote plants amaranthus, orchis, &c., but in fact denote members of the order of which these are typical genera (ama-ryllidae, orchidaceae).

Id-, suf. of nn. & as. (zool.): 1. Through F l. names of families in -idae pt. l. -ides f. Gk -idea son of, as Araneida, member of the family Araneidae. 2. l. names of classes in-idea taken as neut. pl. of -ides (= Gk -ides), as Arachnid, member of the class Arachnida.

Id-, suf. Early spelling of -ide, now chiefly U.S. (1) n. Fish allied to carp. [G. Swed. id]

Id-, suf. (chem.) Compound of an element with another element or a radical, the suf. -ide being added to the name (usu. abbrev.) of the more electro-negative element, as bromine chloride, sulphur bromide, carbon sulphide, boron carbide; first used in oxide from oxygen.

Ideas (I'da). 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 thing to be aimed at, created, &c.; plan of action; notion, fancy, that is, way of thinking; vague belief, fancy, as the i. of his doing such a thing. I had no i. you were there; (Descartes, Locke) immediate object of thought or mental perception; (Kant) con-
ceptation of reason transcending all experience. Hence *idead, idease* (3rd), *ideas*,

...[LL f. Gk. = form, kind, id- see]-

*Idéal*, a. & n. Answering to one's highest conception; embodying an idea; existing only in the mind; idealistic; relating to, consisting of, (Platonic) ideas; (a) perfect type; real thing as standard for imitation. Hence *Idéalité* adv. [f. F. *Idéal* f. LL. *idealis* (as prec., see -AL)]

*Idéalisme*, n. Representation of things in ideal form, imaginative treatment, (cf. REALISM), so *Idéalisation*, n., *Idéaliser* v.t. & i.; (Psych.) the involvement, in which the object of external perception is held to consist of ideas. So *Idéaliste* n.; *Idéaliste* a. [-ISM] *Idéalité*, n. Quality of being ideal; (Phrenol.) imaginative faculty. [-TY]

*Idéate*, v.t. & i. Imagine, conceive; form ideas. Hence *Idéation* n., *Idéational* a. [f. *Idée* + -ATE]

*Idée fixe* (é'dé-fék), n. An idea that dominates the mind, monomania. [F. lit. fixed idea]

*Idem*, n. or adv. (abbr. id.). (In) the same name; (2) the same name; (3) the same.

*Identique*, a. (Diplom.) i.e. note; simultaneous & uniformly worded expression of opinion from several powers to another; = foll. [f. schol. L *identicus* (cf. IDENTITY)]

*Identical*, a. (Of one thing viewed at different times) the very same; (of different things) agreeing in every detail; (Logic, Math.) expressing an identity. Hence *Identically* adv. [3.]

*Identify*, v.t. Treat (thing) as identical (with); associate oneself inseparably with (party, policy, &c.); establish identity of. Hence *Identifiable* a., *Identification* n. [f. LL *identificare* (as prec., see -IFY)]

*Identity*, 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. *Identifi- cation* f. LL. *identitatem*, irreg. f. *idem* same (see TV)]

*Ideo* in comb. = IDEAL, as: -gram, graph, character symbolizing the idea of a thing without expressing its name (e.g. Chinese characters), whence -graphical, -graphically, -posing, science of ideas, (also) visionary speculation, whence visionary, dreamy.

*Idées*, n.pl. (Rom. antiq.). Eighth day after a nonas (15th of March, May, July, October, 15th of other months). [F. f. L *Idées*]

*Id est* (abbr. i.e.). That is to say. [L]

*Idiacy*, n. Extremest mental imbecility. [f. Gk *idiotikos* (as IDIOT) or f. *idiot + -CY; idiocy is in form]

*Idioma*, n. Language of a people or country; specific character of this; form of expression peculiar to a language. [f. L f. Gk *idioma-matos* (f. *idiomai* make one's own f. *idiō* see -MI)]


*Idiopathie*, n. (path.). Disease not preceded or occasioned by another. Hence *Idiopathie* a., *Idiopathically* adv. [f. Gk *idiopathia* (idiōs own see -PATHY)]

*Idiotic*, a. Mental constitution, view, feeling, peculiar to a person; mode of expression peculiar to an author; (Med.) physical constitution peculiar to a person. So *Idiosyn- certain* a. [f. Gk *idiósugrausia* (idiōs own + sun together + krasia mixture f. kranōn head + -as) i.e. the improb. -CRACY is by confus. w. -CRACY]

*Idiot*, n. Person so deficient in mind as to be permanently incapable of rational conduct; utter fool. So *Idiotic* a., *Idiotically* adv. [F. f. L (t-a) f. Gk *idiotēs* private person, *layman*, ignorant person, f. *idiōs own, private*]

*Idée*, a. (-er, -est), & v.t. & i. (Of action, thought, word) ineffective, worthless, vain; groundless; useless; unoccupied; lazy, indolent (v.t.) = to make lazy; (=idiocy, idleness; i.e. wheel, safety wheel coming into operation in case of breakdown, (also) intermediate wheel between two geared wheels. Hence *Idiée*, *Idées* 1., *Idéité* adv. [vb f. a. OE *ide* f. L. *veel* Gk *eide*; origin, sense may be in. 'empty']

*Idées*, n. Idleness. [sham archaic, -esse]

*Idoi* (id'ul), 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, it of the tribe, care, market, theatre, (L. *idola tribus, specus, fori, theatrum*), four chief of fallen angels (see Num. Org. I. xxi), referable respectively to limitations of human mind, prejudices of idiosyncrasy, influence of words, philosophical & logical prepossessions. [F. OE *idol* f. Lf. Gk *eido- nizein* (eidos form)]

*Idoleater*, n. (pl. -eater). Chief, head, chief of idols; devoted admirer (q. o.) So *Idoleateries*, *Idoletry* a., *Idolatraus*, *Idolatriously* adv. [f. OE *idolatre* shortened f. eccl. L f. Gk *eido- nizein* F had also idolater by confus. w. suff. *-drear* whence earlier *Idolatrer*]

*Idolatry*, v.t. & i. Make an idol of; generate, love, to excess; practise idolatry. Hence *Idola- tization* n. [-IZE]

*Idolum*, n. (pl. -la). Mental image, idea; (Logic) fallacy (see IDOL). [L, as IDOL]

*Idyll*, -yli, n. Short description in verse or prose of one of incidents or scenes out of the ordinary, e.g. in prose a short essay on an incident, esp. in rustic life; episode suitable for such treatment. Hence *Idyllite* a., *Idyllically* adv. *Idylliser* n., *Idyllize* (i) v.t. [f. L f. Gk *eido- nizein (eidos form)]

*Idée*, i.e., surf. forming personal nn. denoting occupation &c.; there are two sets, ME wds w. -unter, -er, as collier (see -ER 2.), & later wds f. 16th c. w. -uer usu. accepted, as cavalier (but financer), and often spell -er. The latter, & perh. usu. the former, f. F. -ier, -EER.

*If*, conj. (n.). On the condition or supposition that. (If you are (your) tired you will do so, you (thereafter) call him up again), i.e. if he has found it he will send it, i.e. he had fair warning he has nothing to complain of, i.e. he had been warned he has (or had) nothing to complain of, (w. past tense implying that condition is not fulfilled) i.e. i knew what to do i should do it he owes been wronged he would have (or would have had) nothing to complain of; whenever, i.e. i feel any doubt i inquire, i.e. i felt any doubt i inquired, i. i had been badly treated i complained; whether, as ask, see, try, t. you can turn the handle; when if i have, i.e. i have been so treated as were f. (if i were) in your place, would, could, should, might, had, he (if he would, could, &c.), (poet.) i loved not honour more; (without apodosis) i. i only knew, i wish i knew, i. i haven't lost my watch i have, i. i was surprised or concerned as if it were, i.e. as if it were, i.e. as if it were, i.e. as if it were, i.e. as if it were, i.e. (case of a noun (OOG i.ea) meaning 'doubt')

*Igneous*, a. Of fire, fiery; produced by volcanic agency. [L. *igneus* (igneus fire) + -ous]
ignis fatusus, 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. [mod. or mod. L. = foolish fire]
ignite, v.t. & L. Make intensely hot; (Chem.) heat to the point of combustion or chemical change; set fire to; take fire (of house or cogn. Ignite a. & Ignition n. [L. Ignorare 'i'.
ignoble, a. (-er,-est). Of low birth, position, or reputation; mean, base, dishonourable. Hence ignobleness n., ignobly adv. [F. L ignoble l (in- + noble) noblel.]
ignominious, a. & ignominiously adv. [L. Ignotan sion (in- + nomen name).]
ignoramus, n. (pl. -muses). Ignorant person. [L. we do not know, (legal) we take no notice of (bill]; mod. sense perf. f. Ruggles’ Ignoramus (1665) exposing lawyers’ ignorance
ignorance, n. Want of knowledge (of thing, or in general. [F. L ignorantia as foll., see -ANCE]
ignorant, a. Lacking knowledge; uninformed (of, in subject, & fact). Hence igno-

Ilia, n. (pl. -exes). Holm-oak; (Bot.) genus including common holly. [L]
Ilia, a. Of the flank(-bone), as in: i. artery: i. passion, painful affection due to intestinal obstruction. [F. Iliaque t. LL iliacus (ilium, class. L. only in pl. ilia flanks; but orig. the adj. corr. to l. ilium of Gk iliose oile colli)
Illad (i), n. Epic poem attributed to Homer & describing siege of Troy; (fig.) f. long series of woes. [L. f. Gk Illas (poetise) of Ilum or Troy]
Illate (i), v.t. Hip-bone. [L. see Iliac]
Ilk, a. (Sc.) Of that i. of the same, as Guthrie of that i.; Guthrie of Guthrie; (vulg.) that i., that family, or class, set, [OE icles same, prob. f. pronominal st. -i. (cf. Goth. ihe) + -ile Like]
ilk, a. & adv. Out of health, sick, as he is 
churlishness, i. (morose) humour, temper; harmful, as (prov.) i. weeds grow space; do an i. turn to person, harm him or his interests; wretched, disad., as (prov.) it’s an i. wind that blows nobody good; (archaic) difficult, as i. to please; faulty, unskillful, as i. manage-
ment; (of manners or conduct) improper; i. perfect success. (N.) evil, the opposite of good; harm, injury; speak i. (something unfavourable) of; (pl.) misfortunes. (Adv.) badly, as behaved i., i. take (thing) i., take offence at it; unfavourably, as it would have gone i. with him; imperfectly, scarcely, as i. provided, it i. promised him to speak facing it, a young man, easy to deceive; i. unnatural; i. uneasy; i.-advised, i.-vindictively, i.-improbably; i.-affected, 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, malevolent, (also) unfavourably disposed (towards); i.-fated, destined to, bringing, bad fortune; i.-favoured, unions, (also) displeasing, objectionable; i.-gotten, gained by evil means; i.-humoured, bad-tempered; i.-judged, unwise; i.-mannered, unmannerly, rude; i.-naturedly, churlishly; i.-omened, attended by bad omens; i.-stared, born under a sign unlucky; i.-tasted, moreso than payable; i.-tempered, misshapen; i.-treat, -use, treat badly. [early ME, f. ON idi., etym. dub.
illation, n. Deduction, conclusion; thing deduced. [f. LL illatio (as inferr., see -ON])
illative, a. (Of words) stating, introducing, an inference, as: part and inferential. Hence illatively adv. [f. LL illativus (as prec., see -IVE]
illic, a. Not legal; contrary to law. Hence or cogn. illicality, n., illicably adv. [f. mod. L. illicialy LEGAL]
illicible, a. Not legible. Hence illicibility, n., illicibly adv. [L.
illicitly, adv. [f. L illicitum]
illicit, a. Unlawful. Forbidden. Hence illicitable, n., illicitably adv. [L. illicitus]
illicity, n. Unhealthy condition of body, sickness, [USE]
illogical, a. Devoid of, contrary to, logic. Hence illogically, adv. [L. illicitus]
illith, n. (rare). Ill-being. [TH']
ilume, v.t. (poet.). Light up, make bright, (fig.) lat. [for illumine, cf. ultime]
iluminare (iluminare) light, whence illuminnat a. & n.; give spiritual or intellectual 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 illumine,}
IMMEMORIAL. a. Ancient beyond memory; very old. Hence IMMERNOMINAL. I. adv. [f. MED. L. IMMEMORIALIS MEMORIAL].

IMMENSE, a. Vast, huge; (slang) very good. Hence or used in expression, IMME-SENISSIM. [F: L. IMMENSES (as p.p. of metiri measure) immeasurable]

IMMENSELY, adv. In an immense degree; (collq.) very much. [-LY]

IMMERSER, v.t. Dip, plunge, (in liquid) put overheard in water, esp. baptism thus; bury; bed, dwell. (in, in, in, (in debt, difficulties, thought, &c.). [L. L. IMMERSION (merge mers- dip)].

IMMERSION, n. Immersing; baptism by plunging whole person in water (cf. AFFUSION; (fig.) absorption (as thought &c.; (Ast.) discussion, &c.). Hence IMMERSIONARY, a. & n. [L. L. IMMERSIONARIUS].

IMMIGRARE, v.i. & t. Come as settler (into foreign country); bring in (person) as settler. So IMMIGRANT a. & n., IMMIGRATION n. [L. L. IMMIGRARE MIGRARE].

IMMINENCE, n. (Ext. rev. esp. dangers) impending soon to happen. Hence or cogn. IMMI-NENCE, n., IMMIMENTLY adv. [F. L. IMMINEVER (minee see EMINENT) overhang, see -ENT]

IMMISCE, a. That cannot be mixed. Hence IMMISSIBILITY, n., IMMISCIBLY adv. [F. L. IMMISCERE MIX, see -BLE]

IMMIXT, a. That cannot be softened or toned down. Hence IMMIXTLY adv. [F. L. IMMIXTILITAS MITIGABLE].

IMMIXTURE, n. Mixing up; being involved (in). [F. L. IMMIXTURAE MIXTE MIX -URE]

IMMODERATE, a. Immovable; (loosely) motionless. So IMMORATORY n. [F. L. IMMODERATE MOBILE]

IMMODERATELY, adv. Fix immovably; make (troops) incapable of being mobilized; withdraw (specie) from circulation. Hence IMMODERBA- TION n. [F. L. IMMODERATUR (immoderatum MODERATE)].

IMMODEST, a. Indecent, indecent; forward, impudent. Hence IMMODESTLY adv., IMMOS- DESTY n. [F. L. IMMODESTUS MODERATE]

IMMODERATELY, adv. Eternally; (collq.) infinitely, very. [-LY]

IMMODERATELY, adv. Composite flower of many petals, texture retaining colour after being dried, often used to adorn graves. [F. fem. of IMMORAL IMMORAL]

IMMOVABLE (m06), a. & n. That cannot be moved; motionless; not subject to change; i.

FEAST; steadfast, unyielding; emotionless; (Law, of property) permanent (also as n. pl.); Hence IMMovable, immovableness, n., IMMORATELY adv. [IM-]

IMMUNE, a. & n. Having immunity (from poison, contagion, &c.); (n.) person. [L. L. IM- mine exempt from public burden (mimus).]

IMMUNITY, n. (Law) exemption (from taxation, jurisdiction, &c.); freedom (from); security against contagion &c. (from). [F. L. IMMUNITY (munitum murens)]

IMMUNIZE, v.t. Render immune (against contagion). Hence IMMUNIZATION n. [-IZE]

IMMUNE (-it), v.t. Imprison; shut oneself up. Hence IMMUREMENT n. [L. L. IMMURAE (murus wall)]

IMMUTABLE, a. Unchangeable; not subject to variation in different cases. Hence IMMUTABILIT1Y n., IMMUTABLY adv. [F. L. IMMUTABILITAS MUTABLE]

IMP, n. Child of the devil; little devil; mischievous child. [OE impo young shoot, scion, conn. w. foil.]

IMPF, v.t. Imp the wings of (bird), strengthen its flight; (rare) enlarge, eke out. [OE impain graft, pro. Gk emphud, cf. E FENGER]

IMPACT, n. Striking (on, against), collision. [F. L. IMPINGERE PACT- IMPINGE]


IMPAIR, v.t. Damage; weaken, So IMPAIRMENT n. [F. O EMPAIRER F. L. IMPAIR PEJORE PEAJOR WORSE] MAKE WORSE]

IMPAIRABLE, a. Imperceptible to the touch; not easily grasped by the mind, intangible. Hence IMPAIRABILITY n., IMPAIRABLY adv. [F. L. IMPAIRABLE PALPABLE]

IMPAIRABLE, a. Morbid state, with tendency to intermittent fevers & enlargement of spleens, found in dwellers in marshes. [F. IMPAIRABLE]

IMPAINT, v.t. (or IMPAINT), a. (Of the body of Christ) contained in the bread after consecration. So IMPAINTMENT n. [F. L. IMPAINTMENT (pallare f. palus stake)]

IMPAINTED, a. See EMBELLISH.

IMPAIRMENT, n. ([S. A. ]; -s; -ss.) v.t. Bring into state of suprême happiness; ravish; make a paradise of (place, state). [IM-]

IMPAIRABLE, a. (Ok & Lat. Gram.) (Noun) that has more syllables in genitive than in nominative. [F. L. IMPARISYLLABIC SYLLABIC]

IMPARISH, v.t. Enclude (beasts) in park; enclose (land for hunting, &c.). Hence IMPARTATION n. [F. OF EM (parcuer f. parc PARE)]

IMPART, v.t. Give share of (thing to person &c.); communicate (news &c. to). Hence IMPAR-TATION, IMPARTMENT, nn. [OF EM PARTER PART]

IMPARTIAL, a. & n. Partial, partial, prejudiced, fair. Hence IMPARTIALITY n. [SLR. S-EMBAL]-

IMPARTIALLY, adv. [IM-]

IMPARTIBLE, a. (Of estate) not divisible. [F. L. IMPARTE PARTIBLE]

IMPASSABLE, a. That cannot be traversed. Hence IMPASSABILITY, IMPASSABLENESS, n. [IM-]

IMPASSO (also as F.) Blind alley; position from which there is no escape. [F. IMPASSO]
impassible, a. Incapable of feeling or emotion; incapable of suffering injury; not subject to suffering. Hence impossibility, impassibleness, impassibly adv. [f. L. im"passibilis, passible]
impassible, v.t. Stir the passions of, excite strongly, (chiefly in pl.) [f. L. im"passionare t. passione PASSION]
impassive, a. Deficient in feeling or emotion; serene; without sensation; not subject to suffering. Hence impassively adv., impassiveness, impassibly adv. [f. L. im"passibilis, passible]
impassive, v.t. Enclose (as with paste), make into a paste; paint by laying on colours thickly. [f. L. im"passari t. pasta PASTE]
impasso, n. (painted). Laying on of colour thickly. [It., as prec.]
impayrable (or as F.), a. Beyond price; (colloq.) going beyond ordinary limits. [F (im"pai-])
impeach, v.t. Call in question, dispassionate, (character &c.); accuse (person) of charge; find fault with (thing); accuse of treason or other high crime before competent tribunal. [f. L. impeachment] (of impeach) impede f. L. im"pedare f. pedica tetter, f. pes pedis foot]entangle

impeachment, n. Calling in question; accusation, esp. (facet.) the soft t. (Sheridan, Rivals, 3); accusation & prosecution for treason &c. [f. L. impeachment] (as prec. see MENT)

impeccable, a. Not liable to sin; (of things) faultless. Hence or cogn. impeccableness, impeccably adv., impeccant a. [f. L. im"peccabilis f. peccare sin; see -BLE]
impeccious, a. Having no money. Hence impecciosity n. [f. L. 3 obs. pecunious f. L. pecuniusus (pecunia money f. pecunia cattle, see -OUS)]
impeccant, a. Being, passing, (in one's speech), stammer; (pl. also Impediment's) baggage, esp. of army. Hence impe
damental a. [f. L. impedimentum (as prec. see MENT)]
impelement, v.t. (as). Drive, force, (person &c. to action, to do); drive forward, propel. So im
cent, a. & n. [f. L. im"pendere pulce-drive]
impend, v. Hang, be suspended, (over); (fig., of danger) hang threateningly (over); be imminent. So impendence, ency, nn. impend, a. [f. L. impendere hang] imperable a. What cannot be penetrated; inscrutable, unfathomable; impervious to, by, ideas &c. (Nat. Philos.) having that property in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy same place at same time. So impene
trability, impermeableness, impermeably adv. [f. L. im"permeabilis penetrable]
impenetrable, v.t. Penetrate deeply. [im-] impenitent, a. Not penitent. Hence or cogn. imperitenience, ency, nn. impen
tently adv. [f. L. im"penitens penitent]

imperious, a. Not penitent. Command; commanding, peremptory; urgent; obligatory; (n.) a. mood, whence impera
tial a. Hence imperatively adv. imper
tiveness n. [f. L. imperat"ions, f. imperar (parer = parare make ready) command, -IVE]
imperator, n. (Rom. hist.) Commander (title conferred by salutation of soldiers on victor general, under the Republic); emperor. So imperatorial, adj. (as prec. observe -ARIAN)
imperceptible, a. That cannot be perceived; very slight, gradual, or subtle. Hence imperceptibly adv. [F, f. L. imperceptibilis PERCEPTIBLE]
imperspective, a. A lacking perception. [im-]
imperfect, a. & n. Not fully formed or done; incomplete; faulty. (Gram.) i. tenses, those that denote action going on but not completed (e.g. he is, he will be, singing), (n.) tense. Hence imperfectly adv. [F, f. L. imperfect (as prec. see -ION)]
imperfection, n. Incompleteness; faultlessness; fault, blemish. [f. L. imperfectio (as prec., see -ION)]
imperforate (-at), a. Not perforated, esp. (Anat.) lacking the normal opening (also of sheet paper). [im-]
imperial, a. & n. Of an emperor or sovereign state ranking with an empire; of Great Britain, as dist. from its constituent kingdoms &c.; i. federation, proposed adjustment of British Empire, giving colonies share in control & cost of measures taken for joint interest; of an emperor; supreme in authority; majestic, august, excellent; magnificent; (of weights & measures used by statute in U.K.) i. gallon, acre, &c.; (of paper) 22 x 32 in.; (n.) small part of beard left growing beneath lower lip (from Napoleon III); trunk for luggage, adapted for roof of coach; Russian coin, worth 15 silver roubles. Hence imper
erially adv. [f. L. imperialis (imperial, 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 Englandism). So imperialistic a., imperialize (3) v.t. [im-
imperialist, n. Adherent of an emperor, esp. (1860-1890) of German Emperor. Advocate of Imperial rule. Of or belonging to the British family; advocate of (British) imperialism. [1st] imperil, v.t. (ill.). Bring into danger. [im-]
imperious, a. Overbearing, domineering; urgent, imperative. Hence imperiously adv., imperiousness n. [f. L. imperius as imperium, see -OUS]
imperishable, a. That cannot perish. Hence imperishableness, imperishableness, nn. imperishably adv. [im-
imperium (or -SF), n. Absolute power; empire; i. in imperio, supreme authority within jurisdiction of another authority. [L = com
mmand, dominion]
impermanent, a. Not permanent. Hence impermanence, ency, nn. [im-]
impeasurable, a. That cannot be passed through; (Physics) that does not permit passage of fluids. Hence impermeableness n. [f. L. im"permeabilis PERMEABLE]
impermissible, a. Not permissible. [im-]
impermscriptible, a. Not backed by writ
ten authority. [f. L. imper"scribibilis, write) register, see -BLE]
impersonal, a. (Gram.) i. verb, one used of (in 3rd s. & sg. e.g. it rains); having no personal reference; having no personality. Hence impersonality n., impersonally adv. [f. L. L. impersonalis PERSONAL]
imposture (impos-tur), n. Fraudulent deception. [f. LL impostura (impost-ure)]

impotent (im-pot-ent), a. Powerless; helpless; decrepit; (of males) wholly lacking in sexual power. Hence or cogn. impotence, -ency, -en, impotently, adv. [f. L IM M 2 potens POTENT]

impound, v.t. Shut up (a cattle) in a pound; shut up (a person, thing) as in a pound; take legal possession of, confiscate. 

improve (im-prov), v.t. Make poor; exhaust strength of. So improvement n. [f. OF EM (poveris E. poverty POOR), see -ISH 8]

improvable, a. Impossible in practice; (of persons or things) unmanageable; (of roads etc.) impassable. Hence impracticability, inaccessibility, indescribability, impracticable, impracticably, adv. [im-pra-wab-li, -prak-ti-ka-bi-li]  

impractical, a. Involves, call down, (evil upon person etc.) So impression n., impracticable adj. [f. L IM (precari pray)]

impractical, a. (Of fortress &c.) that cannot be taken by arms; (fig.) proof against attack, impregnable. [im-pra-gne-bl, -pra-gne-bl]  

impracticability, n. Impregnable, impracticably. [f. IM (im-proule) take f. L (prenderere) -y. In imit. of reign, dignity, etc.]  

impractical, a. Pregnant (lit. & fig.) permeated (with). [f. L IM (im-prare) be pregnant], see -ARY 6

impracticable, a. Make (female) pregnant; (Biol.) fecundate (female reproductive cell or ovum); fill, saturate, (with); imbue, fill, (with feelings, moral qualities &c.). Hence impractication n. [as prec., see -ATE 8]  

impracticable, a.Organizer of public entertainments, hence manager of opera or concert company. [it. (improna undertaking, as EMBRICE, see -ARY 1]  

impressible, a. Not subject to prescription, that cannot be legally taken away, esp. t. right. [f. IM (im-pra-wab-li)]  

impress, n. Stamping; mark made by seal, stamp &c.; (fig.) characteristic mark. [f. L (im-print)]

impress, v.t. Apply (mark &c.) with pressure, impress, stamp, etc. (on); impress, enforce, (idea &c. that, what, etc. on person, his mind); mark (thing with stamp &c. lit. & fig.); affect, impress (person) strongly (with idea &c.). [f. L IM (imprima) = presse or 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 impression n. [im-pra-wab-li, -prak-ti-ka-bi-li]

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 plate, as opp. to edition); effect produced (esp. on mind or feeling), impress (person) on mind, as that is my i. I was under the i. that. [f. L L imprimaio (as impress, see -ION)]

impressionable, a. Susceptible of impressions, easily influenced. Hence impressionability n. [f. impress, see -ION]

impressionism, n. Method of painting or writing so as to give general tone & effect without elaborate detail. So impression-ary, impressionistic, a. [im-pra-wab-li, -prak-ti-ka-bi-li]

impressive (im-pra-viz-er), a. (Of language, scenes &c.) able to excite deep feeling. Hence impressively, impressiveness n. [im-pra-viz-er]

impress, n. Money advanced to person to be used in state business. [earlier press n. & v. It has im (im-prest = L praestare = be surety for, fulfill) lend, impresto loan]

imprimatur, n. Official licence to print (product of a work) granted by R.C. Church; (fig.) sanction. [mod. L = let it be printed]

imprimis, adv. In the first place. [=L in primis among the first things]

imprint, n. Impression, stamp, (lit. & fig.); publisher's, printer's, l. name, place, etc., or front page or end of book. [f. F imprime stamp (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 imprimer L imprimere press]

imprison (im-priz-on), v.t. Put into prison; (fig.) confine, shut up. So imprisonment n. [f. OF EM (imprisoner F. prison)]

imprisonable, a. Not likely to be true or to happen. Hence imprisibility n., imprisonably, adv. [f. L IM (im-prisibil-probabil)]

imprise (im-pris), a. Inaccurate, wrong; i. fact, i. than; i. than or i. common denominator; unsightly, indecent. Hence imprisibility, imprisability, n. [-ABLE]

imprisonment, n. Arrest (of person) by police, prison, or jail, in a prison cell, in prison. [f. med. or mod. L (imprisoner F. prisoner, own), see -ARE 8]

imprisoner, n. One to whom benefice is imprisoned. [as prec., see -OR 2]

impropriety, n. Incorrectness; unfitness; indecency. [f. L IM (improprius PROPRIETY)]

impracticable, a. That can not be improved; adapted for cultivation. Hence impracticality, impracticableness, n. [-ABLE]

improve (-prov), v.t. & i. Make, become, better; i. away, get rid of by improvements; make good use of (the occasion, the opportunity); i. upon, press upon (person); i. (person) on (the occasion) with a view to edification. So improvement n. [f. AF EM (prouer F. OF prou profit, = l. pro prep. used as n.)]

improver, n. In yble senses; also or esp. one who works at trade for low wage or none to improve his skills; =dresser = -ER 1

improv'd, a. Unforeseeing; heedless; thriftless. Hence or cogn. imprudence n., imprudently, adv. [im-pra-wab-li, -prak-ti-ka-bi-li]

improvisor (-zor), n. Improver (-zor) (-vazator), n. (lit. pl.-ori, pron. -one). One who improvises or extemporizes. So improvisation n. [-SATION, -SATORIAL, IMPROVISATORY, etc.]

improvising (-zoriz-, -zorist), a. (As improv. (as f. L IM (improvus p.p. as PROVIDE)]

imprudent, a. Rash, indiscreet. Hence or cogn. imprudence n., imprudently, adv. [f. L IM (imprudens PRUDENT)]

impiety (impi-te, -e), n. Shamelessly forward; unbelching; insolent; impudence, impiety. Hence or cogn. impudence n., impudently, adv. [f. L IM (imprudens (pudere be ashamed), -ENT]

impudence (im-pud-ns), n. Shamelessness, immodesty. [f. F impudite F. L IM (pudicus as prec.), -TV]
impugn, v.t. Assail by word, call in question, (statement, action). Hence impugnable, a. Impugnment n. [F. impugner t. L im\textsuperscript{5} impugnare fight] impugnant, a. Impotent, weak. So impugnance n. [Im. -3 + PUIssANT] impulsion, n. Impelling, push; (Dynam.) in direction inversely as the products of mass and time (for which see reacting, &c.), and directly as the square of the acceleration; (Mech.) that which moves or keeps in motion, and the cause of a change of motion; (Math.) the quantity of force which impels an object from one place to another; (Opt.) an evanescent short time but producing finite momentum, e.g. blow of hammer, (also) product of average value of force multiplied by time during which it acts; mental incitement; sudden tendency to act without reflection; impetus. [f. L impulsi\textsuperscript{5}] impulsive, n. Impelling, push; mental impulse; impetus. [F, L impulsion (as IMPERL, see -ION)] impulsive, a. Tending to impel; (of persons, conduct, &c.) apt to be moved, prompted, by sudden impulse. Hence impulsively adv.; impulsiveness n. [f. med. L impulsus (as prec., see -IVE)] impunity, n. Exemption from punishment, esp. with ti, from blame, or from injury as consequence of act. [L Impunitas 1. IM\textsuperscript{5} punis t. poena penalty, scold TV] Impunity; (Law) unexamined; uncharged; mixed with foreign matter, adulterated, (lit. & fig.); (of colour) mixed with another colour. Hence or cogn. IMPURITY\textsuperscript{5} adv., IMPURITY n. [F. L IM\textsuperscript{5} purus pure] impure, v.t. Attribute, ascribe, (fault &c., rarely good quality, &c., to person &c.); (Theol.) ascribe (righteousness, guilt, to person) by vicarious substitution. So IMPUTATION, Imputation, Imputation, Imputation\textsuperscript{5} adv. [F. Impûter f. L im\textsuperscript{5} (putare reckon) enter in the account] Impure, as in the expression, in. Exclusion or position within or limits of space, time, circumstance, &c., as; r Europe, England, London, (so of any large city or of town &c. in which speaker lives, cf. AT), i. the house, a box, a cab, a pond, a crowd; (of dress or.) i. muslin, mourning, white, brown boots; i. (the works of) Thackeray; (of part affected) blind i. (of ratio) one i. a hundred; (of body or, & only to which one belongs &c.) i. the army, shares i. a company; (of nonphysical regions) i. politics, fancy, my opinion; (of situation, often idiomatic) i. CLOVER; i. water, teachers, leading-strings, the dark; (of part affected) health i. (so arranged with) cash, i. (under influence of) liquor; (of occupation) i. search of, i. pursuance of, 1. (while) crossing the river; (of form or arrangement) packed i. dozens, sold i. building-plots, falling i. folds; (of instrument or material) divided i. weight, a cup of ale, the coat was i. green velvet; (of purpose) i. reply to, i. quest of, i. honour of; (of time) i. during the day, i. (within the space of) three months; i. itself, apart from all else, absolutely; (of person's capacity &c.) as far as i. me, not i. he, &c.; (of time) not i. now, not i. then in the running, not a serious candidate; (of vbs of motion or change) put it i. your pocket, cut it i. half, throw it i. the fire; (expro relation of vb to indirect object) believe i. trust i. , share i. , engage i. rejoice i. (so with adj. & nn.) such as regards algebra, wanting i. courage, your i. merit, &c.; (of number or dimension) seven i. number, four feet i. width; (forming adv. phr.) 1. fact, i. truth, i. honour, any case: r so (or as) far as, in such measure as; i. that, since, because. [com. Teut. OE, OSax, OHG, Goth., in, Swed., D., cogn. w. L, in, in\textsuperscript{2} adj. exp. position bounded by certain limits or motion to a point enclosed by them, as: come i. send him i. walk i. (into house, enclosed ground, &c.), put a notice i. (into a paper), lock him i. he is i. (the house &c., esp. at home); i. with ti, put, take, i. it; throw i. the harness (to the bargain, in addition); a coat with the woolly side i. (nearer to the body); (a horse) i. (Cock.), before it had been i. (batting) five minutes; keep the fire i. (burning); train, boat, summer, is i. (arrived); (with trans. vbs) burn, cut, rub, (thing) i. (so as to penetrate into another), hem, cover, wall, (thing) i. (so as to enclose it); i. for, in, involved to, (unbuffered) i. (in); also, engaged in competition for (race, prize, &c.), be, keep i. (on friendly terms with); breed i. & i. (repeatedly within same stock); i. & out, now i. now out. [com. Teut. OE, OSax, OHG] in\textsuperscript{4} n. (PL political party in office; ins & outs, turnings to & fro (usu. fig.), details (of procedure &c.). [f. IN\textsuperscript{2}] in\textsuperscript{3} prep. (L). In articulo mortis, in the instant of death; in camera, in case, in actual existence. Hence in\textsuperscript{2}; ins and outs, expose i. length; i. (in extre\textsuperscript{a}, at the point of death; in flagrante delicto, in the very act of committing an offence; in forma paupерis, as poor person not liable to costs; in boc coparentes, in place of a parent; in messidies, into the thick of it); in memoriam, in memory of; in partibus (infidelium), of Rom. Cath. titular bishop in a heretical country; in posse, potentially, opp. to in esse; in pr\textsuperscript{c} r\textsuperscript{c} ria, in his (her) own person; in puris natura, stark naked; i. re; in situ, in its (original) place; in situ, in the same state (as notory); in terror, as a warning; in tot\textsuperscript{e}, completely. in\textsuperscript{4} n. -1. pref. i. in, on, in, into, towards, against (becoming \textsuperscript{c} before i, im, before b, m, p, \textsuperscript{c} before r). In OF in\textsuperscript{2}, became in\textsuperscript{1}, E has usu, in\textsuperscript{2}, in\textsuperscript{3}, in\textsuperscript{1} was obviously of L orig. whether thr. F or otherwise. Words that still retain both preffs i. given in this dictionary under the more usual form. in\textsuperscript{4} adj. = in\textsuperscript{1} (il- &c. as prec.) cogn. w. Ok a, an- com. Teut. un-, prefixed to adj. & their derivatives to express negation. As living E pref., in- often interchanges with un-, and its is preferred to i preff. answering to L types (unavailing, uncertain, undecor), -in suf. (chem.) forming names of neutral substances such as glycERIDES, glucosides, proteids, &c. (albumin, casein, fibrin, gelatin) and distinguish them from names of alkaloids & basic substances in -INE\textsuperscript{4}. Some wds of this class were formerly spell -ine, & are still so spelt in pop. use (margarine, gelatine). in\textsuperscript{4} -1. L fem. suffix, found in regina, extended in it, or Sp. & used in E to form fem. titles (cavallina) & proper names (Georama); occurring also in names of musical instruments (concertina, seraphine). in\textsuperscript{4} suf., neut. pl. of (often mod.) L adj., used, in agreement with anima, animals understood, to form names of groups of animals related to some typical genus, as Bombicina (genus Bombus) as a Scientists. in\textsuperscript{4} inabil\textsuperscript{5} n. (a) adj. [F, L in\textsuperscript{4} (inaccessible accessible)
insouciant, a. Not accurate. Hence in-
accurate n., inaccuracy n., inaccurate ly adv. [IN-]
insurrection, n. Absence of action; sluggish-
ness, iner tness. So inactive, inactive-
ly adv., inactivity n. [IN-]
inadaptability, n. Want of adaptability. [IN-]
inadequate, a. Not adequate (to purpose, to do); insufficient. Hence inade-
quity n., inadequate ly adv. [IN-]
inaugurate, v.t. Admit (person) to office &c. with ceremony; enter with ceremony upon (undertaking &c.); initiate public use of (building &c.). Hence or cogn. inauspiciousness n., inauspiciously adv., inauspiciousness n. [IN-
inauguratory, a. Of inauguration. [F, f. in-
naurager (as foll.)]
inaugurate, v.t. Admit (person) to office &c. with ceremony; enter with ceremony upon (undertaking &c.); initiate public use of (building &c.). Hence or cogn. inauspiciousness n., inauspic-
iously adv., inauspiciousness n. [IN-
inboard, adv. & a. (naut.). (Situated) within sides of or towards centre of ship. [IN-
inborn, a. Implanted by nature. [IN]
inbreed, v.t. Unite (thing) in (lit. & fig.). [IN-
inbred, a. Inmate, inherent by nature. [IN-]
inbreeding, n. Breeding in- & in, breeding from animals closely related. [IN-
inca, n. Emperor or king of Peru before (Spanish conquest; one of royal race of Peru. [Peruv.]
incalculable, a. Too great for calculation; that cannot be reckoned beforehand; (of per-
son, character, &c.) uncertain. Hence in-
calculability n., incalculably adv. [IN-
incredible, see -incendive, v.t. & f. Slow to glow, with heat. [F, L in- (candente incept. of candere be white)
incredible, a. Glowing with heat; shining brightly; (of electric & other light) produced by glowing of filament &c. Hence incredible n., as prec., see -ent
incantations, n. (Use of) magical formula; spell, charm. [F, f. L incantationem t. in- (can-
tarc chant) bewitch, see -ion
incapable, a. Not capable (of conduct &c., of doing); often in good sense—too honest &c. to do); not susceptible (of improvement &c.); lacking in ordinary powers, as drunk & f. of being incapable. Hence in-
capacitatively adv. [F, med.L in- (capabilis capable)
incapacitate, v.t. Render incapable or unif for (work &c.); for, from, doing. Hence in-
capacitation n. [f. foll. + -ate]
incapacity, n. Inability (for doing, for &c.) to do, or to, to (disqualification. [F, F in- (capace capacity)
incarcerate, v.t. Imprison (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. incarcerate, incarcer-
ator, n. [f. med.L in- (carcerare f. carcer prison), see -ate]
incarnadine, a. & v.t. (poet.). (Dye) flesh-coloured, crimson. [Vb f. a.] F -in-, -ine t. It. in-
carnadino (for -tino) f. incarnato INCARNATION (at) a. (Of person, spirit, quality, &c.) embodied in flesh, esp. in human form, as he is an f. fendi, Liberty t. (as p.p. of Christ) was f. by the Holy Ghost. [F, L in-
carnare t. f. caro carnar, f. f. introv. &c.] see -ate
incarnate, v.t. Embody in flesh; put (idea &c.) into concrete form, realize; (of person &c.) being embodiment of (quality). [as prec., see -ate]
incarnation, n. Embodiment in (esp. hu-
man) flesh, esp. the I. (of Christ); impersona-
tion, living type, (of quality &c.). [F, L in-
carnacionem (as prec., see -ion)
incunctious, a. Rash. Hence incunctious-
ly adv., incunctiousness n. [IN-]
indecency, a. & n. Of, guilty of, the malici-
sous setting on fire of property; (fig.)
INCONSCIOUS. 413

INCONVERTIBLE.

Character, &c., concealed, as travel, do good, i. [Il., = unknown, f. L IN (cognitus p.p. of cognoscere get to know].

IncoGNItAble, kōg'n-., kō'n-). a. That cannot be apprehended by senses or intellect. [IN-2]

IncoGNItAtE (as proc.), a. Unaware, unconscious, of. So incoGNItAtE n. [IN-2]

incoher-ent, a. Not coherent (lit. & fig.). So incoher-ence n., incoher-ently adv. [IN-2]

IncoMpar-Able, a. That cannot be compared. Hence incoMpar-Ability n., incoMparably adv. [IN-2]

INCOME (ing'kum), n. Periodical (usu. annual) receipts from one's business, lands, work, investments, &c., levied on this. [IN-2]

Incon-mor-tal (kōn'mor'tl), n. One who comes in; immigrant; intruder; successor. [IN adv.]

Inoc-ming (kōn'ming), n. Entrance, arrival. (usu. pl.) revenue, income. [IN adv.]

Inoc-ming (kōn'ming), a. Proceeding, immigrating; (of profit) accruing. [IN adv.]

Inoc-Table, a. (Of magnitudes) having no common measure integral or fractional (with another); irrational; surd; not comparable in respect of magnitude; not worthy to be measured with. Hence incommensurability n., incommensurably adv. [IN med. L incommensurabilis.]

Incommensurate (-at), a. Out of proportion, inadequate (with to); = prec. Hence incommensurateness n. [IN-2]

Incomm-Mod-Or-Able, a. Not affording good accommodation, uncomfortable. Hence incomm-Mod-Or-Ability n., incomm-Mod-Or-Able. [IN-2]

Incomm-Mod-Ic-Able, a. That cannot be shared; that cannot be told. Hence incommunica-ble, incommunica-bility, incommunica-bleness, n., incommunica-bly adv. [IN-2]


Incomm-Mod-Utable, a. Unchangeable; not commutable. Hence incommutability, incommutableness, nn., incommutably adv. [IN med. L incommutabilis, commutabilis]

Incom-pact (at), a. Not compact (esp. fig.). [IN-2]

Incom-par-Able, a. Matchless; not to be compared (with to). Hence incomparable n., incomparably adv. [F. L IN (comparabilis comparabilis)]

Incom-pat-Ible, a. Opposed in character, discordant; inconsistent (with). So incom-pat-Ibility n. [IN med. L in (comparabilis comparabilis)]

Incom-petent, a. Not qualified or able (to do); not legally qualified. Hence or cogn. Incom- pletely adv., incompe-tently adv. [F. L IN (complectens complectens)]

Incom-pl-etE, a. Not complete. Hence incom-pl-etely adv., incompleteness n. [IN-2]

Incom-pre-hensible, a. That cannot be understood; (Athenian, Creed) boundless. Hence incomprehensibility, incomprehensibles, nn., incomprehensibly adv. [IN med. L in (comprehendens comprehensibilis)]

Incom-pre-hension, n. Failure to understand. [IN-2]

Incom-pre-sible, a. That cannot be compressed. Hence incompre-sibil-ity n. [IN-2]

Incom-pre-sive, a. That cannot be computed. [IN-2]

Incon-ve-rior-able, a. That cannot be imagined; (pop.) very remarkable. Hence inconconvertibility n., inconconvertibly adv. [IN-2]

Incon-ex-sive, a. (Of argument, evidence, or action) not decisive or convincing. Hence inconclusively adv., inconclusiveness n. [IN-2]

Incon-den-sable, a. That cannot be condensed, esp. that cannot be reduced to liquid or solid condition. [IN-2]

Incon-der-tite, a. Of literary composition &c., ill constructed, crude, unpolished. [F. L IN (conditus p.p. of condere put together)]

Incon-form-ity, n. Dissimilarity, want of conformity, (to, with); = nonconformity. [IN-2]

Incon-gruous, a. Disagreeing, out of keeping, (with); out of place, absurd. Hence or cogn. incongruity, incongruities, nn., incongruously adv. [L IN (congruous congruous)]

Incon-sist-ent, a. Wanting in sequence, inconsequent. Hence incon-un-const-ently adv., inconsequentiveness n. [IN-2]

Incon-sistent, a. Not in keeping, discordant, incompatible, (with); (of single thing) having i. parts; acting at variance with one's own principles or former conduct. Hence incon-const-tently n., inconsistencies, inconsistencies, v. adv. [IN-2]

Incon-sol-able, a. (Of person, his grief, &c.) that cannot be consolad. Hence incon- solably adv. [L IN (consolabils consolable)]

Incon-so-nt, a. Not harmonizing (with, to). Hence incon-so-nance n. [IN-2]

Inconspic-u-ous, a. Not conspicuous (Bot. of flowers) small, pale, or green. Hence inconspicuously n. [L IN (conspicuus conspicuous)]

Incon-strant, a. (Of person) fickle, changeable; variable, irregular. Hence or cogn. incon-strancy, incon-strantly adv. [IN-2]

Incon-strant, a. Not in constant, constant. Hence inconsistently adv. [F. L IN (constans constant)]

Incon-su-mable, a. That cannot be consumed by fire &c.; (Pol. Econ.) not meant to be consumed in use. [IN-2]

Incon-test-able, a. That cannot be disputed. Hence incontestably adv. [IN-2]

Incon-tinent, a. Wanting in self-control (esp. in regard to sexual appetite); unable to contain or keep back. So incontinent n. [F. L IN (continentem continet)]

Incon-tinently, adv. At once, immediately. [archaism incontinent adv. (thir. F.) L IN (continentem continuo in continuo)]

Incon-vert-Ible, a. Not to be converted. Hence incon-nvertibility, incon-pointer adv. [IN-2]

Incon-ve-niences, n. Want of adaptation to personal requirement or ease; instance of this; (v.t.) put (person &c.) to, incommode. [IN-2]

Incon-venient, a. Unfavourable to ease or comfort, awkward, troublesome. Hence inconveniently adv. [F. L IN (convenientem convenient)]

Incon-vertible, a. Not convertible (esp. of
paper money. Hence inconvertibility, n., inconvertibly, adv. [IN-2]

inconvincent, a. Not to be convinced. [IN-2]

incoordination, n. Want of coordination. [IN-2]

incorporate 1 (at), a. (Of company &c.) formed into a corporation; (of persons) united in a corporation. [as fol., see AT-2]

incorporation, n. Unite (inanimate things) together, as in a body, with another thing (spec.) combining ingredients of gunpowder; constitute as a legal corporation; become incorporated (with). Hence in

corporately, adv., incorporation, n. [f. L. L. in |corporare f. corpus -oris body, -ate]

incorporal, a. Not composed of matter: of immaterial beings [Law] having no material existence, esp. f. MIND. Hence in

corporally, adv., incorporation, n. [f. L. L. in |corporare f. corpus -oris body, + -al]

corporatively, adv. [f. L. L. in |corporare f. corpus -oris body, + -al]

incorruptible, n. A. That cannot decay, so incorruption n. (bibl.) eternal; that cannot be corrupted, esp. bribed. Hence or cogn. inc

corruptibility, n. incorruptibly, adv. [f. L. L. in |corruptibilis corruptible]

incresce (-at), a. (bot., zool.) Of thick or swollen form. f. L. L. in |crescere f. corpus -atus thick, -ate]

increase 1 (-s), v.i. & t. Become greater; grow in numbers, esp. by propagation; advance (in quality, attainment, &c.); make greater or more numerous; intensify (quality). Hence increasing
ly, adv. [f. Of increasod, (st.

crease grow)]

increase 2, n. Growth, enlargement, growth in numbers, multiplication (of men, animals, or plants); on the increase, increased amount; (archaic) crops. [f. prec.]

incrédible, a. That cannot be believed, (of news) extremely surprising. Hence or cogn. incrédibility, n. incrédibly, adv. [f. L. L. in |credibilis credible]

incrédulous, a. Unbelieving (of or abs.). Hence or cogn. incrédility n. incrédulously, adv. [f. L. L. in |credibiius credulous]

incriminate, v.t. Charge with crime; involve in accusation. Hence incriminatory a. [f. med. L. L. in |criminare criminate]

incrusted, a. Having a hard coating; facing of marble &c. on building; (fig.) accretion of habit; scab. [f. L. L. incrustatio (as encrust, see ATION)]

indec, v.t. & i. Hatch (eggs) by sitting on them or otherwise; sit on eggs, brood. [f. incubate, see AT-3]

incubation, n. Hatching; artificial f. (by artificial heat); (of the Holy Ghost) brooding; (Path.) phase through which germs of disease pass before development of first symptoms. So

indecisive, n. Indecisively, adv. [f. L. incubatio (as incubate, see ATION)]

indecisive, a. Apparatus for hatching birds, rearing children born prematurely, or developing bacteria. [L as prec., see AT-3]

indecisive, n. Evil spirit supposed to descend on sleeping persons; nightmarish, a. That oppresses like nightmare. [L, L. incubus (as incubate, see ATION)]

indebt, v.t. & i. Impress, (fact, habit, idea) persistently (upon person, mind). So in
debtation, n. [f. L. L. in |culare = calcare tread f. calix -lisc heel, -ate]

indecisive, a. Accuse, blame; involve in charge. Hence indecision n., indecisive a. [f. L. L. in |culare f. calix -lisc heel, -ate]

indecisive, a. Untempered; unpolished, rude; (of person or manners) coarse. [f. L. L. in |culus p.p. of colere till]

indebted, n. Holder of ecclesiastical benefice or (race of) office; (as foll.)

indebted, a. Lying, pressing, (on); resting (upon) person as duty, as it is on you to warn them. [f. L. L. in |cumbee lie, -ent]

indebtedness, n. pl. Early stages of thing; (w. sing. -um) books printed early, esp. before 1800. [L = swaddling-clothes, L. L. in |nseidente, wide]

incur, v.t. (-r), Fall into, bring on oneself, (danger, blame, punishment, &c.). [f. L. L. in |curre cura run]

incurable, a. & n. (Person that cannot be cured. Hence incurability, incurableness, n., incurably, adv. [OF, f. L. L. in |curabilis curable]

incuriosity, a. Devous of curiosity; heedless, careless; uninteresting (usu. not i.). Hence incuriosity n., incuriously, adv. [f. L. in |curiosus CURIOUS]

incurruption. n. Hostile invasion; sudden attack. So incursive a. [f. L. L. incursus (as incur, see -ION)]

incursus, n. Bend into a curve; curve inwards (esp. in p.p.). So incurvation n. [f. L. L. in |curare curve]

incus (-us), n. Bone of ear receiving vibrations from MALESUS. [L. = anvil (as foll.)]

incuse (-s), v.t. (esp. in p.p.). Impress (figure &c.) by stamping; mark (coin &c.) with such figure. [as prin.]

incurting, a. Owning money to; owing gratitude (to person, or fig. to thing, for benefit &c.). Hence indebtedness n. [f. Of endetted p.p. of endetter f. dette DEBT]

indebt, a. Unbecoming; immodest, obscene. Hence or cogn. indecency n., indecently, adv. [f. L. L. indeetus DECENT]

indecorous, a. Not decorous. [IN-2]

indecorous, a. Proper, appropriate; in bad taste. Hence indecorously, adv., indecorousness n. [f. L. L. decorus DECENT]

indecorum, n. Lack of decorum; improper proceeding. [L, neut. adj. as prec.]

indeed, adv. In truth, really, as he was, i.e. a remarkable manner (specifying) I shall be very glad i., this is quick work i., yes i., no i., (echoing last speaker's words with approval or iron) who is this Mr. Smith? i. who is he, i.
indistinguishable, a. Not distinguishable. Hence indistinguishably, adv. [IN.]

indistriutable, a. That cannot be distributed. [IN.]

indite, v.t. Put into words, compose, (poem, speech, etc.) -usu. face to write, letter &c. - [L. indittus].

indivisible, a. That cannot be divided. Hence indivisibly, adv. [IN. + DIV.]

individual, a. & n. Single; particular, special, opp. to general; having distinct character or style. -PL. individualism. -Opp. to society, family, &c.; (vulg.) person, or an is of somewhat prepossessing appearance. - [f. med. L. individuale T.] in individue (f. dividere divide). see -AT.

individualism, n. Self-centred feeling or conduct, egoism; social theory favouring free action of individuals (cf. SOCIALISM). So individualist a. - [ISAM.]

individuality, n. Separate existence; individual character, esp. when strongly marked (pl. individual characteristics. - [TVI]

indiavate, v.t. Give individual character to: specify. Hence individualization, n. - [TV.

individually, adv. Personally, in an individual capacity; in a distinctive manner; t. different, different as individuals though perhaps identical in species. - [TV.

individually, v.t. Individualize, form into an individual. So individualization, n. - [f. med. L. individuare (as individual). see -ATE.]

individually, a. & n. Not divisible; (n.) infinitely small particle or quantity. Hence indivisibility n., indivisibly, adv. [f. LL. indivisibilis].

Indo- in comb. = Indian; as: Aryan, Aryan of or in India; Chinese, of Further India; European, Germanic, of the family of languages spoken over greater part of Europe & Asia as far as N. India; Med., of the East Indies. -TVI, v.t. In India; in India. - [f. T. k.].

Indolent, a. Slothful, lazy; (Med.) causing no pain, as t. tumour. Hence or cogn. indolence n., indolently, adv. [f. Indolens (as Indolent). see -ENT, -LY].

Indomitable, a. Unyielding; stubbornly persistent. Hence indomitably, adv. [f. LL. indomitabilis (as Dominate). see -BLE.]

Indoors, a. Situated, carried on, within doors or under cover, as t. games; within workshop, art. retire. - [IN. PRO.

Indoors, adv. Within a house; under cover. - [E. C. T.]

Indorse, v.t. Endorse (cf. endorse). - [f. endorse var. of endorse + -ATION.

Indorsees, n. One in whose favour note or bill is endorsed. - [as prep. see -EE]

Induci, v.t. (ant. induce). - [f. Latin.].

Inducible, a. That cannot be doubted. Hence indubitably, adv. [f. LL. indubitabilis (as Dubitate). see -BLE.]

Induce, v.t. Preval on, persuade, (person &c. to do, to action &c.); bring about, give rise to; (Electr.) produce (current) by induction; infer, derive as an induction. - [f. LL. inducere draw into; lead]

Inducement, n. What induces; attraction that leads one on to (action, to do). - [MENT.]

Induct, v.t. Introduce formally into possession of (to benefit); install (to seat, room, &c.); introduce, initiate, (to, into. - [as INDUCE]

Inductile, a. Not ductile. - [IN.]

Induction, n. Inducting; producing (a facts) to prove general statement; inferring of general law from particular instances (cf. DEDUCTION). In mathematical i., proving using a theorem by showing (1) that true of any particular case is true of the next case in a series, (2) that it is true of a particular case; (Electr., Magnet.) bringing about of electric or magnetic state in a body by proximity (without contact) or (current) electric or magnetic; (f. T. cail. apparatus for producing electric currents by 1. [f. L. inducere (as INDUCE, see -ION].

Inductive, a. (Of reasoning &c.) on, based on, induction; of electric or magnetic induction. Hence inductively, adv., inductiveness, n. - [f. L. inducere (as INDUCE, see -IVE).]

Inducto, n. One who inducts clergyman; any part of electric induction apparatus. - [L. inducere (as INDUCE, see -OR).

Indulge, v.t. & i. Gratify; give (self) its desires; give (to, to) its course to, entertain, (desire &c.); (intr.) take one's pleasures as his (language, bicycling, a cigar). Hence indulge, a., indulgently, adv. [f. L. indulgere, -dul- ety, etym. dub.]

Indulgence, n. Indulging (t. & i.); (also self-) indulgence of one's desires; privilege granted: Declaration of L. proclamation of religious liberties, esp. those of Charles II. in 1672 & of James II in 1687; (R.C. Ch.) remission of punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution. [f. L. indulgentia (as prec., see -ENCE.)]

Indulgent, a. (R.C. Ch.). Of prayers, material objects, &c. procuring indulgence to the user. - [ED.]

Indulge, n. Pope's licence for thing not sanctioned by common law of Church. - [f. L. indul- 

Industrious, a. Habitual indulging of one's desires; privilege granted: Declaration of L. proclamation of religious liberties, esp. those of Charles II. in 1672 & of James II in 1687; (R.C. Ch.) remission of punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution. [f. L. indulgentia (as prec., see -ENCE.)]

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Industrious, a. Habitual, hard-working. Hence industriously, adv. [f. L. industria (as foll., see -OUS).]

Industrious, n. Diligent, hard-working. Hence industriously, adv. [f. L. industria (as prec., see -AL.)]

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Industrious, n. Diligent, hard-working. Hence industriously, adv. [f. L. industria (as prec., see -AL.)]
inextensible, a. Not extensible. [IN-2]

inextinguishable, a. Unquenchable (lit. & fig.). [IN-2]

inextricable, a. (Of place, state, &c.) that cannot be escaped from; (of knot, problem &c.) that cannot be unraveled or solved. Hence INEXTRICABLY adv. [f. L in 4 extricabilis EXTRICA-

EXTRICATE]

infallibility n. Principle of the Pope's infallibility. [n. -BILIS] -BILIS]

infallible, a. incapable of erring; (of method, test, proof, &c.) unfailing. Hence INFALLIBIL-

ITY n. INFALLIBILITY 2 adv. [f. med.L IN 2 fallibilis FALLIBLE]

inframite, v.t. render infamous. [f. L IN-

fratrum fame) infamous, see -IZE]

infamous, a. Of ill fame, notoriously vile; abominable; (Law) deprived of all or some rights of citizen on account of crime. Hence or cogn. INFAMOUSLY adv., INFAMY 1 n. [f. med.L infamatus = L imfamia (see prec.)]

infancy, n. Early childhood, babyhood; (Law) minor age. [f. L infans (see -ANCY)]

infant, n. child under 7 years of age; minor (under 21); 

infant (for young children, usu. under 7). [f. enfant & L in 2 infantis (see -ANCY)]

infantile, a. Of infants; in its infancy. So INFANTS 1 a. [f. L infantis (infants, -L)]

infantry, n. foot soldiers; mounted (mounted for transit but fighting on foot); 

infantryman, soldier of L regiment. [f. F infan-

terie t. l. infanterie (infant youth, foot-

soldier, as INFANT, see -ERY)

infatuate, v.t. Affect (person) with extreme folly; inspire with extravagant passion. Hence INFATUATEDLY adv. INFATUATION n. [f. L infatuare (f. infantus foolish, see -ATE)

infest, v.t. Fill (air &c.) with noxious cor-

rups (of person, body, mind, with disease &c.); imbue (person with opinion &c.). So INFESTIVE a. INFESTIVENESS, INFESTIVITY, nn. [f. L infestare (f. fasciculare = fascicule make) tain]

infestation, n. Communication of disease, esp. by agency of atmosphere or water (cf. CON-

TAMINATION); moral contamination; diffusive influence of example, sympathy, &c. [f. F, L infectionem (as INFECT, see -ION)]

infected, a. Infecting with disease, pestilential; (of disease) liable to be transmitted by air or water (cf. CONTAGIOUS); (of emotions &c.) apprehended by the inferrer (person, mind, &c.); infective (person with opinion &c.). Hence INFECTIOUSLY adv., INFECTIOUSNESS n. [prec., -IOUS]

infectious, a. Producing unhappiness. [IN-2]

infelicious, a. Not felicible. [IN-2]

infelicitous, a. Unhappiness; misfortune; inaptness of expression &c. [f. L infelicitu-

es (as Felicitas, see -OUS)]

infer, v.t. (rrr). Deduce, conclude, (thing, that, when, &c.); imply. Hence INFERABLE a. [f. L inferre (f. Ferre bring)]

inference, n. Inferring; thing inferred. Hence INFERENTIAL, a. INFERENTIALLY adv. [f. L inferre (f. Ferre bring)]

inferior, a. & n. Situated below; lower in rank, quality, &c. (to or above); of poor quality; (of planets) whose orbit lies within that of the earth; (Of, of calyx) below ovary, (of ovary)

below calyx; (Print) placed at bottom of ordinary letters (e.g. H, C, ); (n.) person inferior to another as one's it, your it. Hence INFERENCE-

L, inferior 2 adv. [L, comp. of inferre low]

infernal, a. Of hell; hellish, fendish; (col-

loq.) abominable, confounded; (machine, apparatus, usd. disguised) for producing explosion destructive of life or property. Hence INFERN

ALITY n. INFERNALITY 2 adv. [F. L infer
gnatis (infernus situated below, see below), adj.; L infernus, see prec.]

inferno, n. Hell (esp. W. reference to Dante's Divine Comedy). [It. L infernus, see prec.]

infectable, a. INFECTABLE]

infectible, n. Not fertile. So INFERTILITY n. [f. LL in 2 fertilitas FERTILE]

inferior, v.t. (Of vermin, plants, diseases, &c.) haunt, swarm in or about, (place). So INFESTA-

TION n. [f. L infestare assail (infestus hostile)

infestation, n. Enfeoffment; t. of tithes, granting of tithes to laymen. [f. med.L infestatio n. f. infestare t. feudem lee), see -ATION]

infestual, a. By infestation; (of sexual organs) with clap to prevent copulation. Hence INFESTUAL v.t. & L. [f. L infestare (f. fibrula, see -ATION)

infideil (di), n. & a. Disbeliever in religion; (Hist.) adherent of religion opposed to Christianity; (from Jewish or Mohammedan point of view) disbeliever in the true religion; (gen.) unbeliever; (adj.) belief, disbelief, unbelievers. Hence INFIDEILIZER S 3 a. & L. [f. OF infideler L in 2 fidæ faith faithful f. fides faith]

infidelity, n. Disbelief in Christianity; disloyalty, esp. (also conjugal t.) to husband or wife. [f. L infidelitas (as prec., see -TY)]

infidel, n. Farm land around or near homestead; arable land; land regularly manured & cropped. [in adv.]

infiltrate, v.t. & i. Introduce (fluid) by filtration (into, through); permeate (t. & i.) by filtration. Hence INFILTRATION n. [IN-]

infinitesimal, a. & n. Boundless, endless; very great; (w. pl. noun) innumerable, very many; (Gram., of verb parts) not limited by person or number, a. infinitive, gerund, supine (cf. FINITE); (n. the i, God, the t, i. space. Hence INFINITESIMALLY adv. [f. L in 4 finitus FINITE]

infinitesimal, n. & f. Infinitely very small; (Math.) infinite quantity (symbol: x). [f. F infinité L infinitus (infinitus, infinitus) FINITE]

infinitesimal, adv. [as prec. on CENTENSIMAL &c.]

infinitivum, a. & n. (Form of the verb) that expresses the verbal notion without predicating it of any subject (e.g. see, to see). Hence INFINTIVAL a. [f. L infinitus f. finire -iff, see -IV]

inimitate, n. Boundlessness; boundless number or extent (of). [as INFINITE, -TIDE]

infinity, n. = prec.; (Math.) infinite quantity (symbol: x). [f. F infinité L infinitus (infinitus, see -TY)

infirm, a. Physically weak, esp. through age (of person, mind, judgment, &c.) weak, irresolute. Hence INFIRMITY n. INFIRMELY adv. [f. L in 4 firmus FIRM]

infirmary, n. Hospital; sick-quarters in school, workhouse, &c. [f. med.L infiraria (as prec., see -ARY)

inflammable, a. (Print) place light up (as)

inflammable, a. (Print) place light up (as)

fnix, n. (gram.). Modifying element in fixed in word. [f. prec.]

inflame, v.t. & i. Set ablaze; light up (as)

inflammable, a. (Print) place light up (as)

inflammable, a. (Print) place light up (as)
inflammable, a. & n. Easily set on fire; easily excited; (n.) l. substance. Hence inflammability, inflammability, n. [f. L inflam- (in-) + -able].

inflammation, n. Inflaming (lit. & fig.): morbid process affecting a part of the body with heat, swelling, pain, & redness. [f. L inflammatio, (in-) + -ation].

inflammatory, a. Tending to inflame; very exciting; inciting (usu. in bad sense); of, tending to, inflammation of the body. [L. as inflame, see -ory].

inflame, v.t. Distend with air or gas; puff up (person with pride &c.); raise (price) artificially; (p.p., of language) bombastic. So inflamed (as inflamed with hate). [L inflamare, = inflam- + -are.]

inflame, v.t. Bend inwards, curve; (gram.) vary termination of (word) to express grammatical relation; (Mus.) flatten, sharpen, (note) by a chromatic semitone. [L. in'flam'catere flex-bendi].

infect, v.t. & v.i. Unbendable; (fig.) unbending, rigid. Hence infectibility n., infectibly, adv. [L. infectabilis, -abilis].

infection, n. Infecting; infected form of word; suffix &c. used to infect; modulation of voice; (med.) disease (usu. in bad sense). Hence infectious, infectio-nal, infectio-ness, a. [L. infectio (as infect, see -ion)].

infect, v.t. Lay on (stroke, wound, upon); impose (suffering, penalty, oneself, one's company, &c., upon). Hence or cogn. infectable, infectible, v.t. &v. (L. infligere, figer, -are). Arrangement of flowers of plant in relation to axis & to each other; collective flower of plant; flowering (also fig.). [L. in'flor'are come into flower f. flores fons], see -escence, -ence.

inflow, n. Flowing in. So the inflowing, a. n. & a. [in adv.]

influence, n. & v.t. (Astr.) flowing from stars of ethereal fluid affecting character & destiny of man (also fig. of personal power); action involuntarily or insensibly exercised (upon); unduly; ascendency, moral power, (over, with, upon); thing, person, exercising (usu. non-material) power (upon, over); exert (power, control) upon, have effect upon. [vb f. n.]. F. L. infiuencia. T. L. in'fluen'cia. See -ence, -ence.

influence, a. & n. Flowing in (lit. & fig.). (n.) tributary stream. [L. as in pre, see -ent].


influence, n. Contagious febrile disorder, as with rapid prostration & severe catarrh; (also cold) severe catarrh; (fig.) mental or commercial epidemic. [It., as Influence].

influent, a. Flowing in, esp. of stream &c. [L. infiuere, in- + fluere, flow].

influence, v.t. & i. Inspire, imbue, (person, heart, thing, with feeling, principle, quality, &c.); tell (person of thing, that, how, &c., so). Hence influential n.; bring charge (against person). [L. inflern carere in'florum fluxus].

inform, v.t. & i. Give shape to, describe. Informal, a. Not according to due form; without formality. Hence informality n., informal, adv. [in-].

information, n. Informing, telling; to inform charge, complaint, lodged, with court or magistrate. Hence information, a. [L. confermare, L. in'formamre, forma formam].

informative, a. Giving information, instructive. So informative a. [ative].

informed, a. Instructed, knowing the facts, educated, intelligent, esp. well, lit. [see -ate]. Informedness, n. [see -ness].

infraction, n. Violation, infringement. [L. infraction (as infringe, see -ion)].

infringe, v.t. Transgress, violate, law, oath, &c., Hence infringement n. [L. infrigere, = infris, to break].

infuse, v.t. Unfruitful; (fig.) fruitless. [in-3 + fructuous L. L. fructuosus (fructus - see -ous)].

infundibular, a. Funnel-shaped. [L. infund'ibulum funnel (used in E of parts of body) f. in'fundere pour].

infundibule, v.t. Fill with fury, enrage. [L. mod. L. in'fundere, pour].

infuse (2), v.t. Pour (thing into); (fig.) instill (grace, spirit, life, &c., into); steep (herb, tea, &c.) in liquid to extract its soluble properties, whence infusier (2) n. [L. in'fund'ere pour].

infusible, a. & n. That cannot be fused or melted. Hence infusibility n. [in-].

infusion (2), n. Infusing (lit. & fig.); liquid extract thus obtained; infused element, admixture. [L. infusio (as infuse, see -ion)].

infusoria, a. & n. Pl. Class of protozoa found in aqueous solutions of certain substances, having a gelatinous matter. Hence infusorial, a., infusoria, n., infusory, a. & n. [mod. L. infusio, -e, -ery].

infusing, a. & n. Cf. [OE. tume, OE. ing, infus, O. Fr. tume, OE. tume, OE. ing].

infusing, a. & n. Forming vbl. nn. OE. tume, -ing, tume. O.Tune. -ing. -ing. Of orig. formed mere n. of action (asking), but came in ME to acquire partly vbl. (gerundial) character, being qualified by ad v. (the habit of speaking loosely) or governing an object (the idea of building him a house). This use, peculiar to E, led to introduction of perf., fut., & pass. forms (having killed, being killed). This substantival nature of -ling is marked by the possess. case or adj., that often precedes (under John's a boy). Upon my granting the request, but mod. tendency is to drop the possess. sign exc. with pron, or single nn. Meanings: (1) vbl action (bicycling, foreboding), esp. as occupation (banking) or as inflicted (thrashing), also per h. (soldiering); (2) thing produced by vbl action (carrying, filling, building); (3) action in a building (whether f. n. or vb (fencing = what fences or serves as fence); (4) what is used to do vbl action (binding, dentist's filling); (5) what is to be operated on (washing, darning); and a set or operation of (covering, feathering).

infuse, v.t. & i.诶, infuse, -ing, -ing. As adj., as charming, sometimes as prep. or adv., as during. OE. ende (cf. OHG. -ant, L. -ant, Gk. -ant, Skr. -ant) was weakened to -inde & thus confused with -inge -inge, which became the
regular form in 14th c. As result of the confusion, some constructions gerundial in orig. now appear participial, as he went hunting (i.e. on the hunt) [see L in-gnare]. On the other hand, some wds in -ing that might be explained as attrib. nouns in -ing1 are perh. better regarded as quasi-pass. participles (washing-tie, cooking apple, breech-loading gun). Comps are formed with advd. and adjs. (except rare & fair-scene; for stress cf. -ed). With objective use (cheek-pairing, heart-breaking; stressed on first component).

-ing2 suffixes: -ing, -ing, in other Teut. langgs. forming nn. w. sense 'one belonging to,' 'one having the quality of'; also used as patronymic & dim. Exx. Atheling, king, shifting, far-thing. From L in-gnere: Incl. seem frank; innocent, artless. Hence in-gnusly adv. In-gnousness n. [L in-gnus (genus) + -ous].

-ingivate [-(g)vate], v.t. Repeat, reiterate. [f. L in-gnare f. geminus twin].


-ingnate, v.t. In nursery.

-ingnate, a. Artless girl, esp. as stage type.

-ingnity, n. Skill in contriving. [f. L ingnitus (ingeniousness as foll. see -TY); E meaning by confusion of INGENIOUS w. foll.]. In-gnate (givate) a. In-gnate (gnative) n. Fire burning on heath; -nook, chimney-corner. [Sc. ctym. dub.].


-ingning, a. & n. Going in.

-ingnot (gnot), n. Mass. (ens. oblong) of cast metal, esp. of gold, silver, or steel. [perh. f. in adv. + goth. pe. of OE geast cast].

-ingnog (gog), a. Dried in grain; inherent, innate, ingrained. [orig. two wds]

-ingnogged (gogged), a. Deeply rooted, ingrained. Hence in-grindingly adv. [prob. var. of ingrained].

-ingrate, a. & n. (archaic). Ungrateful; ungrateful person. [f. L in-gratia (gratitude) grateful].

-ingrate (hate), v.t. Bring oneself into favor with. Hence in-gratia (hate) inggrily adv. [prof. f. L 16th c. In-gratiae L in gratiae in favor, see -ATE].

-ingrateful, a. Want of gratitude. [f. L ingrateful (as ingrate, see -TUDE)].

-ingravescent, a. (med.). Of disease &c. growing worse. So in-gravescence n. [f. L in-gravescere f. gravis heavy, see -ENT].

-ingreason, v.t. Entrainment, in a mixture. [f. L in-gredi progress = gradi step, see -ENT].

-ingress, a. Going in; right of entrance. [f. L in-gressus (as prec.)].

-ingrow, a. Growing inwards, esp. (of nail) growing into the flesh. So in-growth n. [L ingrowth].

-ingual, adj. The groin. [f. L in-guinalis (inguinalis groin, see -AL)].

-ingulate [-(g)vulate], v.t. Swallow greedily; (fig.) engulf. So in-guritate n. [f. L inguritate f. gurpere (it's whirpool, see -ATE)].

-ingfit, a. (of men or animals) dwell in, occupy, (region, town, house; also fig.). Hence or cogn. in-habitable a., in-habitant, in-habitation, n. [f. OF enhabiter, f. L in-habere dwell, see HABIT].

-inhabitancy, n. Residence as inhabitant, dwelling during a specified period, so as to acquire rights &c. [an-].

-inhale, v.t. Breathe in (air, gas, &c., or abs.), take (esp. tobacco smoke or abs. of this) into the lungs (also fig.). Hence in-halation, in-halter [-(g)vale], n. [f. L in-(halare breathe)].


-inherit, v.t. Inherit property, rank, title by legal descent or succession; derive (quality, character) from one's progenitors; (abs.) succeed as heir. Hence in-heritor, in-heritress, in-heritrux, n. [f. Of enheritor put in possession as heir f. L li heriditare f. heres -sate heir].

-inheritable, a. Capable of inheriting or of being inherited (lit. & fig.). Hence in-hertabilrity n. [AF (as prec., see -ABLE)].

-inheritance, n. Inheriting; what is inherited (lit. & fig.). [f. AF inheritance (as prec., see -ANCE)].

-inheritance (zhn), n. Inheriting. [f. L in-heracio (as inherge, see -ION)].

-inhibit, v.t. Prohibit, forbid, person &c. from doing; esp. in Eccl. Law; forbid (ecclesiastic) to exercise clerical functions; hinder, restrain, (action, process). So in-hibition n., in-hibitory a. [f. L in-hibere hibit = habere have].

-inhospital, a. Not hospitable; (of region, coast, &c.) not affording shelter &c. Hence in-hospitalleness n., in-hospitalibly adv. [of in-].


-inhuman, a. (of person or conduct) brutal, unfeeling, barbarous, so in-humanity n., inhumanly adv.; not of the ordinary human type. [f. L in-humanus human].


-inical, a. (of people) inical (to). Hence in-icality (J) adv. [f. L in-icalis (imicus = amicus friend), see -AL].


-iniquity, n. Unrighteousness, wickedness; injustice. Hence in-iquitous a., in-iquitously adv. [f. OF iniquit f. Lincolnet f. iniquus = aequus just], see -TY].

-initial (sh), a. & n. & v.t. (II). Of, existing or occurring at, the beginning, as stage, expenses, difficulties; t. letter (standing at beginning of word, esp. in f. L initial first letters of person's name & surname; (v.) mark, sign, with li. Hence in-italy adv. [vb f. n. f. L initialis f. in-itus initial f. in-itio f. irit go], see -AL].

-initiate, v.t. Begin, set going, originate; admit (person), esp. with introductory or formal forms, to a society, in mysteries, science, &c. So in-initiation, in-initiator, in-initrix, nn., in-initatory (sh), a. [f. L initiare (as initial), see -ATE].

-initiate (sh), a. & n. (Person) who has been initiated. [as prec., see -ATE].

-initiative (sh), a. & n. B. orig. origination, take the lead (in doing); have the power, right to take the t.; right of citizens outside legislature to originate legislation
institio (as in Switzerland); (adj.) beginning, originating.

injunct, v.t. Drive, force (fluid, medicine, into cavity &c.) as by syringing; fill (cavity &c. with) by injecting. Hence injunctio n. [L L IN 1
   (iacere ject = Jacobere throw)]
injunctio, n. Injection (of liquid or solution injected i-engine, one in which steam is condensed by injection of jet of cold water. [L L injunctio (as prec., see-ion)]
injustious (-shus, a.) Unwise, ill-judged. Hence injustiously adv., injustiousness n.
injurio, n. Authoritative admonition or order; judicial process restraining person from wrongful act or compelling restitution &c. to injured party, whence injunct v.t. (colloq.). [L L injunctio f. inunlunge ENJOIN, see-ion]

injur, v.t. Do wrong to; hurt, harm, impair. [back-formation from injury]
injured, a. Wronged; showing sense of wrong, offended, as in an i voice. [p. p. of injure]
injurious (-oor, a.) Wrongful; of (language) insulting, calumniating, hurtful. Hence injuriousness n.
injurio, n. Person or thing that injures or offends. [L L injurio f. injuria (as foll., see-ouel)]
injury, n. Wrongful act or treatment, harm, damage. [f. L injuria f. ius juris right] wrong

injustice, n. Want of equity, unfairness; unjust act; you do him an i (judge him unfairly). [F. f. L IN 2 justitia justice]
in, n. & v.t. Fluid (black, red, &c.) for writing with; (printer's t) viscous paste similarly used in printing; black liquid ejected by cuttle-fish &c. from bladder (i-bag) to assist its escape i-bottle, pot, for (holding I); i-born, small vessel of born formerly used for holding i; i-stand, stand for one or more i-bottles, often with pen-tray &c. (v.t.) mark (in, over, &c.) with I, cover (types &c.) with I so as to print from them. Hence inkiness n. inkless, inkless, inkless, a. [v. b. f. n.] f. OF enque &. L ennus fr. L anque, paste, purple ink used by Roman emperors for signature; it. inchio (see below) follows L accent

inker, n. Telegraph instrument recording message in i; (Print. &c.) inking roller. [-ER]

inkling, n. Slight knowledge or suspicion. [f. Sib. or dial. inkle hint, get a notion of, stem, dub]

inland (and. And), n. a., adv. Interior of country; placed in this, remote from sea or border; carried on within limits of a country, as i-trade, i-duty (on i-trade), i-revenue (consisting of taxes & duties); (adv.) in, towards, the interior. Hence inlandish 1 a. [in adv.]

inlay, i.v.t. (inlaid). Embed (thing in another) so that their surfaces are even; ornament (thing with another inlaid); insert (page, plate, cut) in space cut in larger stouter page. [IN 2]

inlet, n. Small arm of sea, creek, piece inserted. [in adv. + LET]

inlier, n. (geol.) Underlying formation completely covered by overlying one. [INADV.]

liny, adv. (poet.) Inwardly; closely, deeply. [IN See LIN]

lining, a. Lying inside. [in. adj.]

inmate, n. Occupant (of house &c.), esp. one of several. [in. adv.]

minst, a. Most inward; (fig.) deepest, most intimate. [OE inimest (in adv., see-most)]

lan, n. Public house for lodging &c. of travelers; innkeeper, one who keeps an L; K. of Court, (buildings in London belonging to) four legal societies having exclusive right of admitting persons to practise at bar (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's I., Gray's I.); K. of Chancery, buildings in London formerly used for residence of law students, societies occupying these. [OE, f. in adv.]
inmost, a. & n. Interior, internal; the i. man, inner soul or mind. Stomach, as refresh ed his i. man.; (n.) division of target next outside bull's-eye, shot that strikes this. Hence innermost n. [OE innera, a. compar, of in 2]
instruct, v.t. Supply (organ &c.) with nerve-force or nerves. Hence innervation n.

instructive, a. Not instructive. [L L IN 2 instructibilis INSTRUCTIBLE]
inns, n. (pl. same, colloq. -es). (Cricket &c.) portion of game played by either side while in or batting, play of one batsman during his turn; (fig.) time of possession or power of political party &c. [orig. pl.; f. in adv. + IN]
inocent, a. & n. Free from moral wrong, evil, guilt; not guilty (of crime); (colloq.) innocent of (without) glass; simple, guileless; harmless; n. person, esp. young child; innocents' Day, Dec. 28, festival of the slaughter of children by Herod (Matt. 16); (Parl. slang) massacre of the i., sacrifice of measures at end of session for want of time; simple person, idiot. Hence or cogn. innocence, eny (more), nn., innocently adv. [F. f. L IN 2 (nocentem partem nocere hurt)]
innominate (-at), a. Unnamed; (Anat.) i. bone, hip-bone (made up of three original bones). [F. f. L nominate, see NOminate]
inno, v.i. Bring in novelties; make changes in. Hence or cogn. innovation, innovator, innovation, nn., innovator, a. New; (in adv. + NOVOR) make new f. novus, see -ATE

innocuous, a. Harmless. Hence innocuously adv., innocuousness n. [L IN 2 (noxius NOIOUS)]
innoculo, n. (pl. -oes), y. Oblique hint, duteous remark (usu. depreciatory); (v.t.) make it. [(v. b. f. n.] L gerund of 1 noxare nodi = by nodding, i.e. by way of explanation, as 'he, innuendo the plaintiff')
innumerable, a. Countless. [f. L IN 2 (numerabilis NUMERABLE)]
nutrition, n. Lack of nutrition. [IN 2]
nutritious, a. Not nourishing. [IN 2]

inobservance, n. Inattention; non-observance (of law &c.). [F. f. L IN 2 (observans OBSERVANCE, OBSERVANT)]
inoccupation, n. Want of occupation. [IN 2]

inculcate, v.t. Impregnate (person, animal, virus or germ, disease) to induce milder form of it & so far beguile person against its attacks; implant (disease &c.) thus (or, into, person &c.); insert (bud, scion) in plant, treat (plant) thus. Hence or cogn. inoculation, inoculator, nn., inoculative a. [C. F. INSEMINATE f. oculus, eye, bud) engrat, see -ATE]
imdorous, a. Having no odor. [C. F. L (odorus ODOROUS)]
inoffensive, a. Unoffending; not objectionable. Hence inoffensively adv., inoffensiveness n. [IN 2]
inofficious, a. Without office or function;
mode of attachment of muscle, organ, &c. [f. L. insertio (as prec., see -ION)]

inset, n. Extra page(s) inserted in sheet or book; small map &c. inserted within border of larger; piece let into dress. [IN²⁺-SET n.]
inset, v.t. (insect or -ated). Fix or insert in (sheet &c.) (as prec.) [f. L. insertio (as prec.)]

insincer, adv. & a. Close to shore; t. of nearer to shore than. [IN adv.]

inside, n., a., adv., prep. (Prn. insid' n.) Side or surface, (of path) next to wall or way from road; (insid' n.) inner part, interior; (insid' y) stomach & bowels (colloq.); the inside (middle part) of; to (insid' y) (middle part) of. [f. L. insidia (as prec.)]

insight, n. Penetration (into character, circumstances, &c.) with the understanding. [IN adv. + SIGHT]

insignia, n. Pl. Badges, distinguishing marks, (of office, honour, &c.). [L. neut. pl. of IN²⁺ signaling signa (signified)]

insignificant, a. Unimportant trifling; contemptible; meaningless. Hence insignificance, -ancy, nn., insignificantly² adv. [IN²⁺-SIGN]

insincere, a. Not sincere, disingenuous. Hence insincerely² adv., insincerity² n. [IN²⁺-SINC]

insinuate, v.t. Introduce (thing, oneself, into place, oneself, person, into favour, office, &c.) gradually or subtly; convey indirectly, hint obliquely, (idea, that). Hence insinuatingly² adv., insinuation, -ation, n., insinuative, a. [L. L. insinuatio (as prec.)]

insipid, a. Tasteless; wanting in flavour; lifeless, dull, uninteresting. Hence insipidity, -idnness, nn., insipidly² adv. [f. L. LL. insipidus (sapidus well-tasting, L. sapere to taste, see -SI⁻)]

insist, v.t. & i. Dwell long or emphatically (as), as, if, on this point, on his unpunctuality; maintain positively, as, if, on his innocence, if, (on it) that he is innocent; demand persistently, as, if, on being present, on your being present, i. (on it) that you shall be present. Hence insistence, -ancy, nn., insistent a., insistently² adv. [L. L. in²⁺ (sister, stand)]

insolence, n. Intemperance, esp. in drinking. [IN²⁺-SOL]

insolence, n. Exposure to sun's rays, for pursuit of bleaching &c., as medical treatment, or as cause of disease. [L. insolation l. in²⁺ (solare, L. sol sun), see -ATION]

insolent, a. Offensively contemptuous, insulting. Hence or cogn. insolence, n., insolently² adv. [L. L. insolentia (as prec.)]

insolubility, n., insolubly² adv. [f. L. IN²⁺ (solubia, solubilis)]

insolvent, a. & n. (Debtor) unable to pay debts; relating to it, as, if, laws. Hence insolvency² n. [IN²⁺-SOL]

insomnia, n. Sleeplessness. [L. f. in²⁺ somnis (L. somnus sleep) sleepless]

insomuch, adv. To such an extent that.

insouciant, a. & n. (300, or as I. 3) (careless, or indifferent). So insouciance n. [f. IN²⁺ + significant part of souci care L. .

inspect, v.t. Look closely into; examine officially. So inspection, inspector², inspectors, inspectorial, a. [f. L. IN²⁺(spicere spect-look)]

inspectorate (at), n. Office of inspector; body of inspectors; district under inspector, esp. in Greeneland. [AT²⁺-E]

inspiration, n. Drawing in of breath; inspiring; divine influence, esp. that under which books of Scripture are written; whether cerebral (dictating every word), plenary (covering all subjects treated), or moral (concerned with moral & religious teaching), whence inspirationism, inspirationist², nn. thought &c. inspired, inspiring principle. Hence inspirer, -ating, -ation, -ation (3) of, L. inspi-ration (go into the inspiration, see -ATION)

inspirer, a. Apparatus for drawing in air or vapour. [L. as foll., see -OR²]

inspire, v.t. Breathe in, inhale, (air &c. or abs.), whence inspiration² story a.; infuse thought or feeling into (person; esp. of divine or supernatural agencies; often in p.p.), animate (person &c. with feeling); infuse (feeling into person &c.), create (feeling in person); an inspired article (in journal), one specially suggested by or emanating from influential person &c. [f. Of insiprer l. IN²⁺(spirare breathe)]

inspirit, v.t. Put life into, animate; encourage (person to action); do. Hence inspiriting² a. [IN²⁺-SPIRIT n.]

inspirate (or inspi-), v.t. Thicken, condense. So inspiration² n. [f. L. L. inspissare (L. spissus thick), see -ATE²]

instability, n. Lack of stability (usu. fig. or moral qualities). [f. L. INSTABILITAS (L. instabilis unstable), see -ITY]

instal (or -avl.), v.t. Place (person in office or dignity) with ceremonial, whence installant (or -avl.) a. & n.; establish (person, oneself, in place, condition, &c.); place (heating or lighting apparatus &c.) in position for use. So installly² adv. [f. L. installer (as prec.)]

install (or -avl.), v.t. (as prec.) Each of several parts, successively falling due, of a sum payable; each of several parts supplied &c. at different times. [f. obs. INSTAVL v. arrange, fix + MENT]

instance, n. Fact illustrating a general truth, example; for, as, for example; at the instance of (request, suggestion of) of; (Law) process, suit, as of the first instance (primary jurisdiction); the first instance, in the first place, at the first stage of a proceeding. [F. INSTANTIA (as prec.), see -ANCE]

instant², v.t. (as prec., present) Point of time, moment, as, if, this instant, I went that instant; I told you the instant (as soon as) I knew; short space of time, moment. [prec. as n.]

instantaneous, a. Occurring, done, in an instant; (Dynam.) existing at a particular in-
stated. Hence instantaneously adj., instantaneousness n. [prec. + - ANEUS, after momentous]

instanter, adv. Immediately, at once, (now usu. facet). [L. istans INSTANT- 1 + - ANT- 1 + - IN-

instantaneous adj. [L. instantaneus, f. instant, see RESTORE & - ATION]

instead (ed), adv. As a substitute or alternative; in place of, as of this, i.e. of going, you are going (also in his, my, our, stead), in prep. + stead'n.

instead, n. Upper surface of human foot between toes & arch; part of shoe &c. fitting this; i-shaped thing. [L]

instigate, v.t. Urge on, incite, (person to action, to do unsomthing evil); bring about (revolt, murder, &c.) by persuasio. So insti-

igration, instigator, n. [L. instigare, cf. Gk .stick prick, root slit, see -ATE]

installed (l), v.t. (l). Put in (liquid into thing) by drops; infuse, (feeling, ideas, &c. into person, mind, &c.) gradually. Hence or cogn. instill-

ation. [instill, n. (L. instillare drop)]

instinct, n. Innate propensiy, 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. instincus as in (stingere strict-prick) incite]

institute, n. Organization, promotion for formatio of scientific or other object; building used by this; (pl.) digest of elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence, as of Justinian. [f. L. institutum, n. (L. instituere, to set on foot)]

instituted, v.t. Establish, found; set on foot (inquiry &c.); appoint (person to, into, benefit).

institutions, n. Instituting; establishment (of person) in care of souls; established law, custom, or practice; (coll.) person &c. that is in charge of some public object; building used by this. Hence institutional a. [OF, L. institutio (as prec., -ION)]

instruct, v.t. Teach (person &c. in subject); inform (person that, when, &c.); (of client, solicitor) give direct command, (of person to do). Hence or cogn. instructor, n. [L. instituere struct- pile up] build, teach]

instructive, a. Teaching; (pl.) directions, orders; (pl.) directions to solicitor or counsel. Hence instructual a. [OF, L. instructum (as prec., see -ION)]

instructive, a. Tending to instruct, conveying a lesson. Hence instructively adv.,

instructiveness n. [IVE]

instrument, n., & v.t. Thing used in performing an action; person so made use of; tool, instrumentally adv. At once. [L. instrumentum (as prec., see -ION)]

instrumental, a. Serving as instrument or means (to purpose, in work, in doing); of, arising from, an instrument, as i. errors; of (music) performed on instruments (cf. vocal), whence instrumentalist n. (Gram.) the case denoting the instrument). Hence instrumental, n. (as instrument. See -AL]

instrumentality, n. Agency, means, esp. by the i. of -ITY]

instrumentation, n. Arrangement of music for instruments; operation with surgical or other instrument; instrumentality. [f. L. instrumentum (as instrument), see -ATION]

insubordinate, a. Disobedient, rebellious. Hence insubordination n. [IN-]

insubstantial, a. Not real; lacking solidity or substance. Hence insubstantiality n. [f. L. insubstantialis, subst. - subst. SUBSTANTIAL]

insubordinates, n. Of the nature of, like, islanders, esp. narrow-minded, whence insularism n. Hence insularity n., insularly adv. [f. L. insularis as foll., see -AR]

insulate, v.t. Make (land) into an island; detach (person, thing) from surroundings; isolate; isolate (thing) by interposition of non-conductor, to prevent passage of electricity or heat. Hence insulation, insulator 2 n. [L. insula island + -ATE]

insult, n. Insulting speech or action, affront. [f. L. insultat Ius -us = saltare leap, as foll.]

insulted, v.t. Treat with scornful abuse, offer insult to; (of person, thing) affront. Hence insulting, insultingy adv. [f. L. insultare = saltare, frequent of salire leap]

insuperable, a. (Of barriers &c. &c. of difficulties &c.) that cannot be surmounted or overcome; (rare) unsurpassable. Hence insupera-

bility, insuperably adv. [f. L. insuperabilis, f. superare overcome, -ble]

insupportable, a. Unbearable. Hence insupportably adv. [f. IN-]

insurance (shoor), n. Insuring; sum paid for this, premium. [earlier en-], f. OF ensua-

nee (as ensure, see -ANCE)

insure, v.t. Make insurable; any whom policy insurance is issued. [f. foll. + ANT]

insuree (shoor), n. v.t. Secure payment of sum of money in event of loss of or damage to (property, life; of assurance) by payment of premium; secure payment of (sum of money) thus (said of owner of the property or of insurance company); the insured, the person to whom such payment is secured. Hence insurable a. [earlier ENSURE]

insuree, n. One who insures property in consideration of premium, underwriter. [ER]

insurgent, a. & n. Rising in open revolt; revolt, rebellion, uprising. Hence insur-

gency n. [f. L. insurgere, see -ENT]

insurmountable a. Not to be surmounted. Hence insurmountably adv. [IN-]

insurrection, n. Rising in open resistance, rebellion; uprising. Hence insurrectional, insurrectionary a., a., insurrectionnist n. [f. L. rare insurrectionem (as insurgent, see -ION)]

insusceptible, a. Not susceptible (of treatment, to agency &c.). Hence insuscep-

tibility, n. [IN-]

interrupt, a. Untouched; entire; unimpared. [f. L. interruptus p.p. of tangere touch]
intellect, not by the senses. Hence intelligence, intelligibility (as prec., see -BLE).  

Temperate (-er). a. (Of person or conduct) unimmoderate, unbridled, violent; excessive in the indulgence of an appetite; addicted to drinking. Hence or cogn. temerity, temperance, temperately adv. [L. INtemeratus, as TEMPER].  

Tend, v.t. Purpose, design, as we t. to go, to take. a. (with no harm. (+A) that it shall be done today, was this intended (done on purpose)?; design, destine, (person, thing) for a purpose, as we t. our son for the bar, t. him to go, t. it as a stop-gap, this bun is intended for you (to eat), this dwarf is meant to represent me; mean, as exactly do you t. by the word t. [f. F entendre t. L INtenderent (tent-s) stretch, tend) strain, direct, purpose]  


Intendment, n. True meaning as fixed by law. [F. F entendement meaning (as INTEND, SEE-MENT).]  

Intense, a. (-er, -est). (Of quality &c.) existing in a high degree, violent, vehement; having some quality in its highest degree: eager, ardent; feeling, apt to feel, i. emotion. Hence intensely adv., intensity, intensification, intensify, n., intensify v. & i. [F, as INTENT]  

Intensive, n. Intensity, high degree, of a quality, opp. to extensity; strong exertion of mind or will. [F. L. intenris (as INDENT, JOB)  

Intensive, a. Of relating to, intensity as opp. to extensity; 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 intensively adv. [F (i'-, inc.) L. as intend, see -IVE]  

Intend, n. Intention, purpose, esp. with i. to (deprave &c.), with malicious, good, &c. (in. pl.) to all i. & purposes, practically, virtually. [F L. intenra (-er), (as extend)  

Intend, a. Resolved, bent, (on doing, on object); sedulously occupied (on); (of faculties, looks, &c.) earnest, eager. Hence intently adv., intensity n. [F. L as intend; double of intense, L. intense- having chiefly the physical, -ent- the mental sense].  

Intention, n. Intending; thing intended, purpose, whence (-) intenoned a.; ultimate aim; (pl., colloq.) purposes in respect of proposal of marriage; (med.) second i., healing of wound by granulation, first i., healing without this by inoculation, primary conception, as first i., primary conceptions of things (e.g. a tree, an oak), second i., secondary conceptions (e.g. difference, identity, species); (R.-c. ch.) special, particular, i., special object for which mass is celebrated &c. [OF, i. intentioner (as intend)]  

Intentional, a. Done on purpose. Hence intentionally adv. [med. L. intentionalis (as prec., see -AL)  

Intere, v.t. (rr.). Deposit (corpus &c.) in earth, tomb, &c.; bury. [OF. OF (exterior) L. pop. of A.  

Inter, prep. (L). Between, among, as i. &. i. amongst other things, &c.; between ourselves, themselves.  

Inter-, pref. = prec. Besides was given in
their alphabet, place. inter- is used freely to form (1) vbs., nn., & aa., expr. mutual or reciprocal action or relation, or with sense 'among,' between; as: -be'd, embed (thing) between other things; -be'th, deliver to or between other persons; -lab'diate, carried on &c. between colleges; -col'umnar, placed, existing between two columns; -colum'nation, placing of columns at intervals, such interval; -con'nect, connect by reciprocal links; -con'vertible, interchangeable; -cro'ass, & l., middle by each other; -pu'bble, flow into each other; -grad'ation, gradual approximation; -grade, (v.t.) pass into another form by intervening grades, (n.) such grade; -growth, growing of things into each other; -ja'culation, expressed in parenthetical ejaculations; -ja'vite, interwine; -lap, overlap; -lin'k, link together (things, one with another); -oce'nic, between, connecting, two oceans; -plait, plait together; -pro'ven'cial, situated, carried on, between provinces; -punction, punctuation; -pu'niculate, punculate; -ra'cial, existing between different races; -rea'son, l. reason, reason; -re'val, variegate (thing with colors &c., esp. in p.'p. -shod); -space, interval of space or time; -ta'ngle, tangle together, whence -ta'nglement n.; -tex'ture, interweaving; -tri'val, existing between different tribes; -twist, twist together; -wa'v's, interweave, l. v.t. & l. interweave, l. v.t. & l. interweave, lit. & fig., (intr.) work upon each other; -wre'ath, wreath together. (2) Scientific, esp. anat., wds w. sense 'between, chiefly adj., as: -arti'cular, between contiguous surfaces of a joint; -co'stal, between the ribs of (body or ship), (n.pl.) parts; -di'gital, between fingers or toes; -dilated, dilate, like fingers of clasped hands, -di'gitation n.; -fa'cial, included between two faces of crystal or other solid; -fe'moral, between the thighs; -fol'tace'ous, placed alternately between a pair of opposite leaves; -pla'vial, between glacial periods; -lo'bular, between lobes; -node. (Bot.) part of stem between two of the knots from which leaves arise, (Anat.) slender part between two joints, esp. bone of finger or toe; -o'ceous, between bones; -part-etial, between right & left, parietal bones of skull; -se'ptal, between partitions; -sep'tal, between spines; -spine'a'ceous, between spines; -ster-il'lar, between stamens; -stratifica'tion, -stratified, interspersed, interspersed, (with strata.)

interact, n. Interval between two acts of play; interlude. [inter- after F entr'acte] interact, v.t. & l. Act reciprocally, act on each other. Hence interaction n., interactive a. [inter-]

interblend, v.t. & l. Mingle (things, one with another); (intr.) blend with each other. [inter-]

interbreed, v.t. & l. 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. [f. L intercalarius (as foll., see -ARY)]

intercalation, n. (f. L intercalare proclaim, see -ATE)

intercede, v.t. & l. Interpose (anything out of ordinary course, esp. in p.p. of strata). So intercalation n. (f. L intercalare proclaim, see -ATE)

intercede, v.t. & l. Interpose on behalf of another, plead (with one person for another). [f. L intercedere cens. go intercede]

interrupt, v.t. & l. (Of thing or 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. interruption, interruptor n., intervene, v.t. & l., intervene a. [f. L interruptere cept. = capere take] intercession, n. Interceding, esp. by prayer. So intercession a. in intercessionary, intercessory, aa. [f. L intercessio as intercede, see -ION]

interchange, n. Reciprocal exchange (of things) between two persons &c.; alternation. [inter- & change] interchange, v.t. (Of two persons) exchange (things) with each other; put each of (two things) in the other's place; alternate. Hence or cogn. interchangeability, interchangeability, n., interchangeable a., interchangeably a. adv. [f. Of exchanger (entirely) (inter- + changer change)]

intercolonial, a. Existing, carried on, between different colonies. [inter-]

intercommunicate, v.t. Have mutual intercourse; have free passage to each other. So intercommunication n. [inter-]

intercourse, n. Link, place of mutual intercourse; mutual action or relation. [inter-]

intercourse, n. Social communication, intercourse, between individuals; communion between man & God; communication of trade purposes &c. between different countries &c.; sexual connexion. [f. Of entre'corrre run between L. L. intercurrent (currere curs.) intercurrent a. (Of time or event) intervening; (of disease) occurring during progress of another, (also) recurring at intervals. Hence intercurrent n. 1. [f. L as prec., -ENT]

interdepend, v.i. Depend on each other. So interdependency, -ency, n. interdependent a., interdependently a. adv. [inter-]

interdict, n. Authoritative prohibition; (R.-C. Ch.) sentence debarring person or place from ecclesiastical functions &c. [f. Of entre-di't. entendre f. L inter dicere dict. say]

interdict, v.t. Prohibit (action); forbid use of; restrain (person from doing); forbid (thing to person). So interdiction n., interdictive a. [ME entretenien (as prec.), refresh. on L]

interest, n. Legal concern, title, right, (in property); pecuniary stake (in commercial undertaking &c.); vested it. advantage, profit, as it is (to) your it. to go, I do it in your it. (or it. of) truth; thing in which one is concerned; principle in which a party is concerned; party having a common it. as the brewing it.; selfish pursuit of one's own welfare; make it., bring personal interest to bear (with person); concern, curiosity, esp. take an i., no i., in; pretense paid for wealth or for the beance of debt; single it. (reckoned on principal only, & paid at fixed intervals); compound it. (reckoned on principal &c. on accumulations of L. L. it. matters, 3rd sing. pres. of interest esse bc; earlier interest f. L. Inter. in sense compensatory payment)

interest, v.t. Cause (person) to take personal interest or share (in); excite curiosity or attention of, whence interesting it. (teres) a., interestingly a. adv. Hence interestingly a. adv. [earlier interest (vb f. n.) as prec.]

interference, n. (Of thing or opposition &c.) to act as a hindrance (with or else), whence interference a.; inter-
vene, take part, (in); (Physiol. of waves of light &c.) strike against each other; (of horse) knock one leg against another. Hence inter-ference n. [f. OF s'entreferir strike each other (INTER- - férer f. L ferrere strike)]

INTERfluent, a. Flowing into each other. [f. L. INTER+flUere flow. see -ENT]

INTERference, mix.(thing with); blend (things) together; (of two things) blend with each other. So INTERfusion (-zhn) n. [f. L INTER+funderes fuse- pour]

INTERim, adv., n., a. (in the) meantime; intervening provisional, temporary. [L INTER+im+-e]

INTERior, a. & n. Situated within; inland, remote from coast or frontier; internal, domestic, opp. to foreign; existing in mind or soul, inward. (N.) i. part, inside; inland region; inside of building or room, picture of this; inner nature, soul; (department dealing with) home affairs of a country, as Minister of the. Hence inter-iority adv. [L. compar. adj. f. INTER-

INTERlace, a. Lying between, intermediate. [f. L INTER+lacerare, see -ENT]

INTERlace, v.t. Throw in, interpose, remark &c. abruptly; remark parenthetically. [f. L INTER+lacerare, see -ENT]

INTERJection, n. Ejaculation, exclamation; natural ejaculation viewed as part of speech (e.g. ah !, where !). Hence or cogn. interjec-tional, INTERJECtory, a., INTERJECtionally adv. [f. L INTERjectionem (prec., -ION) INTERjection, v.t. & l. Bind together intricately, entangle; intertwine (often with c.) mingle (two things, one with another); cross each other intricately. Hence interlace ment n. [f. F entrelacer (INTER- INTER+ lacer LARD)]

INTERlard, v.t. Mix (writing, speech, with foreign words) &c. [f. F entrelarder (INTER- INTER+ lard LARD)]

INTERleaf, n. (pl. -eas). Extra leaf (usu. blank) between leaves of book. [INTER-

INTERleave, v.t. Insert (usu. blank) leaves between leaves of book, also fig. [f. prec.]

INTERline, v.t. Insert words between lines of (usually longer) words thus. So INTERlinea-tion n. [prob. f. med. L INTER+lincare f. LINEA LINE]

INTERlinear, a. Written, printed, between the lines. [f. med.L INTER+linearis LINEAR]

INTERlock, v.i. & l. (Intr.) engage with each other; (fig.) entwine in the usual sense (of twine); lock, clasp, within each other; (Railways) connect (levers for signals &c.) by bolts &c. to ensure uniformity of movement. [INTER-]

INTERlocutor, n. One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; my t., the person in conversation with me. Hence or cogn. INTERlocution, n. INTERlocutionary, INTERlocutory, [f. L INTER=locut- talk, see -ION]

INTERloper, n. Intruder, one who (esp. for profit) thrusts himself into others' affairs; (Hist.) unauthorized trader. So INTERlope v.i. (INTER+loper l. loppe dial. form = leaf]

INTERlude, n. Pause between acts of play; what fills this up; (Mus.) instrumental piece played between verses of psalm or hymn &c.; intervening time or space of different character; (Hist.) entertaining, amusing incident, &c., interposed (Hist.) representation between acts of mystery-plays or morality. [f. med.L INTER+ (ludium l. ludus play)]

INTERmarriage, n. Marriage between members of different families, castes, tribes, &c., or (loosely) between near relations. [INTER-

INTERmarry, v.i. (Of tribes, nations, families, &c.) become connected by marriage (with other tribes &c.). [INTER-]

INTERmeddle, v.i. Concern oneself (with, in, esp. what is not one's business). [f. Of inter-medier (INTER- INTER+ medier MEDDLE)]

INTERmédiairy, a. & n. Acting between mediator, mediate, mediates, mediator; person, thing, esp. mediator. [f. INTERMEDIAIRY -ARY]

INTERmédiaire 1 (a.t), a. & n. Coming between two things, (in)between, thing; between. Hence INTERmédiairely adv. [f. med. L intermediatus f. L INTERmedius middle, ATE]

INTERmédiaire 2, v.i. Act between others, mediate. (between). Hence INTERmedia tion, n. INTERmediator, 2, nn. [INTER-

INTERmédiaire, 3, n. (pl. -ia, -iums). Intermediate thing, medium, esp. one serving to transmit energy through space. [L. neut. adj. as INTERMEDIAIRE]

INTERment, n. Burial. [INTER 1 -MENT] INTERmezzo (-dzo), n. Short light dramatic or other performance between acts of drama or opera, short movement connecting main divisions of large musical work. [It., pop. form of messa (as INTERMEZZO)]

INTERmigration, n. Reciprocal migration. [INTER-]

INTERminable, a. Endless; tediously long. Hence INTERminableness n., INTERminably adv. [f. LL IN+terminabilis l. terminare TERMINATE, see -BLE]

INTERmingle, v.t. & l. Mix together (two things, one with another); (intr.) mingle (with). [INTER-]

INTERmission, n. Pause, cessation, esp. without i. (f. L lntermissio (as foll., see -ION) INTERmorse, v.t. & l. (t.); suspend, discontinue; stop for a time (esp. of fever, pain, &c. or of pulse). Hence or cogn. INTERmission n., INTERmittently adv. [f. L INTERmittere miss- send]

INTERmixture n. [first in p.p. see MIX]

INTERmixture, n. v.t. (to mix) with limits of country &c. Hence INTERmixture n. [f. INTERmire (f. L internus internal (in+inf. -TERMUS)]

INTERnal, a. & n. Of, situated in, the inside of a thing; of the inner nature of a thing, intrinsic; s. evidence, derived from what is contained within an object, &c.; of the domestic affairs of a country; of the mind or soul, inward, subjective; (n. pl.) intrinsic qualities. Hence INTERnality n., INTERnally adv. [f. late med. L INTERnalis (as prec., see -AT)]

INTERnational, a. Existing, carried on, between different nations; of the Working Men's Association (for promoting joint political action of working classes in all countries); (n.) one who takes part in l. (usu. athletic) contest, member of above Association. Hence INTERnationality n., INTERnationally adv. [INTER-]

INTERnationalist, n. One who advocates community of interests between nations, esp. supporter of Association named in prec., so INTERnationalism n.; one versed in international law. [-BT]

INTERnationalize, v.t. Make international, esp. bringing (territory &c.) under combined protection &c. of different nations. Hence INTERnationalization n. [-IZE]

INTERnove, a. Mutually destructive; (orig.) deadly, as i. war. [f. L INTERnauus] INTERnecare kill destoy, see -NEK]

For other words in INTER- see INTER-
ciples are matters of intuition. So intuitiv-
ism n. [-1831]
intumescent (-ent), a. Swelling up. So intu-
ence n. [L. intus within + susceptio
mence (innsceptio f. suscipere = capere take) take up, see -ION.
intumescence (innsceptio, n. (Physiol.) taking in
of food, respect to use fullness, &c.; liquids, &c. -wine: corporate
conversion into organic tissue; taking in (of ideas
&c.); withdrawal of any portion of intestine
within another. [L. intus within + susceptio
n. (Med. L. intumescere innsceptio,
of tamare swell), see -ENT.
intumescption, n. (Physiol.) taking in
of food, respect to use fullness, &c.; liquids, &c. -wine: corporate
conversion into organic tissue; taking in (of ideas
&c.); withdrawal of any portion of intestine
within another. [L. intus within + susceptio
with water, also fig.). So inundation n. [f.
L inus (undare flow f. unda wave), see -ATE] 3
inurbate, a. Not urbane, discourteous.
Hence inurbanity n. [f. L inus (urbanus URB.
inure, -ere, -ere (-eff), v.t. & L. Accustom, habi-
tuate, (person &c. to thing, to do), whence in-
urement n. (intr., chiefly Law; often en-
come into operation, take effect. [IN-1 + ob-
ure work f. frustra f. L opera]
inurn, n. Put (ashes of cremated body) in an
inurnable, a. Useless. So inutilty n. [f. F.
L inus (utilis useful); long out of use, but re-
cently revived]
innovate, v.t. Make hostile inroad intro (country
&c.); (fig.) of sounds, diseases, feelings, &c.
spread, encroach upon (rights &c.). Hence in-
vasion n. [f. L inus (cadere go)]
innovate, v.t. Put in a sheath; introvert (tubular sheath). Hence invagi-
ation n. [f. IN-1 + L vagina sheath + -ATE] 3
invalid (1-ed), a. & n. (Person) enfeebled or di-
disabled by illness or injury. Hence inva-
lihood n. (invalidism, 3, [f. IN-2 (validius
valid), pronunc. after F invalid]
invalid (2-ed, also 1-n.), v.t. & L. Lay up, dis-
able, (person by illness (usu. pass.); treat as
an invalid, remove from active service, send
home &c., as an invalid; (intr.) become an in-
valid, go on the sick-list. [f. prec.]
invalidated, a. Not valid, esp. having no legal
force. Hence invaledly 2 adv. [INVALID-]
invaluable, a. Above price, priceless. [IN-3]
invariable, a. Unchangeable; always the
same; (Math.) constant, fixed. Hence in-
varyability n., invariableness nn., in-
varily 2 adv. [IN-3]
invasion (1-n.), n. Invading; encroach-
ment. So inyavent (-ent) -a. [f. F. L invasio-
enom (as INVADE, see -ION)]
infective, a. Violent attack in words;
absurd oratory. [F. L infectus (as foll. see -IF)]
inveigle (-ve, -ve), v.t. Entice, seduce, (into
place, conduct, &c., into doing). Hence in-
viglement n. [18th-c. enuegbuie prof. f.
avesugle blind f. avesugle adj. f. pop. L abio(cus eye; taken as
exege, &c. so changed to enveugle]
invigore, v.t. Give (person, place, method
instrument, &c.) to (false story &c.). Hence or cogn. inventiva,
invigently 3 adv., invigenteness, inventer adj., in-
ventress 3, nn. [f. L inus (ventre vent- come) find, come] in-
vention, n. Inventing; thing invented,
contrivance; fictitious story; inventionless: f.
of the Cross. (festival. May 3, commemorating
finding of the Cross by Helena mother of Con-
stantine. A.D. 326. [OF, f. L inventionem (as
prec. see -ION)]
inventory (vn), n. & v.t. Detailed list (of
goods, furniture, &c.); stock of goods in this;
list of money, &c. (as for debtors). [f. L
inventorium (as INVENT, see -OR) ]
inversal, a. Untruthfulness. [IN-3]
inverness, n. Town in Scotland; f. cloak,
coat, or t. as n., overcoat with removable cap.
inverse (or 1-n.), a. & n. Inverted in posi-
tion; of the same order, &c.; inversions; f. ratio, proportion,
(between two quantities one of which increases
as the other decreases); (n.) inverted state, thing
that is the direct opposite of (other). Hence
inversey 2 adv. [f. L 3 INVER
inverson, n. Turning upside down; re-
versal of position, order, or relation, esp. (Gram.)
of order of words; reversal of a ratio. So in-
versive a. [f. L inversio (as foll., see -ION)]
invert, v.t. Turn upside down; reverse
position, order, relation, of; (Mus.) change relative
position of notes of (chord, interval) by placing
lowest note higher. [f. IN-1 (verticere turn)]
invert 3, n. Inverted arch, as at bottom of
sewer. [f. prec.]
invertebrate (-at), a. & n. Not having
backbone or spinal column (fig.) wanting in
firmness; (n.) animal or (fig.) person. [f. IN-2
(verticere turn)]
invest, v.t. & L. Clothe (person &c. in, with;
cover as garment; clothe, endue, (person &c. with qualities, insignias of office, rank, &c.);
lay siege to; employ (money in stocks &c.); (intr.) i. i. put money into (stocks), (colloq.)
laid out money as i. in a bun. Hence in-
vester 2, n. [f. L inus (vestire clothe)]
investigate, v.t. Examine, inquire into.
Hence or cogn. investigation, investiga-
tor 2, nn. investigative, investigat-
ory, aa. [f. L inus (testicare track), see -ATE] 3
investiture, n. Formal investing of person
(with office); endowment (with attributes).
[f. med. L investitura (as INVEST, see -URE)]
investment, n. Investing of money; money invested;
property in which money is invested;
investiture; clothing. [MENT]
investorate (-at), a. Long-established; (of
person, habit, prejudice, &c.) deeply-rooted.
Obsolete. Hence investore 2, n. investore-
ately 2 adv. [f. L inus (testicare turn make old f.
etus-eris old), see -ATE]
invictious, a. Of conduct &c.) giving
offence, esp. by real or seeming injustice &c.;
(of thing) likely to excite ill feeling against the
possessor. Hence inviictory 3 adv., invi-
victiveness n. [f. L invictus (invidia
ENVY, see -OUS)]
invigilation, v.i. Watch over students' at
examination. Hence invigilation, invi-
gilator 2, nn. [f. L inus (vigilare watch), -ATR] 2
invigorate, v.t. Make vigorous; animate.
Hence invigorative 2, a. invigilator 2, n.
[f. IN-1 + L vigor VIGOR + -ATE] 3
invincible, a. Unconquerable (lit. & fig.).
Hence invincibility n., invincibley adv. [f. L inus (vincibilis f. vincere conquer, -BLE)
inviolable, a. Not to be violated; (of laws,
property, &c.) so protected from interference
in fraction, profanation, &c. Hence inviola-
bility nn., inviolably 2 adv. [f. L inus (viola-
bis as foll., see -BLE)]
inviolate (-at), a. Of laws, places, &c. not
violated; unbroken; unprofaned. Hence
inviolacy, inviolateness, inviolately 2
adv. [f. L inus (violatus p.p. as VIOLATE)]
invisible (i-t), a. & n. That cannot be seen; not to be seen at particular time, as when she was i.; too small to be seen; i. ink (visible only after heating &c.); the i., the unseen world, God. Hence or cogn. invisibility, invisibleness, nn., invisibly adv. [F. l'invisible]

invi(ta), v. t. & n. Request courteously to come (to dinner, to one's house, in, &c.); request courteously (to do what is presumably agreeable); solicit courteously (suggestions, opinion, confidences); bring on, tend to bring on, (thing) unintentionally; of (thing) present itself, be in invi(tating) adv. invitingness n. (n., colloq., invitation)

invocation, n. Invoking, calling upon God &c. in prayer; appeal to Muse for inspiration or assistance in poem. So invocatory (or invokative) a. [OF, L. invocatio(nem) (as invoke, see-ATION)]

involve, v. n. & v.t. List of goods shipped or sent, with prices & charges; (v.t.) make an i. of (goods). [v.f. prob. orig. inovex pl. of inovex to wear out]

invokes, v.t. Call on (God &c.) in prayer or as witness; appeal to (person's authority &c.); summon (spirit) by charms; ask earnestly for (vengeance, help, &c.). [f. F invoquer l. IN- vocare call]

involute (ker), a. Covering, envelope, esp. atant.; (Bot.) whorl of bracts surrounding inflorescence. [f. L. involucrem (as INVOKE)]

involuntary, a. Done without exercise of the will, unintentional. Hence involuntary adv., involuntariness n. [f. L. IN- volluturae voluntary]

involved, a. Involved, intricately entangled; curly 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. EVOLUTE). [as INVOLVE]

involution, n. Involving; entanglement; intricacy; curling inwards; part so curved; (Med.) a roll out to any power. [f. L. involuto (as foll., see-ION)]

involve, v. t. Wrap (thing in another); wind spirally; entangle (person, thing, in difficulties, mysteries, &c.); implicate (person in charge, crime); include (in); imply, entail. [f. L. involvam (as foll., see-ION)]

involvement, n. Involving; financial embarrassment; complicated affair. [-MENT]

invulnerable, a. That cannot be wounded or hurt (esp. fig.). Hence invulnerable adj., invulnerable n. [L invulnera S unified in adv., see-WARD]

inward (-ward), a. & n. Situated within; mental, spiritual; directed towards the inside; (n.pl.)entails. [OE innanward (innan in adv., see-WARD)]

inward(s), adv. Of motion or position) towards the inside; within mind or soul. [prec.]

inwardly adv. On the inside; (esp. speaking) not aloud; in mind or spirit. [-LY]

inwardness, n. Inner nature, essence; quality of being inward; spirituality. [-NESS]

inweave, en- v., v. Weave in (thing with another, &c.). [fig.]

inwrought (-rawt) p.p. (Of fabric decorated with (pattern) ; of (pattern) wrought in, on, fabric); (fig.) intimately blended (with). [IN + wrought p.p. of WORK]

inysia (-sh), n. S. Afr. antelope. [native]


Iodism (-ism), n. Iodizze (-izze) v.t. [f. F. iodicer f. O.Gk. iodes violet-like, blue, violet, see -OID, from colour of its vapour, + -INE]

Iodoform (or I-), n. Compound of iodine analogous to chloroform, used as antiseptic &c. [f. prec. + O, see CHLOROFORM]

Iodine, n. Silicate of aluminium, iron, & magnesiu and of violet or blue colour. [f. Gk. iowan, violet, see -LITE]

Ion, n. Either of the elements that pass to the poles in electrolysis (anion, cation). [Gk. ion neut. part. of cinte go]

Ionic, a. & n. Of Ionia; (Mus.) I. mode, (1) eximinate mode in ancient Greek music, (2) ecclesiastical mode corresp. to modern major diatonic scale; (n.) member of part of the Helenic race which occupied Attica, N. coast of Peloponnesus &c. [f. L. f. Gk. Ionioc + -AN]

Ionia, a. Of Ionia, as I. dialect, that of which Attic was a development; I. order (Latin characterized by the diacritical marks of the capital); (Pros.) a major, metrical foot — — , a minor, — — — — —. [f. L. Gk. Ionikos -i-]

-IOR, suf., later spelling of -IUR, as in warrior. -IUR, s. -L-IOR of comparatives, as in senior, ulterior.


Iotacism, n. Excessive use of iota; pronunciation of other Greek vowels like iota (θ), or eniacism. [f. L. Gk. iotakismos]

Iota, I. n. Slip of document bearing these letters followed by specific sum, constituting formal acknowledgment of debt. [=I owe you]

-Iour, s. suf. -I representing some formativ or stem element + -our or -or, as savour f. salavorm th. OR. salivado, A. maceurre.

-IOUS, s. suf. repr. -io, -iue, -eu, -i = (part of common suf.) + -ous, w. sense 'characterized by, full of'. L has -ious in (1) adj. d. deriv. many (of small, in-, -ies, -iue, -iue, -iue (invidious, pernicious, odious, & by false anal. curious iue car) (2) in adj. f. n. -ion (nom. -oi), as ambivalent, captious, religious. E tends to -ous for any noun in -ion (rebellious, caustic, contradictory). E also forms adj. in -ious by adding -ous to stem of L adj. in -ius (carnous); see also -IOUS & -OUS.

Ipecahuanha (-na), n. Root of a S. Amer. shrub, used as emetic & purgative. [Port. , native epecauvere]

Ipecac, n. Dogmatic statement resting on bare authority. [L = he himself (the master) said it]

Ipse dixit, n. By that very fact. [L]

Ir-, ir-, ir-, s. prep. IN before r.

Irish (-ish), n. Width of degree of Sultan of Turkey. [Turk. f. Arab. ir, IrZ will]

Iranian (IR-), a. & n. Persian; of (languages) of the Asiatic family comprising Zend, Old Persian, & their modern descendants; (n.) member of L race. [Pers. fr. Persia, -IAN]

Irascible (si), a. Irritable, hot-tempered.

Irascibly adv. [OF, L. irascibilis (irasci grow angry, see -BLE)]

Irrate, a. Angry. [f. L irritation p.p. as prec.]

Irra, n. (poet.). Anger. Hence irrufal a., irrufally adv. [OF, L. ira]

Ir'dic(al), a. Peaceful; pacific. [f. Gk. ( kira peace, see -OE & -AL]

Irenicon. See EIREMONC.
iridescent (ant), a. Showing colours like those of rainbow; changing colour with position. Hence iridescent n. [as iris + -SCENT]

iridium, n. White metaloid of platinum group, like polished steel. [as iris + -IUM]

iris, n. Flat circular coloured membrane in an animal or human eye, with circular muscles (PUPILL) in centre; gland of plants, chiefly with tuberous roots, sword-shaped leaves, & showy flowers; kind of rock-crystal reflecting prismatic colours. [Gk iris -idou (goddess of rainbow), iris]

Irish [Irish], a. & n. Of Ireland; I. BULL [I. stock] (n.) language; (as pl.) the I. people; Frisian; -.woman, native of Ireland. Hence Irishism (n.) Irishize (v.t.) [I. Ir-st. of OE Irces n. pl. + -IS]

Irk, v.t. (archaic). Disgust, tire, bore, esp. if irksome (me, him, &c.). [ME irken, etym. dubm.]

irksome, a. Tedious, tiresome. Hence irksomely adv., irksomeness n. [SOME]

iron (frn), n. & a. Metal largely used for tools &c. (wrought t., cast t., STEEL), often fig. as type of hardness, as a man of t., rod of t.; preparation of l. as tonic; made of l. as coating; grand piano; l. stringing; golf-club with h. l.; h. l. horse; l. tool for smoothing out linen &c.; (usu. pl.) fetters; the t. entered into his soul (Ps. civ. 18. L mistranslation of Heb. "his person entered into the iron," i.e. fetters); (Prov) a strike while the iron is hot (at a good opportunity), have (too) many t. in the fire (many undertakings, also, many expedients); (s.) of l. very robust, firm, unyielding, merciless; t. age, age of cruelty, oppression, &c. (cf. BRAZEN)

- t.-bark, species of eucalyptus with solid bark; t.-bound, bound with l. (of coast) rock-bound, fig.) rigorous, hard & fast; trenched, clad in, protected with l., (n.) ship coated with plates of l.; t.-grey a. & n., (of) the colour of freshly broken l.; t. horse, locomotive steam-engine, also, bicycle or tricycle; ironmaster, manufacturer of l.; t.-mould, spot caused by l.-rust or ink-stain, (V.T.) l. stain, be stained, with this; l.-sides, man of great courage; "Ozark," n. trade name of various hard l.-ores; ironwork, work in l., things made of l.; ironworks (sing. or pl.), place where l. is smelted or l. goods are made.

(OE) (1) isen, ien, n. & a., cf. Du. ijzer, G eisen;
(2) OE iren n., not paralleled in other lang.

ironbound, closed, with iron; shackle with l.; iron; smooth (linen &c.) with flat-iron &c. [f. prec.]

ironical (al), a. Of, using, said in, addicted to, irony. Hence ironically adv. [f. L f. G kratónko (as IRONY 1, see -IC)]

Ironist (Iron), n. One who uses irony. [f. G kratónko + -IST]

ironmonger (Iron), n. Dealer in iron goods. Hence ironmongery (I), 2, 3 n.

irony (fr'ln), n. Expression of one's meaning by language of opposite or different ten- dency, esp. simulated adoption of another's part or previous position; (of a person) a sudden or perversely reverse event or circumstance in itself 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 ordinary public; (see also, including speaker); Socratic irony, simulation of ignorance as means of confuting adversary. [f. L f. G kratónko simulated ignorance]

irony (fr'nl), a. Of, like, iron. [-Y]

irradiant, a. Shining brightly. So irradiance n. [as foll., see -ANT]

irradiate, v.t. Shine upon; (fig.) throw light on (subject); light up (face &c. with joy &c.). Hence irraditation n. [L nirradiare f. radius RAY, see -ATE]

irradiation, n. Shining, illumination, (lit. & fig.); apparent extension of edges of illuminated object seen against dark ground. [F (as irradiier, see -R)]

irrational, a. & n. Unreasonable, illogical, absurd; not endowed with reason; (Math.) of roots &c. not rational, not commensurable with the natural numbers (e.g. non-terminating decimal); (a.) 1. number, surd. Hence irrationality n., irrationalize (v.t.), irrationally adv. [L irrationale RATIONAL]

irreclaimable, a. Not to be reclaimed or reformed. Hence irreclaimably adv. [IR-]

irrecongnizable, a. Unrecognizable. [IR-]

irreconcilable, a. & n. Implacably hostile; (of ideas &c.) incompatible; (n.) implacable opponent of political measure &c. Hence irreconcilability, irreconcilleness, nn.; irreconcilably adv. [IR-]

irrecoverable (-kab), a. That cannot be recovered or remedied. Hence irrecoverably adv. [IR-]

irreducible, a. That must be accepted. [f. L f. irredentist (i) (italia) irredenta unredeemed (italy)]

irreducible, a. That cannot be brought to desired condition; that cannot be reduced, as a minimum; that cannot be simplified. Hence irreducibility n. [IR-]

irrefragable, a. (Of statement, argument, person) indisputable, unanswerable. Hence irrefragably adv. [L LL IR f. irrefragabilis f. irrefragari etym. dubm. see -BLE]

irrefragible, a. Inviolable; (Opt.) incapable of being scratched; irrefutable, a. Not to be refuted. Hence irrefutability n., irrefutably adv. [L IR- (RE)REFUTABLE REFUTABLE]

irregular, a. & n. Not regular, contrary to rule; abnormal; not of symmetrical form; (of surface) uneven. Hence, irregular order, &c.; (Gram.) of parts of speech) not normally inflected; (of troops) not in regular service; (n. pl.) i. troops. Hence or cogn. irregularity n., irregularly adv. [f. L IR (RE)REFERRABLE]

irrelent, a. Not to the point; that does not apply (to matter in hand). Hence irrelentance, -ancy, nn., irrelently adv. [IR-]

irreleigion, n. Hostility to, disregard of, religion. Hence irreligionist (n.) irreligious a., irreligiously adv. [f. L IR RELIGIO RELIGION]

irremediable, a. That cannot be remedied. Hence irremediability adv. [f. L IR (RE)MEDIALY REMEDIABLE]

irremissible, a. Unpardonable; unalterably binding. Hence irremissibly adv. [f. L IR (RE)MISSIBLE f. L IR REMISSIBILIS, see REMIT, see -BLE]

irremovable (fo), a. That cannot be removed, esp. from office. Hence irremovable n., irremovably adv. [IR-]
irreparable, a. (Of injury, loss, &c.) that cannot be rectified or made good. Hence *irreparability* n., *irreparably* adv. [f. L *irrumpere* rupture- break]. see -ON] n. see -E.

isabella, a. & n. Greyish yellow. Hence *isabelline* a. [female name; history dub.]

isagogic (-ik), a. & n. Introductory (n.pl.) to a work of literary or historical history of Bible. [f. L f. Gk *eisaogikos* f. *eisai* go into & *agoge* leading f. ago]. see -IC.

isatin, n. (chem.). Crystalline reddish substance got from indigo by oxidation. [f. L f. Gk *isaitis* woad + -IN] n.; see -IN.

isastic, -dic (-k), a. Of the hip, sciatic. [(f. med. L *ischiatricus*) f. L f. Gk *iskhadikos* f. *iskhias* -ados pain in hip (iskhion), see -IC]

-lase, suf. of nn. = -ose -ic prop. f. L -ita, but also (in learned formations) f. L -ica, -ita, -icium, -ium (OF justice, justice, service, f. L *justitia* justicium, servitium). In wds f. L later F changed -ice to -ic, which E adopted, but in native wds F & E retain -ise (franchise, merchandize; E also has exercise, F -ice).

-Ish, suif. of adjg. = -OE -ic of com.-Teut. orig. (cf. Du. & G -isch), cogn. w. Gk *iskos* dim. suif. of nn. In old formations, prec. vowel was usually elided, as usual adv., as usual, as usual. (1) OE chiefly formed as a. f. national names (British, Danish), with a few in sense 'belonging to, of the nature of' (heathenish, outlandish); later aa. have usu. not the neutral sense (boyish, girtish), but that of 'having the bad qualities of' (foppyish); mfrd. as f. names of things books, hellish, f. vsb & adv. &v. snappish, stand-offish, uppish). (2) Sense peculiar to E is 'somewhat' (stiffish).

-Ish, 2. suif. of vsb repr. F -isse seen in some parts of some wds in -ir (périssant, fisssiai), f. L inceptive suf. -isc-, used in It. & F to form participles with intr. sense to correspond to L vsb in -isse, -ir. In a few wds F -isse became in E -ise (chausé, advertise); on the other hand, other F endings have become -ish (adm. monish, lavish, relish).

Ishmael, n. Outcast one at war with society. Hence *Ishmaelism* n. [Gen. xvi. 12] n.; see -ISM.


Islam (iz), n. Mohammedanism; the Mohammedan faith or doctrine. [Arab. islam-atic, a. I. *Islamizm* (3), islamite (1), nn. [Arab.] = surrender, n. f. aslama he surrendered f. salama he became safe, whence also salam, Moslem, Mussulman.

Ireland, n. & v.t. Piece of land surrounded by water: (fig.) anything detached or isolated. esp. woodland surrounded by prairie; (Physiol.) detached portion of tissue or group of cells; (v.t.) make into an l., isolate, dot as with li. Hence *Ilander* (1) f. (vb f. n.) OE *igland* (ig island, cf. ON & OFFris. ey, + land, -s- by confus. w. tale).

island, n. Island (in prose usu. only with proper name, as f. of Wight, British R., & usu. of small islands). [ME & OE isle] f. L *insula* island (1n., see CONSUL).

Israel, n. Little island; isolated tract or spot. [f. L *islatet* (as prec., see -ET)]

Israelite, n. Any distinctive doctrine or practice. [f. used as n.]

-ism, suf. forming abstract n.: (1) of action on vsb in -ize, as baptism; (2) of typical conduct or condition on class nouns. as *heroi*sm; *bar-bari*sm; (3) of system or principle on name of subject or founder or connected catchword, as *conservati*sm, Arianism, *jingo*sm; (4) of
peculiarity in manner or language, as Galli-

cism, archaism; (5) of morbid condition

duced by excessive use of drug, as alcoholism.

 [= F -isome t. L t. Gk -isomos or -isma f. -izö -ize]

-some in comb. = Gk isos equal, as: be n. bar n. -bevic a., (line on map) connecting places at

which barometric pressure is equal; chém (kēm n., chē-
mal, ch' menal, as. & n., (line on map)

conecting places of same mean winter tempera-

ture; -chromatic, of same colour; -chronous,

occupying equal time, vibrating uniformly, as pendulum; -metrical, of equal measure;

inclination, -dynamie, indicating equal magnetic

force; -geotherm line connecting points in

interior of earth having same temperature;

-geometric, indicating equal angles (of magnetic

variation); -méric, composed of same elements in

same proportions, & having same molecular

weight, but differently grouped; -metrical of, equal

measure; -morphie, -morphous (pro-

perty of) crystallizing in same or closely related

geometric forms; -onomy, equality of political

rights; -perimetrical, having equal perimeters; -

set-emic, connecting points at which earth-

quakes occur; -spheric, of sphere; -thermal a. &

n., (line connecting places of same mean sum-

mer temperature; -therm n., -thermaal a. & n.

(line connecting places of same mean annual

temperature.

isolé, v.t. Place apart or alone; (Chem.) free (substance) from its combinations; (Electr.) isolate; subject (person &c.) to quarantine. Hence ISOLATION, ISOLATOR, [n. (origin.

in p.p., f. F isolé t. It. isolato (as INSULATE)]

-lison, suf. of n., f. OF -aison, -aison, -aison, f. L a-ision, -aetion, -aetion; later formations

took -ation, -ition. For exx. see -SON.

isolate 1, a. (of triangle) having two

sides equal. [L.L t. Gk iso- (ekela f. skelos leg).

isereal (iz), n. The Jewish people, whence

israél (i)n. Israllism a. (fig.) God's ele-

ments. [L. israel, Heb. yisraél, striver with God (Gen. xxxii. 29)]

issue 1, n. Outgoing, outflow; termination

(matter &c.); discharge of blood &c., incli-
nation to procure this; way out, outlet; mouth of

river; progeny, children, as without male i.

result; outcome; in & t., 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 f., (of persons) at variance, (of

things) in dispute; join f., proceed to argue

(with person on point agreed upon as basis of
dispute). (Law) submit 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.

Hence ISSUARIAS a. (OF, f. pop. L. ex-orta=L

extra, forth); (of state) issue, (of habitant), (of

inhabitant) of Greek colonies in S Italy. If Gk

Issiliae (Italy Italy, see -AN)

Itali,a. a. & n. Of ancient Italy, esp.
as apart from Rome; i. type, sloping type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice (1500); (n. pl.) letters thus sloping, now used for emphasis or distinction, e. g. to indicate foreign word (cf. ROMAN).

[f. L. Gk Itakis (Italy Italy, see -io)]

Itali'cize, v.t. Print (words) in italics, usu.

for emphasis or distinction. [-ize]

Itali'cize, v.i. Print (words) in italics, usu.

for emphasis or distinction. [-ize]

Itali'cize, a. Print (words) in italics, usu.

for emphasis or distinction. [-ize]

Itali'cize, v.i. Print (words) in italics, usu.

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Itali'cize, v.i. Print (words) in italics, usu.

for emphasis or distinction. [-ize]

Itali'cize, a. Print (words) in italics, usu.
belonging to or connected with; (1) in names of persons, in mod. formation, chiefly in -ive, -ive, &c. -ative, which tends to become living suffix. (2) in names of fossil organisms (ammonite), of mineral species, often superseding -anc, -anc, &c. (anthracite, haematite, graphite, darwinite); of constituent parts of plants, &c. (cell, cell, body, of body, of horn); of some saccharine substances, glucose, &c. (dulcet, pineta); of explosives (cords, dynamite); of commercial products (ebonite, vulcanite); of salts of acids denominated by as in -ous (nitrite, sulphite).

-ite, suf. for element in -ite, italicized, in vb. m. L. itus (appetite), & in vb. formed on L. p.p. stem in -ite (expedite, unite); but vb. f. L. p.p. st. -ite. usu. end in -ite (deposit, merit).

item, n. & adv. Article, unit, included in enumeration; entry of this in account; detail of news &c. in newspaper &c. (adv.) likewise, also, (introducing mention of l.). [L. adv., = in like manner, also, (he + tem adv. suf.)]

iterate, v.t. Repeat (quoted words &c.); make (charge, assertion, objection, &c.) repeatedly. Hence or cogn. iterance, ancly, iterary, aniternary, among others. [L. L. iterare (iterum again).] -iter. See -ite.

ithyphalllic, a. & n. Of the phallus carried in Bacchic festivals; in the metre used for Bacchic hymns; (n.) poem in this metre, licentious poem. [L. f. Gk ithyphallos (ithus straight + phallos phallus, see -ic).]

iterative, a. Travelling from place to place; (of justices) travelling on circuit; (of Wesleyan ministry) preaching in a circuit. Hence iterancy, iterinary, aniternary, &c. [as iterative, see -ant.] Iterarius, a.n. & n. Route; record of travel; guide-book; (adj.) of travelling, of roads. [L. L. iterarius a., -um n. (also used in E).]

iterary journey, see -ary.

iterate, v.l. Travel from place to place; (of Wesleyan) preach within circuit. Hence iteration n. [L. L. iterari (as prec.), see -ate.] -ation, suf., = -ion appended to L 3rd or 4th conj. p.p. stems (perdition, sorting).

-iteus, suf. of adj. f. L. icus + -ous (-c by confus. of c & t in LL MSS, formed upon L. p.p. stems (factitious); E was in -ious, on the other hand, often repr. L. stems with -t- + -ious (casurious) as well as those in -ic + -ious (suspicious).

-iteus, suf. (in appearance compd) in which L. is appended to L stems in -t- (ambitious, nutritious, cf. supposititious), sometimes also disguised as -ious (malicious).

-its, adj. Pl. of inflammatory diseases (appendicitis, bronchitis); f. Gk -itis adj., fem. of -ites, w. nosous disease understood.

-itus, suf. of adj. = -ity + -ous, correspond to L. -itous for itatoitus (calamitous calamitous). It's, poss. a. See it. [replaces his in 16th c.]

-ity, See -ity.

-ium, suf. forming names of metals, after sodium (soda), potassium (potassa); aluminium, beryllium, &c.; see also -iteus, &c. -iteus, correspond to -ite; in it, apart from its surroundings, viewed in its essential qualities &c. [IT + SELF, but often treated as ITES + SELF, cf. ITS OWN SELF]

-ive, suf. forming adj. w. sense 'tending to, having the nature of', L. f. -ive (fem. -ive) f. L. -itus added to p.p. stem (acbus, passivus), pres. stem (caditus), or noun (tempestivus).

Most E wds are of mod. formation, chiefly in -ive, -ive, & esp. -itive, which tends to become living suffix. (talkative). Some are formed immed. on vb stems (es in -s, -c, -t), as amusive, coercive. COSTIVE is not an ex.

Ivory, n. Hard white substance composing most part of tusks, of walrus, elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, & (fossil) mammoth: vegetable i., hard albumen of seed of S.-Amer. palm (t-nut); black i., African negro slaves: colour of f. (slang, pl.) dice, billiard-balls; (slang, sing. or pl.) teeth; i. black, black pigment from calx of L. ebon, &c. [L. f. P. O. Ph. Libris.]

Ivy, n. Climbing evergreen shrub, with dark-green shining leaves, usu. five-angled; i. geranium, i-leaved pelargonium. Hence iving a.

[OE i. f., etym. dub.]


-ix-, -i-, suf. of vb., = i, -ier f. L. iare in Gk -iz; in Gk either inr., 'act like', as heleniz, speak, act as a, Greek, or trans., as kathariz clean; Christian Gk vb, as enageliz, evangelize, were at once Latinized, & -are so established as L for Gk vb (cf. G.-iren for Rom. vb); f extended -iier to form vb from names &c., whence the mod. use. -ize is the better spelling for all wds, mod. or f. Gk, that contain the Gk suf. (advertize, surprise, &c., do not).

Meanings: (1) trans., treat in such a way (catechize); (2) intr., follow, have, such a practice or feeling (apostatize, sympathize); (3) i. & l., bring, come, into such a state (pur- verize, anglicize, cicatrize); (4) i. & l., act like, treat on system of, (Calvinize, Bourdizerize); (5) trans., impregnate &c. with (caditize). Nn. are formed in -izer, -ization, as well as -ist, -ism.

J

J., J. (Jå, letter (pl. Js, Js). J (pen), broad-pointed pen stamped with J.


Jalal-goat (or yah), n. Wild goat of Sinai, Upper Egypt, &c. [L. Heb. 'yehel wild goat].

Jab, v.t. & n. Poke roughly: stab; thrust (thigh) abruptly (m. & n.) abrupt blow with pointed thing or fist. [prob. imit.]

Jabber, v.t. & l. & n. Speak volubly & with little sense; utter (words) rapidly & indistinctly; chatter, as monkeys &c.; (n.) jabbering, gabble, gibberish. (n. f. vb) prob. imit., with -er.

Jabiru (go), n. Tropical American bird of several family, [Jabiru].

Jaborandi, n. Dried leaflets of Brazilian plant with diuretic & sudorific properties. [f. native jabarandi.]

Jabot (sh), n. Ornamental frill on woman's bodice. [Hist.] frill on man's shirt-front. [F. fr. dub.]

Jacinth, n. Reddish-orange gem, variety of zircon. [F. Of iacint, as hyacinth.

Jack, n. (J.) familiar form of name John, esp. as type of the common people, as J. & Gilly, every man J., every individual = j.-tar; labourer, man who does odd jobs, &c.; CHP J.; (Carp.) for turning or turning split in roasting meat; machine for lifting heavy weights; (also carriage f.) machine for lifting axle off ground while cleaning wheel; boot J.; parts of various machines &c.; pike, esp. young or small one. J. Frost. frost personified; before
JACK

you could say J. Robinson, very quickly or sud-
erally J. dandy; dandy jackass, male ass, do-ll, blockhead; laughing jackass, Giant King,-
fisher of Australia; J. boot, large boot coming
above knee, worn by fishermen &c.; jackdaw,
daw; J. in office, consequential petty official;
J. in-the-box, toy figure that springs out of box
when lid is raised, (also) kind of firework; J.
as-
gin, man or boy enclosed in frame of timber
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'lanterns, will-
'o-the-wisp (often fig.); J. plane (for coarse work);
J. pole, ear-pole (sea term); J. pole, horse-
speech; J. tar, common sailor; J. tovel (endless,
hung from roller). [prob. conn. w. John, but
perh. F Jacques James f. L. G Iacobus Jacob]

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 na-
tionality, as British, French, J.; UNION J. [prob.
= JACk]

Jack, n. (archaic). Foot-soldier's sleeveless
tunic; also black J. vessel for liquor, usu.
of waxed leather coated with tar &c. [f. Jaque,}

Jack, n. E. Ind. fruit, like bread-fruit but

Jackal (awl), n. Animal of dog kind, of size
of fox, formerly supposed to hunt up lion's prey
for him; (fig.) person who does preparatory
cogn. w. Skr. Srgala]

Jacksnakes, n. (Archac) monkey; pert
fellow; coxcomb; pert child. [earlier Jack
Napes, first found of William de la Pole, Duke
of Suffolk (d. 1540), whose badge was a clog &
chain, such as was used for tame apes]

Jacket, n. & v.t. Sleeved outer garment
for man or woman; NORFOLK, ETON, J.; dust
his J., beat him; outer covering round boiler
&c. for protection, keeping in heat, &c.; ani-
mal's coat; potatoes boiled in their J. (skins);
(v.t.) cover with J. [vb. f. n.] of Jaquejett, dim.
ness of Jack

Jacob, n. J.'s ladder, plant, with corymbs
of blue or white flowers, & leaves suggesting
ladder, (Naut.) rope ladder with wooden steps
for ascending rigging from deck; J.'s staff,
seaman's iron-shod rod used instead of tripod,
(also) instrument for measuring distances &
heights. [f. L. Ic Jackobus f. Heb. ya'agob]

Jacobean, a. Of the reign of James I; of
St James the Less. [f. LL Jacobaeus (Jacobus
as prec., whence James), see -AN]

Jacobin, n. Dominican friar [from conven-
t near church of S. Jacques]; member of ex-
treme democratic club established in Paris
1792, closely connected with ideas of the
principles, extreme radical, whence JACoBic-
(nal) as., Jacobinism (n), Jacobinize (v. &
F. f. med. L Jacobinus (JACOB, -INE) 1]

Jacobin, n. Pigeon with reversed feathers
on back of neck, suggesting cowl. [L Jacobina,
from Jacobinus]

Jacobite, a. Adherent of James II after his
abdication, or of his son the Pretender. Hence
Jacobitical, a., Jacobitalism (n) [f. L Jace-
bus James + -ITa]

Jacobian, n. English gold coin struck in reign
of James I, worth 20-25. [as sw. J.]

Jacket, n. Cotton cloth of medium thick-
ness, esp. dyed waterproofed kind for poulting
&c. [f. Hind. Japonnathi f. place-name]

Jacoquerie (shakkeri), n. Rising of peasantiy,
est. of 1537-8 in France. [f. Jacques James,
peasant, see -ERY]

Jactitation, n. (med.). Restless tossing of
body in illness; twitching of limb or muscle.
[f. med. L jactatìo f. L jactatir double fre-
cquent. of jactare jact- throw, see -ATION]

Jade, n. & V.T. Inferior, warped, or worn-out
horse; (in reproduction, usu. playful) woman
(v., esp. in p.p.) worn out with hard work. [J.
Jade, a. Silicate of lime & magnesia, a hard
green, blue, or white stone; silicate of sodium &
aluminium like this in appearance. [f. F le
Jade for t'Jade f. Sp. (piedra de) jada (stone
of the colle, f. L Hia pl. flank]

Jaég, n. Sharp projection, e. point of rock.
Jaég, Jaeg, Jaig, Jaig, Ja Chemistry. [f.]

Jaëg, v.t. Cut, tear, in uneven manner; make
indentations in, whence Jaegger (2) n. Hence
Jaegedly adv., Jaegedness n. [f. prec.]
Jaüar (war, war), n. Large carnivorous
spotted quadruped of cat kind, in some wooded
parts of America. [f. native Yaguaurs]

form of Yahveh JEROVH]

Jail &c. See GAIL &c.

Jain, n. & a. (Member) of a non-Brahminical
E. Ind. sect, with doctrines like those of Bud-
dhism. [f. Jainism, see -ISM; Hind. Jina (f. a
Buddha; see -CONQUER)]

Jalap, n. Purgative drug got esp. from tub-
erous roots of a Mexican climbing plant.
[f. Sp. Jalapa f. Jalapa, Ja., Mexican city,
F. J. de Xalapa (zalit sand + att water + pan
upon)]

Jalousie (shah10s), n. Blind, shutter, with
ears sloping upwards from without. [f. as
JEALOUSY]

Jam, v.t. & l. & 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) vi-
olently (into space); block, fill up, (passage &c.)
by crowding into it; become 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
[perh. f. pref. J.

Jamb (m), n. Side post of doorway, window,
&c.; esp. (pl.) stone sides or cheeks of fireplace.
camb-crooked]

Jangle, v.l. & c., n. (Make) harsh noise;
cause (boll &c.) to do this; speak, utter, in dis-
cordant or noisy way; (archaic) dispute, wrangle,

Janitor, n. Doorkeeper. [L. f. Juan door]

January, n. (Evid. LA., J.) (f. y-) n. (Hist.)
one of body of Turkish infantry forming Sultan's
guard (abolished in 1838); Turkish soldier.
Turk. yan; isheri (yeni = new + isheri soldiery]

Jansenist, n. Member of party in Rom.
Cath. Church holding with Cornelius Jansen
(d. 1688) the perverseness & inability for good
of the natural human will. So Jansenism n.,
Jansenistic a. (i�) [f. fr. f. Jan (Janu
Jan, n. (f. Jean) (Jn. Jan. First month of
year. (f. L Januarius (mensis month) of JANUS,
see -ARY]

Jap, n. Ancient Italian god, guardian of
doors & gates, represented with faces on front
& back of head. [L]


Japan, n. (J.) Insular empire on east of
Asia, whence Japonese a. & Jap.-ESQUE A.; hard varnish, esp. kind brought
orig. from J.; work in Japanese style. [prob. f.
JAPAN

Malay Japung t. Chin. Jih-pun sunrise (Jih sun + pun origin) = Lacquer with japan; make black & glossy as with japan. [f. prec.]

Jape, v.i. & n. Jest. [f. 14th c. etym. dub.]

Japhetic, a. Of, descended from, Japheth son of Noah; Indo-European. [-1c]

Japonic, a. Japanese. [F Japon JAPAN, -jc]

Japonica, n. Kinds of Japanese plant, esp. ornamental variety of pear or quince. [mod. L fem. adj. as prec.]

Jap., n. Sound, vibration, esp. harsh one; thrill of nerves or feelings, shock; want of harmony, disagreement; quarrel. [as foll.]

Jap., v.i. &t. Sound discordantly, make grating noise; strike with grating sound (upon, against, object); (of body affected) vibrate, resound, discordantly; (of opinion, statement, action) be at variance, disagree; (with); dispute, wrangle; cause (thing) to; send shock through (nerves).

Hence Jarringly adv. [prob. influx.]

Jarp, n. Earthenware, stoneware, or glass vessel, with two handles or none, usu. cylindrical; Leyden jar. Hence Jarful n. [F. Jarre f. Arab. Jarrah]

Jardinerie (zhardinyar), n. Ornamental pot or stand for display or growing flowers in room; flower bed; (of flower). [t. prec.]

Jargon, n. Unintelligible words, gibberish; barbarous or debased language; mode of speech full of unfamiliar terms, as critics' j., metaphysical j. ; twittering of birds. Hence Jargonize v. t. & t. [of, etym. dub.]

Jargonize, v.t. & t. To speak or use a jargon; make a mess of.

Jarred, adj. Tired, used up; weary; trans. & r., trans. & r., adj. Tired, used up; weary

Jarrenelle, n. Kind of pear that ripens early. [f. dim. of prec.]

Jarl (v.), n. (hist.) Old Norse or Danish chief. [ON, orig. man of noble birth; = earl]

Jarrah, n. Durable timber of W. Austral mahogany gum-tree. [t. native jerryh]

Jarvey, n. Hackney-coachman; driver of Irish car. [by-form of surname Jarvis]

Jassy, n. (familiar). Wig. esp. of worsted. [L]

Jasmin (s.), Jasmin(s) (n.). Genus of shrubs or small trees with white, yellow or yellow-scarlet, fragrant, sweet-scented flowers, esp. common or white j., climbing shrub with fragrant flowers. [t. Arab. f. Pers. Yasmin; F Jasmin, Jasmin]


Jaundice (jah-, jaw-), n. & v.t. Morbid state caused by obstruction of bile, & marked by yellowness of skin, fluids, & tissues, constipation, & loss of appetite; disordered vision in consequence of this; (v.t.) affect with j. (fig. & c.), (pass. affect) be affected by wrong treatment &c. with envy or jealousy. [vb prob. back-formation f. Jaundiced] f. Jaundiced f. Jaundice (jahne yellow f. L. Galbimus f. Galbus, -inscription)

Jaunt (jaw, jawh), n. & v.t. (take) excursion, journey, esp. for pleasure; jaunting-car, light two-wheeled vehicle, used in Ireland.


Javelin, n. Light spear, dart. [L. F.

Jaw, n. Lower, upper, jaw. Two bones or sets of bones forming framework of mouth & masti-

cating apparatus in vertebrates; j. bone, each of the two bones forming lower jaw in most mammals, these two combined into one in others; (pl.) bones of mouth including teeth, mouth; (pl.) narrow mouth of valley, channel, etc. (pl.): seizing machine, etc. (pl.); (colloq.) loquacity, as hold your j., stop talking, (also) sermonizing talk, lecture; f. breaker (colloq.), word hard to pronounce; (v.t.) speak esp. at tedious length; (v.t.) lecture. [vbl. n. & prec. cogn. w. G. chwir]

Jawg, n. Noisy chattering European bird of brilliant plumage; genus to which this belongs; (fig.) impertinent chatterer, simpleton. [OF, perh. f. OHG gahli quick]

Jei-eous (jel-), a. Solicitous for preservation of (rights &c.); appr. of being displaced (the love or good-will of wife, husband, lover, friend); also of peep, a very small bird; -ous of (or by person, his advantages, &c.); (bibl. of God) intolerant of unfaithfulness; (of inquiry, supervision, &c.) suspiciously vigilant. Hence Jealously adv. [f. OF jelez f. L. felseus (as zeal, see -ous)]

Jealousy, n. Quality, state, of being jealous. [f. OF. Jeles (as prec. see -y)]

Jean (jân), n. Twilled cotton cloth, kind of fustian. [prob. = ME. Gen. f. med. L. Janua Genoa]

Jee (jë), n. (naut.). Uso. pl. tackle for holding a lowering yard. [vbl. n. & prec.]

Jeeves, v.t. & t. Sclairderishly (at); degrade; (n.) gibe, taunt. [j.]

Jehovah, n. Principal name of God in O.T. [repr. Heb. yahveh, perh. f. havelah be exist]

Jehovist, n. Author(s) of those parts of the Hexateuch in which God is called Jehovah (cf. elohist). Hence Jehovahistic a. [-ist]

Jehu, n. (facet). Furious driver; driver.

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Jelune, a. Meagre, scanty; (of land) barren; unsatisfying to the mind. Hence Jelunely adv. Jeluneness n. [L. Jeluna fasting]

Jelly, n. & v.t. & t. Soft stiff semi-transparent food, consisting chiefly of gelatin, got from skin, bones, &c., by boiling & cooling; similar preparation of juice of fruit &c.; f. fish, pop. name of medusa or sea-nettle; (vb) cause to set a, congeal. [vb. n. & f. gelée f. L. gelata (f. gelare)]

Jemimas, n.pl. (colloq.). Elastic-sided boots.

Jemmy, n. Crowbar used by burglars, usu. made in sections; sheep's head as a dish. [fam. form of Jamies]

Je ne sais quoi (shennaskeywo), n. An indescribable something. [F. = I know not what]


Jenneting, n. Kind of early apple. [prob. f. name Jeannet + ing]

Jenny, n. Locomotive crane = spinning j.; a stroke at billiards; j.-pores, pop. & nursery slang for woman; [fam. form of Jennet]

Jeopardize, v.t. Endanger. [foll., -z]

Jeopardy (jep-), n. Danger. [ME. Uppart] f. Of tu (or tew) parti divided (i.e. even) game, f. L. jocus game + partitus p.p. of partiri divided f. par- + risi part]

Jeptivity (jep-), n. Indian twining shrub with parti-coloured seeds used for ornament & medicine. [f. Jepitvity n. native jepitri]


Jeremiah, see -AD

Jericho (-kô), n. Town in Palestine; go to J. (to the devil)

Jeri'd (-ed, -ed), n. Javelin used by Per...
JERK
elian, Turkish, & Arabi Horsemen; game in which this is used. [f. Arab. jardi] Jerk, n. [of Ar. jardi] & the Turk. jard, twist, etc.; involuntary spasmodic contraction of muscle (pl.) spasmodic movements of limbs or face, esp. from religious excitement. Hence Jerkily a. adv., Jerkiness n., Jerky a. [prob. imit.]
Jerk, v.t. & i. [J.-builder, -building, builder, building of unsubstantial houses with bad materials; j.-built, so built; (also j.-shop) low beer-shopper. [prob. fam. form of Jeremiah]
Jersey, n. (J.) one of the Channel Islands (often attrib.) close-fitting, woolen knitted tunic, esp. as worn in athletic exercises; similar garment worn to fore and under vest; woman's close-fitting knitted jacket; J. cow.
Jerusalem, n. City in Palestine; J. (pony), donkey; J. AKTHRONE.
Jest, n. & v.t. Short strap of leather, silk, &c., round leg of hawk used in falconry; (v.t.) pun, jest, jibe at, etc. [of ne. om. get f. L. jactus = throw f. jacere = throw.]
Jest, n. Piece of raffia or banter; taunt, jeer; joke; fun, esp. in j. not seriously; object of derision, as a standing j. —j. book, book of jests, [-80]. [sign. = exploit, f. O. Fr. geste f. L. gesta, neut. pl. p.p. of gerere do]
Jester, n. One who jests, esp. as a maker of amusement maintained in court or noble household. [J. + r]
Jet, n. & a. Hard black lignite taking brilliant polish; (of) colour of this, deep glossy black, (also f. black). [of F. fajet f. L. Gk gagate, acc. to Pliny L. Gagate town in Lycia]
Jet, n. Stream of water, steam, gas, &c., shot forward or upwards esp. from small opening; spout, nozzle, for emitting water &c. thus. [f. foll. & f. Jet as foll.]
Jockey, n. Goods thrown overboard from ship to lighten it, & (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. [v.f. n. f. AF. getison (of getaison) f. L. Jacationem (Jacare) throw].
Jettly, n. Mole, pier, running out to defend harbour or coast; landing-pier. [f. of Jet structure thrown out, fem. p.p. as Jet 3]
Jeu (zher), n. (pl. Jeux pron. zher). J. de mots (mo), play on words, pun; f. d'esprit (espre), witty, showing (esp. literary) smart. [F]
Jewel, n. v.t. (collog.) Cheat, overreach, with [prec.] Jewel, v. n. v.t. (-ll). 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 crown jewels are kept, hence or cogn. Jewellery, J. boyer, etc. Jewelly a. (Vb) adorn, furnish, with j. flit (watch) with j. for the pivot-holes. [(vb f. n.) f. AF. juel = OF juel, perh. ult. f. L. jualdium joy, or cogn. w. F. jeu play f. L. jucare]
Jewing, n. Watts at base of beak in some domestic pigeons. [Jew (from resemblance to hooked nose) + Ingr]
Jewry (joor-r), n. The Jews; (Hist.) Jew's quarter in town &c. [f. OE. jewer (Jew-ery)]
Jezbel, n. Impudent or abandoned woman; woman who paints her face. [J., wife of Ahab]
Jib, n. Triangular sail-sail from outer end of jibsboom on topmast in large ships, from bowsprit to mainhead in smaller ones; out of his j., his personal appearance; j.-boom, spar run out from end of bowsprit; projecting arm of crane. [perh. abbr. of GIBBET]
Jig, v.t. & i. (naut.) Pull (sail, yard) round from one side or to the other; (intr., of sail &c.) swing round thus. (Da. has gabbe hard g) in same sense
Jib, v. i. (Of horse &c.) stop & refuse to go on, move backwards or sideways instead of going on, whence Jibber 1 n. (fig.) refuse to go in some action; j. at, show repugnance (to course, person). [J]
Jib-door, n. Door jalousie with wall in which it stands, usu. painted &c. so as to be indistinguishable. [J]
Jig-fish, n. Very short time, as in a j., (wait)
Jig out a j. [J]
Jig, n. Lively dance; music for this. [etym. dub.; mod. F. fique jig is prob. f. this, not f. O. Fr. gigue, kind of fiddle]
Jig, v.t. & i. Dance a jig; move (t. & i.) up & down rapidly & jerkily; separate coarser & finer portions of (ore) by shaking it under water in a box with perforated base. [Jigger, v.t. (naut.) small sack consisting of a double & single block with rope; small sack, small sack with this; (slang) rest for cue; one who jigs ore. [partly f. prec. + r]
Jigger, v.t. (only in pass.) (As substitute for oath) I'm jiggered, &c. [J]
Jiggle, v.t. Rock or jigger lightly. [f. Jig 2 + r]
Jihause, n. (shd.) Religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers; (fig.) crusade for or against a doctrine &c. [Arab. (J)]
Jill. See gill.
Jilt, n. & v.t. Woman who capriciously casts off lover after giving him encouragement; (rarely) man who treats woman thus; (v.t.) play the j. towards, be faithless to. (vb f. n.) prob. f. obs. gillot, prob. dim. of name GILL.
Jilted, a. (Sc.) Torn, ruined, desolate, empty. [J]
Jingle, n. v.t. & i. Mingle 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.), a 1. (of writing) be full of alliterations, rhymes, &c. [L.
Jingo, int. n. (pl. -ose), a. (in asseveration) by the jingeling f. j.; supporter of bellicose policy, blustering patriot (esp. supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's policy in 1878, f. use of by J. in
Judge

Judge, n. Public officer appointed to hear & try causes in court of justice; (of God) supreme & final; (of His benevolence) his interposition to save, comfort, & console. Hence JUdgeship (1), n. [OF juger, iudicium (nom. -dez) f. iudicium right - dixus speaking]

Judge, v.t. & i. Pronounce sentence on (person) in court of justice; try (cause); decide (question); decide, decree, (that &c.); form opinion about; estimate, (person & his deeds &c.); criticize, censure; conclude, consider, suppose, (thing to be, that, &c.); act as judge; form judgment of (thing &c.). [OF jugier i. iudicare (as prec.)

Judgment, -ement, n. Sentence of court of justice; the last j. (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 faculty, discernment; good sense; 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. Fjugement (as prec. see -MENT)]

Judicature (j06d-), n. Administration of justice; Supreme Court of J. in England (uniting Church & State), Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c.; judge’s (term of) office; body of judges; court of justice. [L. med. L judicatura (as JUDGE), -URE]

Judicial (j06-), a. Of, done by, proper to, a court of law; j. murder, legal but unjust death sentence; having the function of judgment, as of a judge; expressing a judgment, critical; impartial. Hence Ju’dicatality (as foll, -AL)

Judicious (j06-), a. Sensible, prudent; sound in discernment. Hence Judiciously (as adv.); Judiciousness n. [F. Judicieux t. L Judicium]

Jug, n. Deep vessel for holding liquids, with handle & often with spout, whence jug’n (2) n.; (slang, also stones) j. prison. [f]

Jug, v.t. Stew, boil, (hare, rabbit) in jug or jar (usu. in p.p.); (slang) imprison. [prec. jug (f. nightingale or other bird) utter sound jug. So Jug n. limit.

Jugate (j06-gat), a. (bot.). Having leaflets in pairs. [f. L jugare join (jugum yoke), see -ATE]

Juggernaut, n. (Hind. Myth.) Krishna, eighth avatar of Vishnu, his idol at Puri, annually dragged in procession on huge car, under whose weight the Sansars & bowls are said to have formerly been thrown themselves; (fig., also J. car) institution, notion, to which persons blindly sacrifice themselves or others. [Hind. Jagnath n. Skr. Jagnathā (jugarat world & relics)]

Juggins, n. (slang). Simpleton. [f]

Juggler, v.t. & i. Play conjuring tricks; j. with, deceive (person), misrepresent (fact); cheat, (person &c. out of thing); bring, get, change, (away, into, &c.) by trickery; (n.) piece of exercise of juggler; (f. T. j. &c.) L. joculator (L.-r) jest (jociti dim. of focus jesti) Juglager, n. Conjuror; trickster, impostor.

Juglery (j06-gir-i), n. [OF jogleor, jogleur (whence var. JONGLEUR), L. Joculatores (as JUGGLE, see -OR)]

Jugular, a. & n. Of the neck or the throat; j. veins, great veins of neck, conveying blood (external j.) from superficial parts of head, (internal j.) from inside of skull; (of fish) having the ventral fins in the form of a tube (in the trunk, J. vein. [L. Jugulum collar-bone, see -AR]

Jugulate, v.t. Kill, esp. (fig.) arrest the course of (disease &c.) by powerful remedy &c. [L. Jugulare (as prec.) see -ATE]

Juice (j06s), n. Liquid part of vegetables or fruit, also solid fluid part of vegetable or animal substance, esp. the jf., the bodily humour, gastric j.; (fig.) essence, spirit, of anything. Hence Juiceless a. [f. F jus t. L jus broth, juice]

Juicy, a. Full of juice, succulent; (of weather) wet; (colloq.) of rich intellectual quality, interesting; (Art slang) of rich colouring suggestive of moisture. Hence Juciliness n. [y-]

Ju-jú (j06-j06), n. (W.-Afr.). Charm or fetish; ban effected by this. [perh. F jou-jou toy]

Ju-jube (j06-), n. Edible berry-like drupe of certain plants; lozenge of gelatin &c. flavoured with or imitating this. [F. t. med. Jujuba t. Gk. Jupaphon &c.]

Ju-ju (j06-ju), n. Japanese art of wrestling &c. [Jap. (ju-)]

Julep (j06-), n. Sweet drink, esp. as vehicle for medicine; medicated drink as stimulant &c. [f. t. Arab. julab t. Pers. gulab (gul rose = ab water)]

Julian (j06n), a. Of Julius Caesar; J. calendar (introduced by him, cf. GREGORIAN). [L. Julianus (Julius, see -AN)]

Julienne (jul-in), n. Soup of vegetables cooked in meat broth.

Juliet (jul-it), n. Seventh month of year, called after Julius Caesar. [ME & OF Julle t. J. July; 18th-c. pron. j06ll, mod. pron. irreg. & unexpl.]

Jumble, v.i. & t. Move (t. & i.) about in disorder; mix up, confuse. [prob. imit.]

Jumble, n. Confused assemblage; muddle; jolting; j. -sale (of miscellaneous cheap articles sold for a song); (f. j. &c.) trash for inspection; rich goods are sold. Hence Jumbly a. [prec.]

Jumbo, n. Big clumsy person, animal or thing, esp. (j.) famous elephant in London Zoo. Gardens; notably successful person. [f]

Jump, n. Leap, bound, spring from ground; j. up high, high jump; j. up with, leap, fly, caused by shock or excitement, esp. (slang) the jf., delirium tremens; abrupt rise in amount, price, value, &c.; sudden transition, gap in series, argument, &c. Hence Jumpiness n., Jumpy a. [t. foll.]

Jump, v.i. & t. Spring from ground &c. by dextr & sudden muscular extension of legs or (of fish) tail; move suddenly with leap or bound, (up from seat &c., out &c.); start with sudden jerk from excitement, shock, &c., esp. j. for joy; rise suddenly in price &c.; come to, arrive at, (conclusion) hastily; j. at, (fig.) accept (offer, chance, &c.); j. in, (fig.) enter, &c. in; (fig., also j. &c.) crushingly with word or act; agree, coincide, (together, one with another); pass over (gate &c.) by leap, (of railway carriage) leave (line); help (child &c.) to j. down &c.; cause (thing) to; j. off, (fig.) leave, (offices &c.) in favour, and suddenly shatter them (usu. in p.p.); pounce upon (thing); steal a march upon; (Colom.) take summary possession of (claim abandoned or forfeited by former occupant); skip over (subject, part of book, &c.). Hence Jumpable a. [L. 1300; prob. imit.]

Jumper, n. In vbl sense, esp. member of
pecuniarily qualified. Hence or cogn. justifi-
ca-tion, n. justi-fa-tor, n., justifi-
fic-tor, n. justifiable, adj. justifiable-
ity, n. justifi-
ably, adv. [f. Justifier l. LL. justificare (as JUSt-1, see -FY)].


Jute, n. One of Lower German tribe invading Britain in 5th & 6th cc. [Baeda has Justa pl. OE Easta = ice, lit. 10ar people of Jutland]

Jutro, n. Young, strong young; youth. So justro-present, reach age of youth (juvemis young), see -ENCE. Juvenile, n. Young, youthful; suited to, characteristic of, youth; (n.) young person. Hence or cogn. Juvenili-ly, adv. Juvenil-ity, n. [f. L. Juvenilitas (as pre-fix, -i-)]

Juxtapose (-k), v.t. Place (things) side by side. [f. F juxtaposer (L. juxta next + poser, see COMPOSE)].

Juxtaposition, n. Placing, being placed, side by side. [f. (L. juxta next, POSITION)]

K

K, k, (ka), letter (pl. Ks, K's).


Abbreviations (2): N. Kan.(sas), Kg., kilo-
gram, kl., kilolitre, km., kilometre; Kt., knight; Ky., Kentucky.

Kama (ka'ma), n. Hartebeest. [native]

Kaddish, n. Part of daily ritual of syna-
gogue. [f. Abr. qaddish holy]

Kadi. See CADI.

Kaffir (ka'far), n. Member of a S.Afr. race of black men native of Kaffiristan in Asia; (pl.) S. Afr. mine shares. [Arab. ka'far infidel]

Kago (ka'go), n. Japanese basket-work pan-
quil slug on pole. [f. Jap. kago of Chin. orig.]

Kainite, n. Hydrous chlorophylle of magnesium & potassium, used as fertilizer. [G (al-t) f. Gk kainos new, see -ITE].

Kaiser (ka'zer), n. Emperor; German Emperor; Emperor of Austria; (Hist.) head of Holy Roman Empire. Hence Kais-
ership, n. [ult. F Caesar]

Kajawah (ja'rah, or ka'jah), n. Camel-litter for women. [Hind. & Pers.]

Kale, kale, n. Colewort, cabbage, esp. bora-
dow. [Scotch k., kind with purgeful leaves; brooth made of this or other vegetables; k.yard, kitchen-garden; k.yard school, writers of fiction describing, with unapparent use of the vernacular, common life in Scotland. [northern form of Cole]

Kaleidoscope (-s) adv. [f. Gk kalidoseo pischo(Al))a., kaleidoscopically.]

Kalil, n. Prickly saltwort, from which soda-
ash was obtained. [f. Arab. qali Alkali]

Kalan, -llon, (kalah, n., ydon), n. Per-
sian form of hookah. [Pers. (am), f. Arab. ga-
lyan, -un]

Kalang, n. Malay fragidious fox-bat, largest known bat. [Malay]

Kalpa, n. Great age of the world, day of Brahma, (4,320,000,000,000) [Skr.]


Kamptuleen, n. Floor-cloth of mixed rubber, guuta-percha, & cork, mounted on canvas, [f. Gk kamptos beltful + tula thick + -e-]

Kanaka, n. Native of South Sea Islands, esp. one employed in Queensland on sugar plantation. [Hawaiian, = man]

Kangaroo, (-nng), n. Marsupial mammal with strongly developed hind-quarters & great hopping-power. [Cattana, Tasmanian, &c. k.-rat, small Australian marsupial; (alang, pl) W. Australian mining shares, dealers in these; k. bicycle, one with sloping back, early form of safety. [perh. native Austral.]

Kanoom, n. Kind of harp with fifty to sixty strings. [f. Pers. or Arab. qanos]

Kantian, a. Of Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, d. 1804. So Kantism n. [IAN]

Kafsn, (ka), n. Fine white clay produced by decomposition of feldspar, used in making porcelain. Hence Kafsnize (-s) v.t. [f. L. Chin. ka-fing, name of mountain (ka high + fng hill)]

Kareemian, (-m-l), n. Leader or conductor of orchestra or choir. [G]

Kapok, (ka), n. Fine cotton wool surrounding seeds of certain tree, used for stuffing cushions &c. [f. Malay kapog]

Kapolis, n. Member of Jewish sect that rejects Rabbinical tradition & interprets scriptures literally, found chiefly in Crimea. [f. Heb. q'rim (qara read) + -ITE].

Karups, (n. Buddh.). Sum of personal actions in one of his successive states of existence, viewed as deciding his fate in the next; destiny. [Skr., = action, fate]


Karoo, n. Mantle of animals' skins with the hair on, used by S.-African natives. [f. S.-Afr. karos, perh. of Du. origin]

Kartel, n. Woman's box in S. African ox-

Kartell. See CARTEL.

Katabolism, n. (biol.). Destructive meta-
bolism. [f. Gk katabolé throw down (kata-
bol, throw down) + -ism]

Katydid, n. Large green orthopterous insect abounding in America. [limit. of the sound the insect produces]

Kauri, (kowri), n. Coniferous tree of N. Zea-
land, furnishing valuable timber & a resin, k.-
yum. [Maori]

Kawa, (kah, n.), Intoxicating beverage from roots of a Polynesian shrub. [native]

Kaves, n. Armed constable, servant, or courier, in Turkey. [f. Turk. qawus bow-
maker (qaws bow).]

Kayak (kt-n), n. Eskimo canoe of light wooden frame-work covered with sealskin. [Eskimo]

Kestra, (ka), n. Green Alpine parrot of N. Zea-
land which destroys sheep for their kidney-fat. [Maori, limit.]

Kec, v.t. Make sound as if about to vomit; k.at, reject (food &c.) with loathing. [imit.]

Kedge, v.t. & l., & n. Change position of ship, bepending in head, &c. to small anchor at some distance; (of ship) move thus; move (ship) thus; k.-(anchor), small anchor for this purpose. [perh. var. of CADES]

Kedgee, n. Indian dish of rice, split pulse,
KEEL

onions, eggs, &c.; European dish of fish, rice, eggs, &c. [f. Hind. khéchh, Skr. kṣéara]

KEEL1, n., & v.t. Lowest longitudinal timber or keelson, on which framework of the whole is built; (poet.) ship; falsek. (attached to bottom of true k. to protect it); k.-blocks (on which k. rests in building &c.); keel'-haul, haul (person) under k. as punishment; (v.t.) turn (ship) k. up, over, upset, capsizes, (intr.) (of iron plates serving same purpose in iron vessel; [poet.] ship: falsek.]

KEEL2, n. Flat-bottomed vessel, esp. of kind used on Tyne &c. for loading colliers; amount carried by this. [prob. f. MDu. kiel, cogn. w. OE céol]

KEEN, n. Irish funeral song accompanied with wailing. [f. Ir. caoine, as folk.]

KEEN2, v.t. & t. Utter the keen; bewail (person) thus; utter in wailing tone. [f. Ir. caoinim wall]

KEEN3, a. Having sharp edge or point; (of edge &c.) sharp; (of sound, light, &c.) penetrative; (of a desire, as hunger, rage, &c.) acute, bitter; (of person, desire, interest, ardor, (colloq. on thing, on doing); (of eyes, sight, smell) sharp, highly sensitive; intellectually acute; k.-set, hungry, eager, (for). Hence KEENLY adv., KEENNESS n. [com- tr. keen, a.; k., a.]

KEEP, v.t. & t. (kept). Pay due regard to, observe, stand by, (law, promise, faith, treaty, peace, appointment; celebrate (feast, ceremony, &c.); guard, protect, (person, as God k. you; fortress, town, &c. goal at football &c.); have charge of; maintain (house &c. in proper order, make up, repair, as the carpet in k. the house; k. someone oneself, avoid making requisite entries; provide for sustenance of (family &c.); maintain (woman) as mistress; have (commodity) habitually on sale; k. COMPANY', PACESTEP, LOOK1 out, TIME, WATCH, WICKET; maintain in proper or specified condition (often in spec. senses, as k. the BALL1 rolling, FOR boiling, one's HAIR on); detain (person in prison, in custody, &c.); restrain (person, thing, oneself, from doing, from thing); reserve (thing for future time &c.); conceal, as k. one's COUNSEL1, a secret; continue to follow (way, course); remain in (one's bed, room, boat); retain one's place in (the school, college, company, &c.) against opposition; k. HOUSE; remain (indoors &c.); (colloq. Camb. Univ. reside, as where do you k.); remain in specified condition, as k. in good health, k. in TOUCH with, k. cool, k. friends; continue in specified direction, course, or action, as k. straight on for two miles, he keeps gigging (of food &c.); remain in good condition, (of news &c.) admit of being reserved for later occasion; k. (work persistently) at; k. (abstain) from; k. & k. adhere to (course, promise), confine oneself to; k. (thing &c.) to oneself, refuse to share; k. out of society; k. back, hold back, retard progress of, conceal; k. down, hold in subjection, k. low in amount; k. in, confine, restrain, (feelings &c.); confine (schoolboy) after hours, k. (fire) burning, (intr.) remain indoors, remain on good terms with; k. one's feet, not walk; k. on the back of, (intr.) stay at a distance; k. on, continue to hold, use, show, &c., (intr.) continue (doing); k. together, remain, cause to remain, together; k. under, hold in subjection; k. up, prevent one's spirits, prices, &c. from sinking, maintain k. in repair, in efficient or proper state, &c. as k. up appearances, k. up your Greek, carry on (correspondence &c.), cause (persons) to sit up at night, (intr.) bear up, not break down, proceed at equal pace with. [late OE cēpen, etym. dub.]

KEEP2, n. (Hist.) tower, stronghold; maintenance, food required for this, as you don't keep your horses. [pr. cēpen]

KEEPER, n. In vb senses, esp. =GAME1 keeper; lunatic's attendant; ring that keeps another, esp. wedding-ring, on the finger. [vern!]

KEEPING, n. In vb senses, also or esp. custody, charge, as in safe k. in his k.; agreement, harmony, esp. of painting as in, out of, k. (with); (attrib., or intr. part.) fit for k. as k. apples; k.-room (chiefly US), sitting-room usually occupied. [1n1]

KEEPSAKE, n. Thing kept for sake, or in remembrance, of giver; (attrib.) name-pamby, like certain literary annuals of early 19th c. called k. [KEEP1 + SAKE]

KÉ, ka, ké (kéf), kief (kif), n. Drowsy state produced by bhang &c.; enjoyment of idleness; Indian hemp &c. smoked to produce k. [f. Arab. kaif, colloq. kef, well-being]

KÉFÉ, kéf (éfé), n. Bedouin Arab's kerchief worn over one shoulder, held firm by a string. [f. Arab. keffiyah, kufiyyé, perh. f. LL caufa COIF]

KÉFÉR, n. Es Effervescent liquor like koumiss, used for invalids. [Caucas.]

KEG, n. Small barrel, usu. of less than 10 gals. (earlier cap, cf. IceL kappi, Sw. kappe)

KEIPLE-, py, n. (Sc.). Water-spirit, usu. in form of horse, reputed to delight in the drowning of travellers &c. [f. OE kepilu, hill; kerp, karp, karp, a.; k., a.]

KEIPON, n. K. A person, Line of timber fastening ship's floor timbers to keel. [f. KEEL; -son u nexpl. cf. Du. kolvijn, G kielwijn]

KÉLT, See CELT &c.

KEMP, n. Coarse hair in wool. Hence KEMPY a. [prob. f. ON körmr beard, whicker, &c.]

KEN, n. Range of sight or knowledge, esp. in, out of, beyond, one's k. [f. toll.]

KEN1, v.t. (now Sc. or north.) (kent). Recognize at sight; know (person, thing, fact, that &c.). [com.- Teut.: OE cennan, Du. & G kennen]

KENNEL1, n., & v.t. & t. (-il). House for dogs, or abode of children; mean dwelling; (v.t.) live in, go to, k.; (v.t.) put into, keep in, k. [vb f. n. prob. f. ONF kenil (F cheniil) f. pop. L canile (canis dog)]

KENNEL2, n. Gutter. [earlier cannel L OF canal CHANNEL]

KENDÁSIS, n. (thol.). Renunciation of divine nature, at least in part, by Christ in the incarnation. So KENDÁTICO, KENDÁTICOSM (n. [Gk kénodos, kenoë vb empty f. kenos, see -osis1)]

KENTAL, a. Of Kent; k. fire, prolonged volley of applause or demonstration of dissent; k. rag, hard limestone found in Kent. [OE CANDOC, Cow-drone, and i. kent]

KENTLEEDGE, n. (ll.), n. (naut.). Pig-Iron used as permanent ballast. [f.]

KÉPL, n. French military cap with horizontal peak. [f. Fr képi f. G-Swiss kappi dim. of kappe cap]

KÉTOSIS, a. & n. Of horny substance; (n.) horn-like substance forming part of some sponges. [f. Gk keras -atos horn + -oski]

KEPB, n. Stone edge to paving or raised path; k. stone, one of stones forming this. [var. of CURB n.]

KEBL, n. (thol.). Cloth used to cover head; (poet.) handkerchief. Hence KEBLEHEF, a. [ME curehef, ker, f. OF couvrehef,couvre, couvrir COVER + chief head f. L caput]
kerf, n. Slit made by cutting, esp. with saw; cut end of felled tree. [OE cfr, f. st. of carpew]

kermes-(z), n., Plural of kermes. [OE cfr. fr. L cfr. kerem, fr. Ar karem, fem. of karam, red]

kermes, n. Female of an insect, formerly taken for a berry, feeding on k. oak, an evergreen oak of S. Europe & N. Africa; red dye-stuff consisting of dried bodies of these; amorphous triafulphide of antimony, of brilliant red.

[For bib. & Pers. quim,]

kerral, n. Periodical fair in Holland &c., with much noisy merrymaking. [Du., orig. = mass on anniversary of dedication of church, when yearly fair was held (Kirch + mass)]

kern(e), n. (hist.). Light-armed Irish footsoldier, formerly much used by the Irish, English & French.

kern, n. Softer (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 cynrel, dim. of corn]

kreosene, a. Lamp-oil obtained by distillation of petroleum & from coal & bituminous shale. [Irreg. f. Gk kretos wax + ene]

kersey, n. Kind of coarse narrow cloth woven from long wool, usu. ribbed. [perh. f. K. in Suffolk]

kerseymer, n. Twilled fine woolen cloth; (pl.) kind of this. [Corrupt of cassimere, var. of Cashmere]

kestrel, n. Species of small hawk. [ME castrel, prob. = OF cresserelle, etym. dub.]

ketchup, n. Sauce made from juice of tomatoes, &c. [prob. f. Chin. ke-chiap brine of pickled fish]

kettle, n. Vessel, usu. of metal with spat & handle, for boiling water; Fish &c; a pretty k. of fish, awkward state of affairs; kettle-drum(men), (player of) hollow brass or copper bucket, placed in front of the soldier's foot. [For fr. L. Knights of Malta will be stretched & tuned to definite note; k-holder, piece of cloth &c, to protect hand from heat of k. handle. Hence kettleful (2) n. (com. Teut.: OE cetel, Du. ketel, G kessel]

kettle, v. (naut). Peg, cleat, usu. fixed in place that certain part can be belayed. If ONF kevile (Fkevile) L clavicula dim. of clavis key.

key 1 (ké), n. Instrument, usu. of iron, for moving bolt of lock forwards or backwards; get, have, the k. of the k., be shut out for the k. of the k., be shot, place that from its position gives control over sea, territory, &c; solution, explanation; translation of foreign book; book of solutions of mathematical problems &c.; (Mus.) 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 is based, (fig.) prevailing tone or idea; 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; hammers by fingers in playing organ, piano, &c., keyboard, key, pl. keyboard, board for grasping screws, pegs, nuts, &c; key, one for winding clock or watch; keyboard, set of kk. on piano etc.; k-bugle (fitted with kk. to increase number of sounds); keyhole (by which kk. is put into lock); kk-ring (for keeping kk. on); keystone, stone at summit of arch locking the whole together, (fig.) central principle &c, on which all depends. Hence key-less a. [OE c5g, etym. dub.]

key 2 (ké), v.t. Fasten (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. proc.]

key 3 (ké), n. Low island or reef. [f. Sp. clave]

khakan (kahkah'n), n. = KHAN. [f. Turk. khagan, king, emperor]

kha'ki (kah'-), a. & n. Dust-coloured, dull-yellow; (n.) fabric of twilled cotton or wool, used in Brit. army. [Hind. = dusty (khak dust)]

khakim, n. Imam. [Pers. = Khakan, lit. for about 50 days in March, April, & May. [Arab. khamaseen fifty]

khân (or kahn), n. Title of rulers & officials in Central Asia, Afghanistan, &c.; (Hist.) supreme ruler of Turkish, Tartar, & Mongol tribes, & emperor of China, in middle ages. Hence khanate (1) n. [Turk. perh. as khakan]

khân 2 (or kahn), n. Caravanserai. [Arab. = inn]

khe'da (ké), khe'dah, n. Enclosure used in Bengal &c. to catch elephants. [Hind. (da)]

khedive (évé), n. Title of viceroy of Egypt, succeeded to last Mamluk, by Turkish Government in 1867. Hence Kheddive (1) n. [f. Khedive f. Turk. khedive]

khud'umgara, n. Male servant who waits at table (in India). [f. Hind. khidmatgar (khidmat service + gar suf.)]

kibble, v.t. Grind coarsely. [I]

kibbe, n. Ulcerated chilblain, esp. on heel; tread on person's kk., hurt his feelings. [I]

kib'tka, n. Tartar's circular tent covered with felt; Tartar household; Russian hooded sledges. [Russ.]

kiblah, n. Point to which Mohammedans pray at prayer, i.e. temple at Mecca. [f. Arab. qiblah (qabala be opposite)]

kibosh (or kk'-), n. (slang). Nonsense, humbug; put the k. on, do for, knock on the head. [I]

kicked, n. Art of kicking; prop, place, &c.; more kk. (harshness) than halfpence (kindness); bottle empty when discharged; (Footb.) good, bad, &c.; (kicker). [i. toll.]

kick 1, v.t. & i. Strike out with the foot; k. against the pricks, resist to one's own hurt; show annoyance, dislike, &c. (against, at, proposal, treatment), strike with foot; (slang) k. about, make a great deal of, move, (thing by kicking; drive forcibly & contemptuously (out, downstairs, &c.); off, throw off (shoes) by kicking, (Footb.) give first kick; k. up, raise (dust), create (fuss, noise); off, first kick at football. [ME kike, etym. dub.]

kick 2, n. Indentation in bottom of glass bottle. [I]

kicker, n. In vb senses, esp. horse given to kicking. [-er]

kicker, n. Sissy in cookery (usu. contempt); toy, trifle. [f. F quelques chose something]

kidd, n., & v.t. & i. Young of goat; leather from skin of this, used for gloves & boots; the Kk. or K, pair of small stars in Auriga; (slang) child, whence kk'ddyv 2; k-glove (adj.), overdainty, avoiding everyday work &c.; (v.t.) give birth to (k.); (v.i.) give birth to (kk.b. f. n.)

kide, n., cf. kide. [Arab. kide]

kid 1, v.t. & n. (slang). Hoax, humbug, (vb often abs.) [perh. f. prec.]

kid 2, n. Small wooden tub, esp. sailor's mess-tub. [perh. var. of kirt]

kiddminster, n. Town in Worcestershire; K. carpet (with pattern formed by intersection of two cloths of different colours).
Impact between moving balls; kind of sugar-plum. [OE cos, cf. Du. Kuss, G Kuss, kiss, v.t. Touch with the lips, esp. as sign of affection, greeting, or reverence (abs. of two persons); k. & c. & c. (Billiards, of ball) touch (ball) with kiss (also abs. of two balls); k. away, remove (tears &c.) with kisses; k. the book (Bible, in taking oath); k. the dust, yield abject submission, (also) be slain; k. the ground, prostrate oneself in token of homage, &c. be brought low (as of sovereign &c. as ceremonial salutation or on appointment to office); k. the rod, accept chastisement submissively; k. in-the-ring, game for young people in which one pursues & kisses another of opposite sex; k. me-quick, kinds of plant, small bonnet standing far back on head. Hence kleptomaniac, kleptomaniac, adv. [OE cyssan, cf. Du. kussen, G küssen] kis-ning, a. In vbl senses; k. crust, soft crust where loaf has touched another in baking; k. kind, on affectionate terms. [ING] Kit, n. Wooden tub for various purposes; (articles carried in) soldier's valise or knapsack; personal luggage; kit Bag, any kit (as of clothing &c. for travelling; workman's, esp. shoemaker's, outfit; k.-bag (for carrying soldier's or traveller's k.), [prob. f. MDu. kitte tub, eym. dub.] Kit-n, n. Abbrev. of KITTEN. Kit-n, n. (now rare). Small fiddle used by dancing-master. [f.] Kit-och, n. K.C.Iub, club of Whig politicians founded under James II; member of this; k. portrait, portrait of less than half-length, but including hands. [f. Kit Cat (ing), keeper of pie-house where club met] Kit-ochen, n. Part of house where food is cooked; k. garderobe (room &c.); k.-maid, servant employed in k., usu. under cook; k.-midden; k.-stuff, requisites, esp. vegetables. [OE cycene, cf. Du. keuken, G Küche f. vulg. L cucina var. of coquina (coquere cook)] Kit-ochener, n. Cooking-range; person in charge of monastic kitchen. [XR] Kit-tie, n. & v.t. & i. 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 loose sela triangle with circular arc as base, with paper stretched over it, flown where strong wind by weakly attached string; By a k., (fig.) make experiment to gauge public opinion &c. (Commer.) slang accommodation bill; (pl.) highest sails of ship, set only in light wind; (v.i.) soar like k.; (v.t.) cause to do this (Commer.) convert into k. ([vb. f. n.] OE cypa] Kit-th, n. K. & h.s. requisites; sick folk. [OE cythth, orig. = knowledge, known country, cogn. w. curam can] Kit-tin, n. & v.t. Young of cat; skittish young girl; (v.t.) bring forth (kk. or abe). Hence Kit-tinish, a. [vb. f. n.] ME, prob. z. OF chauvar var. of chauvar, kitten, see CAT] Kit-ter-ern, n. Of Scotland, Church as opp. to Church of England or to Episcopal Church in Scotland; kirkman, member of K. of Scotland; k.-session, lowest court in K. of Scotland & other Presbyterian Churches, composed of minister & elders. [North. form of church] Kit-wine, n. Genus of sea-gulls. [imit.] Kittle, a. Ticklish, difficult to deal with, esp. k. cattle (usu. fig. of persons or things). [L ME vb kytytle tickle, puzzle; prob. imit.] Kit-tu-l (60), Kittool, n. Kind of palm; growing black fruit from leaf-stalks of this. [Cingalese kitul] Kit-tty, n. Pet name for kitten. [KIT+V] Ki-wk (kê), n. —APERTYX. [Maori] Klepht, n. One of the Greeks who after Turkish conquest of Greece in 15th c. maintained independence in mountains; brigand, f. mod. Gk klephtē t. Gk klephēs thief] Kleptomaniacs, n. Irresistible tendency to...
theft in persons not tempted to it by needy circumstances. Hence kleptomaniac. [f. Gk kleptomai to steal] kleptomaniac n. [S. Afr. Du. (kleip rock + springer springer)] klief, n. Ravine, deep narrow valley, in S. Africa. [Du. = cleft] knack, n. Acquired faculty of doing a thing adroitly with a proper device; trick, habit, of action, speech, &c. Hence knack'2 a. [OE] knack'y, a. [OE] knack, n. One who buys & slaughters useless horses, whence knack'3 r. (3) n.; one who buys old houses, ships, &c., for the materials. [OE] knack'2, n. Knot in wood, base of a branch. Hence knack'2 y. a. [ME. = G knacke] knack1, n. (dialect). Crest of hill, rising ground. [OE k multinational of cogn. w. ON knappr knob] knack1, n. Break (of the roads) with hammer, whence knack'2 r. (4)2 n.; (bibli, dialect) knack, rap, snap asunder. [imit.] knack'2 pack, n. Soldier's or voyager's canvas or leather bag, strapped to back & used for carrying necessaries. [LG, prob. f. knappen bite + sack] knackweed, n. Common weed with hard stem & light purple flowers on dark globular heads. [OE cneapw.] knack, n. Knot in wood, esp. protrubance covered with bark on trunk or at root of tree. [ME knurr = LG knarr(3), Du. knar] kneave, n. Unprincipled man, rogue, whence knave'1, knave'2 a., knave'3 y adv. (cards) lowest court card of each suit. [OE cneaf boy, servant, knave, cf. G knebel] knead, v. t. Work up (mold flour or clay) into dough or paste; make (broad, pottery) thus; (fig.) blend, weld together; operate on (muscles &c.) as if kneading, massage. Hence knee'dable a. kneader'1, 2 n. [OE cneadan, cf. Du. kenden, G kneiten] kneading, n. In vb. senses; k. trough, wooden trough in which dough is kneaded. [OE-ING] kneel, n. Joint between thigh & lower leg in man, corresponding joint in animals; give a. suppo (support, uplift) on one's knees between rounds, act as second to; on one's knees, kneeling, esp. in supplication, worship, or submission; bring (person) to his knees, reduce him to submission; part of garment covering the k.; thing like a knee, as a knee of wood or iron with angular bend; k.-breeches (reaching down to or just below k.) k. cap, convex bone in front of k.-joint, also protective covering for k.; k.-deep, so deep as to reach the k.; k.- hole (table), (writing-table with) hole between drawer pedestals to admit k.; k.-joint, joint of k. of two pieces hinged together; k.-pan, k. cap; k.-swell, (in Amer. organ &c.) lever worked by k., for producing crescendo & diminuendo effects. [com. Teut. OE cneaf, Du. & G knie, L genu, Gk panu, Skr. janu] kneel, v. t. Touch with the knee; fasten (framework &c.) with knees; (colo.) cause (trousers) to bulge at knees. [f. prec.] kneel1, v. i. Fall, rest, on the knee(s) esp. in supplication or reverence to person. [ME kneelen f. OE kneolitan as kneel 1] kneel2, n. Sound of bell; sound of one rung solemnly after death or at funeral; (fig.) announcement, event, &c., regarded as an omen of death or extinction. [OE cneal as foll.] kneel3, v. t. & i. (archaic). (Of bell) ring, esp. at death or funeral; give forth doleful sound; (fig.) sound ominously; (trans.) proclaim as by a knell. [OE cneal. cf. MHG erkellin] knickerbocker n. (K) New York worker; (pl. colloq. abbr. knickers) loose-fitting clothes gathered in at knee. [K. pretended author of W. Irving's History of New York] knick-knack, n. Light fancy article of furniture, dress, or food; trinket or knick-knack. [Hence knick-knack'ry. (2) s.]. (knick- (knick-) knickknak'2 adj. reupl. of knack in obs. sense 'trinket') knive, n. (pl. knives), & v. t. (inf.) Blade with sharpened longitudinal edge fixed in handle either rigidly, as in table, carving, -k., or with joint, as in knife used as cutting instrument or as weapon; (of malicious or invidious person) get a. into (person); war to the k., relentless war; blade forming part of machine, as in turnip-cutter &c.; the k., surgical operations, as having a horror of the k.; before you can say, 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.-prinder, itinerant sharper of kk. &c., one who grinds kk. &c. in process of making; k.-spine (or -spine for + adj.); k.-spine-fine, glass or glass support for carving-k. or -fork at table; (v. t.) cut, stab, with k. [verb f. n. late OEnf. cf. Du. kniff, G kneif] knight (nilt), n. & v. t. Military follower, esp. one devoted to service of (lad) 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 corresponding rank is conferred as reward 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, COMRADE. 1. HOSPITALER. 2. Knight of the Garter. 3. Medieval k. wandering in search of chivalrous adventures, (fig.) person of chivalrous or of quixotic 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 benefiting the public service. Hence knightly, knightlike, knightly adv. poet. [com. Wg. OE cneaf, Du. & G knecht lad, servant, soldier] knighthood n. Whole body of knights; list & account of knights. [AOG] knit, v. t. (knight or knit). Form (close texture, garnet &c. of this) of interlooping yarn or thread; contract (brow) in wrinkles; make, become, close or compact (esp. in p. p., as a well-k. frame); (fig.) unite (t. & l.) intimately by means of common interests, marriage, &c., (often together, as) knit, metal, nut; knitting (fig.), close up, conclude, (argument &c.) [OE cneaf, cf. MDu. knullen, G knüllen] knitting, n. In vb. senses, esp. work in process of k.; k. needle, slender rod of steel, wood, ivory, &c. two or more of which are used together in k. (f. prec.) knight, n. (mutil.). Small line made of yarn. [f. KNIT + LE] knob, n. & v. t. Rounded protrubance, esp. at end or on surface of thing; handle of door (often door-k.), or drawer; small lump of sugar.
coal, &c.; (slang) head (usu. nob); kno'bbery [after Cape Du. knobbelstok, short stick with knobbed head as weapon of S. Afr. tribes; knob-stick, knobbed stick, esp. as weapon, also workman who works during strike; (v.t.) furnish with kk.; (v.i.) bulge out. Hence knobby 2.a., knobbiness n. [v(b) f. n. ME, cf. G knobbe] 2a. (archaic) Short, stubby. Hence knobby 2b. [f. KNOBBY + -E] 2b.

knock 1, 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; k. (person &c.) on the head, stun, kill, hit by blow on head; (v.t.) put (knob) on (door); k. out, turn out, eject, (fig.) come into unpleasant collision with unfavourable facts or conditions; k. head vb, jobot; drive (thing) in, out, off, &c., by striking (see also below); k. the bottom out of, render (argument &c.) invalid; k. about, strike repeatedly, treat roughly, (intr.) wander, load irregular life; k. down, strike (person &c.) to ground with blow, (fig.) cause to succumb, (at auction) ground of (article to bidder) by knock with hammer, (collq.) call upon (person for a song &c.); (collq.) lower (prices); k. off, strike off; (fig.) knock off, (collq.) cancel, (collq.) dispatch (business), deduct (sum from price, bill &c.), k. person's head off, (fig.) surpass him easily; k. out, (fig.) vanquish, k. out of time, disable (pugilist) so that he cannot respond to call of Time; (collq.) make (plan &c.) hastily; k. together, put hastily together; k. together, submit, knuckle under; k. up, drive upwards with blow, make or arrange hastily, score (runs) at cricket, arouse (person) by knocking at door, exhaust, become exhausted; k. about n. & a., boisterous, noisy (performance in musical &c.), wandering irregularly, (clothes) suitable for rough use; k. & n., (of blow, lit. & fig.) overwhelming, (of price at auction) reserve, minimum, (n.) free flight; k.-knees (that k. together in walking); k.-kneed, having k.-knees; k.-out, a. & n., (of blow) disabling, (n.) one of gang who join at auction to buy low; k. oneself, (fig.) become, (collq.) suit oneself, (fig.) without forethought, (fig.) among themselves, this practice, such sale. [late OE cnocian, cf. ON knoka, prob. imit.]

knock 2, n. Blow; rap esp at door. [prec.]

knocker, n. In vbl senses, esp.: appendage, usu. of iron or brass, so hinged to door that it малоутся when opened, (fig.) second thoughts, (fig.) afterwards rethinking, (fig.) panic, held to dwell in minds & indicate presence of ore by knocking. [KRR.]


knoll 2, v.t. & i. (archaic). Ring (bell); (of bell) round, full, round, ours; summon by sound of bell. [VAR. OF KNOB.]


knott, n. Intertwining of parts of one or more ropes, strings, &c., to fasten them together; GRANNY'S, KNOT, EYE, K., RIBBON &c., so intertwined as ornament or adjunct to dress, as SHOULDER, SWORD, TOP, TRUE-love, k.; (Naut.) division marked by kk. on log-line, as measure of speed, (loosely) nautical mile (6080 ft); difficulty, problem; gordian k.; central portion of knot or link; money &c.; marriage, wedding, k. (bond); hard lumber, excrement, excrescence in stem, branch, or root, of plant; hard mass formed in trunk at insertion of branch, causing round cross-grained piece in board; node on stem of plant; group, cluster, of persons or things; k. grass, common weed with intricate creeping stems & pale pink flowers; knottwork, ornamental work representing or consisting of intertwining cords, (also) kind of fancy needlework. Hence knottless a. [OE cnott, cf. Du. knot, G knoten] 2.

knot 3, v.t. Tie (string &c.) in knot; make, knot for fringes, (trans.) make (fringe) thus; hence (fig.) 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 + -Y] 1.

knout (nowt, nōt), n. & v.t. [Flog with] thong formerly used for whipping in India at penal stations. [v(b) f. n. F. Russ. knud]

know 1, v.t. & i. (knew, pron. n., known). 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 experience of (feel pain &c.); be at 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 how (knew the way); all one knows, all one can, (adv.) to the utmost of his power; give information about; I k. better (than that), I am too well informed of the facts to believe that; k. better 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 & things in general; k. the ropes; k.-nothing, ignorant person, (also) agnostic, whence knowledgelessness. Hence knowability, knowability, know-ability, n., knowable a. [com. -Teut. (retained only in E) & Aryan: OE (ge)canawan, OHG -cndan, L & Gk gno-, Skr. jna-]

know 2, n. (collq.). In the k., knowing (about) the thing in question or what is not generally known. [f. prec.]

knowing, a. In vbl senses, esp.: cunning, wide-awake; (collq.) stylish, smart, as a k. hat. Hence knowingness n. [ING] 1.

knowingly, adv. In a knowing manner; discursively, (fig.) as I have never k. injured him. [LY2]

knowledge (nō-li), 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.; k. the news, (fig.) be in the loop, k. the ropes, k. the score (of a fellow); k. been bribed (I know he had), theoretical or practical understanding (of subject, language, &c.); the sum of what is known, as every branch of k. (ME knauilage, century later than obs. vb knowledge confer (knew, kedge unexpl.))

knuckle, n. A joint, especially the joint at end of finger; projection of carpal or tarsal joint of quadruped; joint of meat 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 k., bash with k.; (fig. & colq.) place kk. on ground in playing at marbles, k. down, under, give in, submit to. [v(b) f. n.] ME knokel, cf. Du. knekel, G knöchel, prob. dim. of wd appearing in MLG as knoke bone]

knurled, a. Hard excrescence on trunk of trees; hard callosity, (fig.) hardening, a country game like trap-ball. [ME knorrel, cf. Du. knorrel, G knorrn(n)]

knurled, n. Knot, knob; bead or ridge in metal work, whence knurled a. [prob. f. prec.]

kôra, n. An acacia in Sandwich Is. [native]
labile, a. (physic., chem.). Unstable, liable to displacement or change. [T. Labilis (labi to lip) + -able]lab'ilous, adj. lab'ilously, adv.

labium, n. (pl. -ia). (Anat.; usu. pl.) lip(s) of female pudendum; floor of mouth of insects, crustaceans, etc.; inner lip of univalve shell; lip, esp. the lower lip in labial labium (lab) = lip.

labitory, n. Building or room or building used for experiments in natural science, esp. chemistry, or for manufacturing chemicals &c. (also fig., of the mind, of ideas, &c.) Hence laboratorium a. [t. Mod.L laboratorium (laborare labour + -arium)]

labour, n. Hard-working; toilsome; of style &c. showing signs of toll, not facile or fluent, hence laboriously adv. laboriousness n. [t. Laborious (foli-, -ious)]

labourer, n. Bodily or mental toll, exertion, (hard l.; lost l.) fruitless efforts; toll, tending to supply wants of community, body of those who contribute by toll to production, labourers, (opp. capital) task (to. of Hercules, Herculean l. one needing enormous strength &c.); pains of childbirth, travail, (in l.) l.-market, supply of unemployed l., with reference to demand for labour, (work for l. &c.)

labour, v.t. & l. Use l. exert oneself, work hard; strive for end or to do; advance with difficulty (wheels l. in the sand); be troubled (her labouring heart) or impeded, suffer under mistake &c.; oft ship roll or pitch heavily; (archaic or poet.) till (ground); elaborate, work out in detail, treat at length; l. will not the point; laboured, much elaborated, showing signs of l., not spontaneous; labouring man, labourer. [t. F labourer t. L laboraere (labor LABOUR)]

labour-lust, n. In VIB senses, esp., man doing for wages work that requires strength or patience rather than skill or training. [Lab-]

labret, n. Piece of shell, bone, &c., inserted in lips or ornament. [T labrum lip, -ET]

laburnum, n. Small tree with racemes of bright yellow flowers. [L]

labryanth, n. Complicated irregular structure of passages in which many passages hard to find way through or about without guidance, maze; intricate or tortuous arrangement; (Anat.) complex cavity of internal ear; entangled state of affairs. Hence labyrinthine a. [T. L. L. Labryinthus etym. dub.]

laburnum, n. Dark-red resin used in East as scarlet dye; were coated with this. [T. Hind. lakh s. L. L. L. Lachka]

laburnum, n. (Anglo-Ind.). A hundred thousand (usu. l. of rupees). [Hind. (kh) s. Skr. Lakha]

lace, n. Cord or leather strip for fastening or tightening opposite edges of boots, stay, &c., by help of eyelets or hooks; braid for trimming men's coats, &c.; (usu. gold or silver l.); fine open fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woolen, or metal threads usu. with inwrought or applied patterns; l.-glass, Venetian with l.-like designs; l.-poyd, laid on lap of woman making l. Hence lace, v.t. & l. Fasten; knot, &c. with l.; compress waist of by drawing stay-l., tight, (intr.) compress one's waist; l.-work, l.-embroidery, etc., with thread &c.; pass (cord &c.) through; trim with l.; diversify flower with streaks of colour; lash, beat, (also intr. as l. ato person) favour, fortify, (milk, beer, etc.)

lace, n. Spirit. Hence laising (1, 3, 6) n. [Of lacer as prec.]

lacerate, v.t. Mangle, tear, (esp. flesh or tissue); afflict, distress, (heart, feelings). Hence or cogn. lacerable, lacerate (at), lacerative, etc., as, laceration n. [T. L. Lacerare (lacerate) + (AFT)]

laceous, -tine, a. Of lizards; lizard-like. [T. L. L. Latus + (AFTH) + IN suffix]

laceet (l.), n. Work made of braid or tape shaped into a design with lace stitches. [EF]

lacesee (telske l. l. lasser l. l. lassere l. l. lasset l. l. lasseter l. l. lasseter l. -aster l. -aste l.)

laceetian, -tine, a. Of lizards; lizard-like. [T. L. L. Latus + (AFTH) + IN suffix]

lacey (laser), n. Strong sweet red, -etl. wine. [L. = Christ's tear]

lacehyma, -chymal (-k), a. & n. Of, for, teas (l. haze, or l. as n., to hold tears; l. canal, duct, gland, sac, in Anat.; also l. as n., these organs. [Mod.L l.-al, l. l. l. lassere tear cf. G. dakre]

lacehyematosis, n. Flow of tears. [T. L lacrimatio (lacrimeare as prec. -ATION)]

lacehydratory, n. & a. Of, causing, tears (lace) for tears. [T. L. lacrimairesee prec. + (ORY)]

lacehymanose, a. Tearful, given to weeping. [Lacrymae l. (lacey) + hymanose -ize]

lacehydratous, ady, vt. L. (Lacrimeareous) lacrymose, a. & n. Tear-stained, spotted with tears. [L. L. lacrimuus (lacey tear, -ose)]

lacinate (l. s. sated, a. (bot., zool.). Cut into deep irregular segments, slashed, jagged, fringed. [T. L. L. laciniaa et]}

lack, n., & v.t. & l. Deficiency, want, need, of (no l., plenty of; for l. obtaining to want or abundance of). (Vb) be wanting only in part, forms as, money was lacking, is lacking in courage; be without, not have, be deficient in; lackland, (person) having no land; lack-lustre, of eye &c.) dull. [Cf. Ml. L. L. l. lac, deficiency, blame, fault]

lackadaisical, (at), a. Languishing, affected, given to airs & graces, feebly sentimental. Hence lackadaisically ad. lackadaisicalness n. [T. Archaic lackadaisy, -aise, int. (ALACK) + ICAL]

lackey, laquee (l.), a. & v.t. Footman, servant (usu. liveried); (vB) dance attendance on, behave servilely to. [T. F. L. laqueis (in OF also alacayes pla. etym. dub.)

laconic, a. Brief, concise, sententious; given to such speech or style. Hence laconical, ady, laconicism (2) a. [T. G. L. L. L. lakonikos (Lakon Spartan, -on)]

laconism, n. Brevity of speech; short pithy saying. [T. G. L. L. L. lakonismos (lakonizhe behave like Spartan or Lakon, -ism)l

lacquer, -ker, lacker, n., & v.t. Gold-coloured varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol used as coating for brash or kinds of domestic varnish (esp. Japanese l.) taking hard polishes, &c. used for wood &c., articles so coated; (vB) coat with l. [T. Ob. F. lacquer sealing-wax, perh. L. Port. L. Laccej]

lacrime, lacrym-. See lacehydr-.

lacrosse (lakhross), a. N. Amer. Game like hockey, but with ball played by & carried in crosswise. [T. F. l. + CROSS]

lactation, n. Suckling; secreting of milk. [T. L. L. Lactare suckle (lact-tis milk) + ATION]

lacteal, a. & n. Of milk; conveying chyle or other milky fluid (n. pl. vessels of mesenter). [Bot. L. L. Lacteum, L. L. Lactarea, L. L. Lactescent, n. Lactescent, a. Milky (appearance); (yielding) milky juice. [T. F. L. Lactareae (lactère be milky, see prec.) + ECHE + EHT]

lactose, a. (chem.). Of milk; l. acid, formed in sour milk, whence lactatia (3) a. [T. L. L. Lactis + IC]
lactiferous, a. Yielding milk or milky fluid. [fr. L lactifer (prec., -FEROUS)]
lacto-, comb. form (-I-, -O-) of L as prec.; -protein, albuminous constituent of milk; -scope, -scopes, instruments for testing purity of milk.
lactose, n. Saccharine substance in sugar of milk. [as prec. + OSE]
lacuna, n. pl. -ae, -ae (latex). hiatus, blank, missing portion, empty part; cavity in bone, tissue, organ. [OE. lacu(n) + -AURANY.
lacunose, a. [L. lacun- (LACUS LAKE)]
lacustrine, a. Of, dwelling or growing in, lake(s); L. age, of lake, -dwellings. [L. lacus -LAKE 1 on anal. of L palustr- f. palus -usis marsh + -INE]
лад, n. Boy, youth, young fellow, fellow.
Hence ladle [-Y] n. [ME. ladde; earlier sense serving; perk. orig. p.p. of lead]
ladder, n. Set of steps (called rungs) inserted usu. in two uprights of wood or metal or in two cords to serve as (usu. portable) means of ascending building &c.; (fig.) means of rising in social or moral scale; stick down L. abandon friends or occupation that have helped one to rise; L. -dredge, with buckets carried round on 1.-like chain; L. -stitch, crossbar stitch in embroidery. [OE. hëszdreder c. G. leiter cogn. w. LEANTE & Gk. kilimaks CLIMAX]
ладить, v. & n. To settle (customer) by means of cargo on board (ship); ship (goods) as cargo (BILL of lading), whence landing 1 [S] n. (=p.p., of vehicle, beast of burden, person, tree, branch, table, &c.) loaded (with); (p.p.) painfully burdened with sin, sorrow, &c. [com. Teut., OE. ladan, c. Du. & G. laden]
ладить [-a, -ah], a. & n. (Person given to) to swagger or pretension in manners & pronunciation; pretentious in this way. [imit. of pronunciation used]
ладить [-en], n. Rhaeto-Romanic of the Engadine. [f. It. Ladino f. L. LATINUS]
ladle, n. & v.t. Large spoon with cup bowl & long handle for transferring liquids; hence landing 2 [S] n. (vb) transfer (liquid) with L. from one receptacle to another. [OE. hëszdelade in obs. sense bale + -LI]
ладить, n. Ruling woman (poet. exc. in L. of the soil, sea &c.) wife of baronet or knight, (also prefixed to Christian name of) daughter of duke, marquis, or earl, (or to husband's Christian name of) wife of holder of courtesy title lord William &c. (also prefixed to Christian name of) wife of baronet or knight, (also in the compound title) L. V. mayresse, wife of Lord Mayor; my L., form of address used chiefl by servants &c. holders of title 1; wife (archaic or vulgar, exc. of those who hold the title); painted L., kind of butterfly; with -chop, chop (L. chop or chop, a float attached to L. & held in water, especially of high altar & dedicated to Virgin; L.-clock, cow, ladybird; L.-Day, Feast of Annunciation 25th March, one of the quarter days; L.-fern, tall slender kind; L.-help, L. employed as domestic; L.-killer, man devoting himself to making conquests of L.; L.-love, sweetheart; L.'s BED straw; L.'s companion, roll containing cottons &c.; L.'s companion, mossy bed. L. slipper, shaped as flowers, cinnamon; L. vetch; L.'s laces, kind of striped grass; L.'s maid, in charge of L.'s toilet; L.'s man, frequenting female society; L.'s mantle, rosaceous herb; L.-smock, cuckoo-flower; L.'s slipper, orchidaceous wild & garden plant with usu. yellow bag containing many seeds in a single pod; L. slipper shaped as flowers, cinnamon; L. tresses, quaking grass. Hence ladyhood 1 n. [OE. hlédagge (hlæf) LOAF, dig-knead cf. DOUGH]; in L.-altar, bird, chapel, clock, cow, day, -smock, L. is old genit. = (Our) Lady's)
ladyfly, -fly, v.t. Make lady of; call lady (p.p.) having the airs of a fine lady. [VY]
ladylike, a. With manners &c. of a lady; (of man) effeminate; befitting a lady. [LIKE]
ladyship, n. Being a lady; her, your, L. their LL. she, you, they, (in respectful mention of or address to titular lady). [SHIP]
ладуво, comb. form of L aves left, esp. in names concerned with chem. property of causing plane of polarized light to rotate to left (opp. DEXTRO); so -gruvous, -rotatory, of substances having this; -compound, chemical compound having it; -glucose, -foli.
ладуволо, n. (chem.). Leavo-rotatory form of glucose, fructose, pentose, etc. [p.p. of avo-オス]
lag, v. & n. Go too slow, not keep pace, fall behind (often behind adv. & prep.); (n. physics) (amount of) retardation in current or movement L. of tide, interval by which it falls behind mean time in 1st & 3rd quarters of moon, cf. PRIMING, V. Hence laggard n. & a., lagging 1 n., lagging 2 v. [f. lag f. vb. perh. f. obs. n. hindmost person, which is perh. corruption of last in children's games (seg. L., is 1st, 2nd, last, in dial.)]
lag, v. & n. ( slang). Send to penal servitude; apprehend, arrest; (n.) convict, [I] lag 2 n., & v.t. Slave, laith, strip of wood or felt, esp. as part of non-conducting cover of boiler &c.; (vb) case with LL. whence large 3 n. [f. ON. logg barrel-rim]
лак, a. & n. Non-clerical, layman, secular, temporal. So лаикалa, лаicalь 2 adv. [f. L. l. Gk. λαῖκος (laos people, -IC)]
лакта, v.t. Make lay; commit (school &c.), throw open (office), to laymen. Hence лактa, tion n. [prec., -IZE]
лакать, v.t. See LAY.
лакать, v.t. See LIE 2.
лак, n. & v.t. & t. Place where animals lie down; shed or enclosure for cattle on way to market, whence лакарге 1 [S] n. wild beast's lying-place; (vb) go to, rest or place in L. [OE. layger bed, also Du., cf. G. lager, cogn. w. LIE 2] Laken, n. (Sc.) Landed property in Scotland. Hence lairdship 1 n. [Sc. form of LORD] Laken, n. Laken, n.
лай, a. & n. Non-clerical, layman, secular, temporal. So лаикалa, лакaличь 2 adv. [f. L. l. Gk. λαῖκος (laos people, -IC)]
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fessional people, those outside any particular learned profession. [f. L. lat. LAY & -TV]

lake, n. Large body of water entirely surrounded by land; the Great L., Atlantic ocean; the Great L., Superior. Huron, Michigan, Erie, & Ontario, forming boundary of U.S. & Canada; l.-country, the region of English L. in Westmoreland, Cumberland, & Lancs.; l.-dweller, prehistoric inhabitant of l.-dwelling, built on piles driven into bed of l.; l.-poets, Coleridge, Southey, & Wordsworth, who lived in lake-land. Hence lakeless a., lakelet n. [L. lac, l. lacus]

lake 2, n. Crimson pigment, orig. made from lac, now from various combinations. [var. of LAC]

lalaition, n. LAMBDAISM. [f. L. lalaire sing lullaby & -ATION]

lam, v.t. & i. (slang). Thrash, hit (t., & i. with into) hard with cane &c. [perh. cogn. W. LAME]

lama 1 (lah-), n. Tibetan or Mongolian Buddhist priest (Dalai or Grand-L., chief L. of Thibet, Teshu-L., of Mongolia). Hence lamaism, lamaist, mn. [Tibetan lama]

lama-rkian a. & n. (follower) of Lamark or his theory of organic evolution by inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit &c. [Lamarck, F botanist & zoologist, d. 1829, + -IAN]

lama-ry (mah-), n. Monastery of lammas. [f. PL. lamerie irreg. f. L. LAMMA]

lamb (-m), n. & v.t. & i. Young of sheep (as well be hanged for a sheep as for a l., sin boldly, go the whole hog; wolf, fox, in l.'s skin, hypocrite); its flesh as food; young member of church flock; innocent, weak, or dear person; L.-eater, Christ; L.-guts, product of l.'s castration; lambi, skin with wool on it, or as leather; l.-tails, hazel catkins; l.'s-wool, used in hosiersy; hence lambkin, lambkin, n., lamblike a. (vb): (pass. of l.) be brought-forth; bring forth l., yeand (ewes) at lambing-time, hence lambkin a. (mer) n. [L. lambs, l. lamma, m. lamb, l.]

lambld, n. Letter L in Greek alphabet (a lambda) ; l. moth, with l. on wings. [Gk, also labda]

(lambd)acism, n. Pronunciation of r as l. [prec. -ISM]

lambdoid, lambdoidal, a. Lambdoid, pertaining, especially to a pair of bones with occipital. [f. Lat. lambdoide Gk lambdoide]

lambent, a. (Of flame or light) playing on surface without burning it, soft (of surface; of eyes, sky &c.) softly radiant; (of wit &c.) gently brilliant. Hence lambency n., lambently a. [L. region of L. lamina]

lambrequin (-kln), n. Short piece of drapery over top of door or window, or hung from mantelpiece. [f. etym. dub.; orig. scarf worn over helmet]

lame, a. & v.t. Crippled by injury or defect in a leg, esp. foot or leg, limping or unable to walk; (of person, limb, steps, &c.); (of or in a leg &c.); (of argument, story, excuse) imperfect, unsatisfactory; (of metre) halting; L. DUCK; hence l'amish 2 a. l'amely adv. l'ameness n. (vb) make l., cripple, lit., fig. & irreg.

lame'la, n. (pl. -ae). Thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue. Hence lamenlar 1, lamenlate 2, ated, lame'lose a. 1, lame'like a. (L. dim. of LAMINA)

lament, n. & v.t. & l. 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 —). [f. L. lamenatum & vb lamentari]

lamentable, a. Mournful (archaic); (of events, fate, condition, character, &c.) deplorable, regrettable. Hence lamentably 2 adv. [L. lamentare]


lama, n. Monster in woman's shape preying on human beings & sucking children's blood. [L. gk]

larna, n. (pl. -ae). Thin plate, scale, layer, or flake, of metal, bone, membrane, stratified rock, vegetable tissue, &c. Hence larna 1, larna 2, larna 3, a., larna 1 comb. form [L. lamina, 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. larna 4 (atl) a., lamination n. [prec. + -ATE]

larmes, n. First of August, formerly observed as harvest festival (latter L., non-existent date, day that will never come, cf. GREEK CALENDERS). [OIE Alpes]

lamergeriey (-gi), n. Bearded Vulture, largest European bird of prey. [f. G. lamergerie (lamer lambs, geier vulture)]

lamp, n. & v.t. & i. Vessel with oil & wick for giving light; glass vessel enclosing candle, gas-jet, incandescent wire, or other illuminant (smell of the L. betrays nocturnal who does, 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; spirit; (fig.) sun, moon, star; source of spiritual or intellectual light, hope, &c.; L. in l. pigment, product of L.'s castration; L. cylinder, outer cylinder of glass cylinder shielding L-flame; lamplight, given by l. or ii.; L-lighter, man who lights street L. (like a L., with speed); L-post, usu. of iron supporting street L.; hence lampless a. (vb) shine; supply with L.; illuminata. [f. F lampe f. i. Gk lampsa (lampse shine)

lampas 1, n. M. a. Bead sitting in roof of mouth. [f. Early Greek 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 or without wicks. [f. F. lampion]

lampoon, n. & v.t. Virulent or scurrilous piece of satire; hence lampoonist n. [vb] write l. or ii. against, hence lampooner 1 [f. F. lampoon perh. f. lampons let us drink]

lamprey, n. Eel-like fish with sucker mouth. [pouch gills & dozen sucker-like organs on both sides, & flaps on roof of mouth. [f. Of lamprie f. med. L lampreda perh. = lampetra taken as f. l. lamberick lick, petra stone w. ref. to use of sucker]

lance'tarian, a. & n. (Adherent) of family descended from John of Gaunt Duke of L., or of the house of Plantagenet for it in Wars of the Roses. [Lancaster, -AN]

lance 1, n. Weapon with long wooden shaft & pointed steel head used by horseman in charging; similar implement for spear fish or killing harpooned whale = lance = lance; l.-corporate, t. C.O. acting as agent, &c., &c.; l.-fish, lance; L.-nake, venomous Amer. kind; lancewood, tough elastic W.-Ind. kind used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, &c. [f. F. Lancea; l.-corporate on anal. of obs. lancepada f. L. lancea spezzata broken lance, l. veteran]

lance 2, v.t. Fling, launch, (poet.); (surg.); prick or cut open with lance; pierce with l.
lanced, a. Possessed of land (the l. interest, owners & holders of land); consisting of land (l. estate, property). [LAND + ED]
lanceolate (at), a. Shaped like spear-head, tapering to each end. [L lanceolatus (lanceo-lata dim. of lancea lance, -AT)]
lancee, n. Soldier of cavalry regiment armed with lances; (pl.) kind of quadrille, music for ft. L lanceeta (LANCE-1, ETTE)
lanceot, n. Surgical instrument usu. with two edges & point for bleeding or lancing; (also L.-arch, -light, -windows, &c.) arch or window with pointed head, whence lancedot 2 a. [L lancea (LANCE-2, ETTE)]
land, n. (Of land) acute, shooting; (part. of rare lanceinat. L lanceinare rend)
land, n. Solid part of earth's surface (opp. sea, water; how the l. lies, what is the state of affairs); ground, soil, expanse of country; country, nation, state, (of promise, Canaan; of L. of the leaf, heaven; l. of the living, present life); field; one that lives on plough or pasture land parted from others by water furrows. L.-agent, -ncy, stewardship (of estate, agent, agency, for sale &c. of estates; L.-bank, issuing notes on security of landed property; l.-breeze, blowing seaward from l. L.-carriage, that lives on l. but breed in sea; landfall (naut). approach to land esp. for first time on voyage (good, bad, landfall, according, not nautical, to calculation); L.-force(s), military, not naval; L.-grabber, (esp.) man who takes Irish farm after eviction of tenant, landlord, proprietor or (usu.) tenant by L.; L.-hanger, gry, eagerness to acquire L.; L.-jobber, speculator in l.; landlady, woman keeping inn, boarding-house, or lodgings, also woman having tenants; L.-law (usu. pl.), law(s) of landed property; L. League, Irish association 1879-81 for reducing rents, introducing peasant-proprietorship, &c.; L.-locked, almost or quite enclosed by l.; landlord, person of whom another holds any tenement (opp. tenant), keeper of inn, lodgings, &c.; L.-lubber (naut), person ignorant of the sea & ships; landmark, object marking boundary of country, estate, &c., containing or denoting event or change marking stage in process or turning-point in history; landowner, owner of l.; landrail, corncake; L.-service, military; L.-shark, one who lives by preying on seamen ashore; L.-sick (naut.; of ship), impeded in movement by nearness of l.; L.-slide (U.S.), overwhelming political defeat; landstrip, sliding down of mass of land on cliff or mountain; landsman, non-sailor; L.-swell, roll of water near shore; L.-tax, assessed on landed property; L.-tie, rod, beam, or piece of masonry, securing or supporting wall &c. by connecting some part of it with the ground; l.-trade, trade by land; landward 3 adv., &adv., LANDWARDS adv. [com. Teut.; OE. Du., G. Sw., & Da., land]
landau, n. Coupled with landau top. [LET]
landlord, n. Man or firm on a large scale producing goods for retail or wholesale. [L. (of landlord) often, floating, on which passengers & goods are disembarked. [ING]
Landslipping, n. System by which land is owned by landlords receiving fixed rents from tenants (esp. deprecatively of Irish system); advocacy of this is, 'Irish socialism'
landseignor, n. The landed class. [Cracy]
landseignorat, 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, -marbling, -marbler, with es. L.-painter, who paints ill, also landskip-artist. [Du. landschap (LAND-1, SHIP)]
landsturm (oorm), n. (In Germany &c.) general levy in war, of men outside army, navy, & landwehr. [G. LANDSTURM (LAND-1, SHIP)]
Landwehr (vate), n. (In Germany &c.) militia serving continuously only during war. [G.]
lane, n. Narrow road usu. 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 or corn; prescribed for ocean steamers; red l., throat; the L., Drury L. (theatre). [OE.; cf. OFris. lana, Du. laan]
language, -idje (ngg.), n. Case-shot with irregular pieces of iron formerly used to damage rigging. [I]
lang syne, adv. & n. (In the old days. [Sc., long since)
language (nggwij), n. A vocabulary & way of using it prevalent in one or more countries (DEAD l., (transf.) method of expression (finger l., talk by conventional signs with fingers; l. of idiots, sign language for imbeciles & the like); kinds; words & their use; faculty of speech; person's style of expressing himself (bad l., or vulgar 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 l.]
langui (ngw), adv. & adj. Longing, longing, dreading.
langue (nggwij), n. A vocabulary (opp. language) of all people and all countries, (transf.) style of speech, way of expressing, method of speaking, idiom.
langul, -gwa (nggwij), adj. Inert, lacking vigour; indisposed to exertion, spiritless, apathetic, not vivid, dull, uninteresting, sluggish, slow-moving, faint, weak. Hence languidly, adv. languidness. n. [L. languidus (foll., -ED)
languir (ligh), n. Fatigue, sloth, indolence, lassitude, inertia, want of alertness; act or tender mood or effect; slackness, dullness, drooping state; of sky &c. oppressive stillness. So languorously, languorously, adv. [OF. langour, (ligh, prec.)]
languir (ligh), n. Fatigue, sloth, indolence, lassitude, inertia, want of alertness; act or tender mood or effect; slackness, dullness, drooping state; of sky &c. oppressive stillness. So languorously, languorously, adv. [OF. langour, (ligh, prec.)]
lam-nu, s. & n. (Tooth) adapted for tearing canine. [I. l. lanarius (lanius butcher l. laniare tear, -ARY)
laniferous, -gerous, aa. Wool-bearing. [I. (fer, per) l. lana wool, -FEROUS, -GEROUS]
lank, a. Shrunken, spare; tall & lean; (of grass &c.) long & frayed; (of hair) straight & limp, not wavy. [OE lânc; excl. B.; perh. cogn. with L. lanx, a flax.]  

lanky, a. Ungracefully lean & long or tall (of limbs, person). Hence lânciness n. [-y]  

lanner, lannner, nn. Kind of falcon, female of it, (-er) & (e) male of it. [f. F lanier. prob. f. OF laniere, cowardly]  

lannister, n. A full name for a sheep's wool as basis of ointments. [f. L lana wool + OL. -11N]  

lanquenet (-ke), n. Card-game of German origin. [f. G landsknecht 17th-c. mercenary (lit., servant of country)]  

lantern, n. Transparent case protecting flame of oil lamp. [OE lanterne; O.F. lanterne, L. lanterna; G. Luchttafel (lit., light-board)]  

lapp, v.t. & i. Coll. fold, wrap, (garment &c. about, round, adv. or prep.); enfold, swathe, the; enclose, include, circle, circle (often round), enclose, inclose (esp. gass, lapped in luxury); make (valve, root, slate, &c.) overlap; project over something (also l. over adv. = overlap intr.); (Racing) pass (com-petitor) by one or more l. (prob. f. prec.)  

lappet, n. Amount of overlapping, overlapping part (half, joining of rails, shaft, &c., n. covering, increasing, thickness of each at end); layer or sheet (of cotton &c. being made) wound on roller; single turn of rope, silk, thread, &c., round drum or reel; one circuit of race-track; l. joint, = half-l. above; l. streak, clinker-built boat. [f. prec.]  

lappet, v.t. & i. To fold, wrap, (garment &c. about, round, adv. or prep.); enfold, swathe, the; enclose, include, circle, circle (often round), enclose, inclose (esp. gass, lapped in luxury); make (valve, root, slate, &c.) overlap; project over something (also l. over adv. = overlap intr.); (Racing) pass (competitor) by one or more l. (prob. f. prec.)  

lapse, v.l. Failure to maintain position or state for want of effort or vigour, fall back or away, (often into inferior or previous state); (of benefit, estate, right, &c.) fall in, pass away, become void, revert to some one, by failure of conditions, heirs, &c.; glide, flow, subside, pass away; (p. p. see -ed) that has lapsed. [f. L lapsare frequent. (prec.)]  

lapus, n. (pl. usae). Slip (usu. in l. lingue, pr. -gwed, of the tongue, l. omdam of the pen). [L]  

laputan, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Laputa; chimical, visionary, absurd. [Laputa in Gulliver's Travels (1726)]  

lapping, n. Bird of plover family, piewit. [O.E. leapwinc (leapasan lap), W.IK. w. ref. to manner of flight] assim. to L. LAP, WING]  

lar, n. (pl. larés) Ancient-Roman household deity (usu. pl.; LL. L. & Fenates, the home); (pl. larés) white-headed Burmese gibbon. [L. LAR, -er (pl.)]  

lare, v.t. & i. (O.E. lare, -ard) to be, be named, be called. [L. LÄR, -ardus (pl.)]  

larce, larceyn, n. (Law) felonious taking away of another's personal goods with intent to convert them to one's own use (petty l., formerly, of property below value of 12ld.); theft. Hence l. cener, l. ceners (l.), nn., l. cereneus, a., l. ceronously adv. [f. F larcein l. latrocinium (larto roben); L. LARIS (tah)]  

larch, a. Bright-foliaged coniferous tree, yielding Venetian turpentine, tough timber, & bark used in tanning; its wood. [f. G lärche f. L läris -icis]  

lard, n. Internal fat of abdomen of pigs esp. when rendered & clarified for use in cooking & pharmacy. Hence lard. v.t. & i. [OF = bacon, f. VLARD, perf. cogn. w. G. Larkin fat, lard pleasant to taste]  

lard, v.t. Insert strips of bacon in (meat &c.) before cooking (larding-needle, -pins, instruments for doing this); garnish (talk, writing)
with metaphors, technical terms, foreign words, &c. [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, -ary) 1] in: the larder of a hotel or of a family: a stock of food or pork used to lard meat. [F -ON; L LARD 1-ON]


laries. See LAR.

lary, a. & n. (Archaic) liberal, generous, kind, bountiful, unbiased, unprejudiced. (Still in L. vicus, L. charity, L. tolerance, L. mindedness, whence L. hearten, whence L. hearten, whence large-mindedness n., L. hearten, whence large-heartedness n., &c.); of wide range, comprehensive (L. powers, 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. limb = with L. limbs &c.; (with agent nouns) on a large scale (L. & small farmers); hence L. largish 2 (a), largeness n., largeness 3, v. & t. (post.). (N. only now with in.) L. largo, largo 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 implications at L.); in, on, on scale (opp. in little). [F. fem. of L. larpus copious]

largely, adv. In adj. senses, also, so, to a great or preponderating extent (is L. due to). [-LY 2]

largeness 3, n. (archaic). Money or gifts freely bestowed esp. by great persons on occasion of rejoicing or generous or plentiful bestowal. [-E 2]

large &c. (archaic). Money or gifts freely bestowed esp. by great persons on occasion of rejoicing or generous or plentiful bestowal. [-E 2]

large &c. (archaic). Money or gifts freely bestowed esp. by great persons on occasion of rejoicing or generous or plentiful bestowal. [-E 2]

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Látakia (-a, m.). Kind of Turkish tobacco chiefly used in mixtures. [L, a Syrian port] latch, n., & v.t. Door or gate fastening made of small bar falling into catch & lifted by lever &c. from outside; small spring-lock of outer door catching when door is closed & worked by l.-key from outside; on the l., fastened by l. (only); (v.) fasten with l. [perh. f. O. F. clace lache1; or f. obs. lach, OE leccean, to grasp] latchet, n. (Brit.), (v.) for latching for fastening shoe. [f. O. F. clace, arche.] [L] late, a. (comp. later, LATTER; superl. latest, LAST), & n. After the due or usual time (was l. for dinner; it is too l. to go) with agent nouns, as l.-comer (one who comes back); l.-ward, in flowering, ripening, &c.; far on in day or night; after usual time for rising or going to bed), or in time (on Wednesday at least, then if not before); far on in a period, development, &c. (l. stained glass, L. LATIN); no longer alive, no longer having specified status &c., that was recently so &c. &c. (the g. days later); l. resigned; my l. husband, residence; of recent date (the l. floods, war; of l. years, in the last few; also as n. in of l., recently); l. fee, on letter posted after ordinary collection time. Hence late to v.t. & l. lateness, n. l. a, b. [comp. latest, LATTER; superl. latest, LAST], adv. [comp. -er, -est, LATTER; L. TATER], n. & adv. [comp. -er, -est, LATTER]. Later than never, adv. [perh. short for l., late hour (or l.), recently], lately, formerly; then, not now (his own sad or the chaplain's); at l. stage of development &c. (traces remained as l. as the Stuart times). [OE. f. late see prec.] laten, a. L. sail, triangular on long yard at angle of 45° to mast; (of ship &c.) so rigged. [f. F. coile Latin Latein (sail), named as common in Mediterranean] lately, adv. Not long ago, recently, in recent times. [OE latice (l. social).] like, l.-like, adj. Hidden, concealed; existing but not developed or manifest; dormant; l. heat. Hence latenov n., latenity8 adv. l. L laterally, adv. [L. lateralis (latus-cris side, -side).] Läteran, n. & a. The L., St John L., cathedral church of St John L. (Sancti Ioannis in Laterano) in Rome; L. Council, one of five general councils of Western Church there held. [f. L. Lateranum, -um, named f. ancient-Roman name of PFL. &c. LAT.] látex, n. (bot.). Milky juice of plants. [L. liquid] late, n. (th. pl. -dhs.), & v.t. Thin narrow strip of wood esp. for use as support for sashes or platter or as material for trellis or Venetian blind (as this is a L. of persons, when l. th.2); (v.) provide (wall, ceiling) with l. whence lathing1 (3) n. [ME lathe, cf. L. lathe, perh. cogn. w. G. laden shop-counter; cf. also OB lét]. [L] lathe, n. (pl. -th., -ths). One of (now five) administrative districts of Kent. [OE lēth estate] látie, 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. base l.-bed, in frame, -L; or perh. modification of Latham] lather, (-dh.), n., & v.t. & l. Froth of soap & water; frothy sweat of horse; hence latherly a. (v.) cover (esp. chin &c. for shaving) with l. (of horse) become covered with l.; (of soap form); l.-ing (l.) n. [f. f. O. E. latere washing soda cogn. w. G. keötern bath, L. lavare wash; vb f. O. E. lēðran same root] latifundia, n. pl. Large estates, esp. as characterizing a country's social system. [L sing. fundium, f. latus broad, fundus farm] Lati, a. & n. Of Latin or ancient Latin or Romans; of, like, in, the language of the ancient Romans, whence Latinism(4) n.; of the Roman Catholic Church; speaking one of the languages descended from Latin, Romance, (the) L. peoples, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, (N.) the L. language (old L. before about 75 B.C., prec古典ical; classical L., that of great writers of late republican & early imperial Rome, about 75 B.C. to 175 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., less classical, or less learned, than standard L., the language of thieves &c.; dog L., whence Latinless a., Latinist(3) n.; inhabitant of Latinum. (Rom. Ant.) Italian with special franchise. [f. L Latinus (Latinum Roman district, -ING) Lative, adv. In Latin (giving Latin equivalent of word &c.). [L] Latinity, n. Way person writes Latin, quality of Latin style or grammar. [f. L Latinitas (proc., -TY)] latinize, v.t. & l. Give Latin form to, put into Latin; make conformable to ideas, customs, &c., of the ancient Romans, Latin peoples, or Latin Church; use Latin forms, idioms, &c. Hence latinization, latinizer, n. f. Latinismare (Latin, -ize) látitude, n. (Joc.) breadth (hat with great l. of brim); (rare) scope, full extent, (under) taken, in freedom l.; l. of the narrowness, liberality of interpretation, tolerated variety of action or opinion, whence (esp. of religious matters) latitudinarian a. & n., latitudinarianism(3) n.; (Geog.) angular distance on a meridian (degree, minute, &c., of l.), place's angular distance on its meridian N. or S. of equator, (usu. pl.) regions, climaxes, esp. w. ref. to temperature; (Astron.) angular distance of heavenly body from ecliptic. So latitudinal a. (geog.) [f. L. látitudo -inis (latus broad, -TUDE) latririna (en) n. (usu. pl.). Privy, esp. in camp, barracks, hospital, &c. [f. L. latrina for laverse (lavare wash, -IN.)] lathy, latry, suf. f. Gk. latreia worship, in wds f. an existing Gk original (idolatry), & mod. formations on same model (angelolatry, Mariolatry). In (humorous) hybrid formations -o- is added to the initial component as (love-l, babylatry). Corresponding personal nn. (-worship) are formed in (older) Gk. -latres. Latteen, n. & a. (archaic). (Of) a mixed yellow metal like or the same as brass. [f. Of laton perh. f. Teut. (TATH) lath, a. (Arabic) later, second, (l. grass, aftermath); 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-
latter, adj. Towards the end of life or some period; lately, of late. [f. prec.]  
latter, n. The last or latest. [OE lætra (OE læt) adj. Late in time or order.]

laud, n. & v.t. Praise (rare exc. in hymns); (pl.) first of day-hours of church; hymn of praise. (Vb) praise, celebrate: so laudation, laudatory, laudative, laudatory. 

laudable, a. Commendable, praiseworthy; (mod.) of secretions) healthy, sound. Hence cogn. laudability, laudably. [M.E. laudeable (OE lætæbl) adj. Late, the last, last.]

laudanum (lah-dn-), n. Medicinal tincture of opium. [L. Para-celsus to a costly panacea or elixir, later transferred to preparations containing opium; perh. var. of L. ladanum or med. L. labdanum a gum-resin, or L. ladanare praise.]

laudator temporis acti, n. One who praises the present age. [L.]

laugh (lahf, -f), v.t. & t. & i. & n. Make the sounds & movements of face & sides by which lively amusement, sense of the ludicrous, exultation, & scorn, are instinctively expressed, have these emotions. (l. in one's sleeve, be secretly amused; laughing hyena, jackass; l. on one's 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 pleasantly or smile at; get (person) out of habit, belief, &c., by ridicule (l. person, opinion, &c., out of, deprive of a hearing by ridicule); l. away, dissume (subject) with l., while away (time) with jests; l. down, silence with laughter; l. off (embarrassment &c.), get rid of with a jest; l. one's whole cause, l. one's whole station, l. out of, l. over, laugh oneself out, laugh oneself up, laugh oneself up in the face, laugh in the face of (l. the o'clock, l. the table, l. the Twenty-first amendment), laugh the day's work, the job, the time, to death, &c., laugh at, ridicule, scoff at; (n.) laughter. Hence laughter, n. 

laughing, a. laughingly adj. (N.) sound made in act of laughing (jouise in the l.), esp. of person taking on bad-humouredly; have, get, the l. of, turn the tables on assidant, also have the l. on one's side; person's manner of laughing. [com.-t. OE læhtan, cf. Du. & G lachen; prob. limit.]

laughable, a. Exciting laughter, amusing. Hence laughably adv. [prec. n. or v. +-able]

laughing, n. (v.) laughter; (a.) laughable; (adv.) laughably. [OE læhtan, cf. Du. & G lachen; prob. limit.]

laureate (-at), a. & n. Wreathed with, or of wreath consisting of, laurel; worthy of laurels as poet (poet laureate); or as n., poet receiving stipend as writer of Court odes, whence laureateship, or for eloquence &c. [L. laureatus (laurea laurel-wreath f. laurus laurel, -ate)]

laurel (lör), n. & v.t. (-l), -l. Kinds of glossy-leaved shrub; foliage of bay-tree as emblem of the poet, or of distinction in poetry (collect. sing. or pl.; reap, win, ill., rest on one's laurels) hence to strive for further glory; look to one's ill., beware of losing pre-eminence; l.-bottle, filled with l. leaves for killing insects; (vb) wreath with l. f. F. laurier f. OF lor. & r. laurus; -l by dissim.]

lavish, a. & adv. Frivolous; extravagant; (adv.) lavishly. [1. lauruses (laurel-wreath) such as were given by the Romans to their hands at their olympic games, to oar or sail used for this; monastery washing-trough; wash-basin, (pl.) lavatory, (after F.).]

lavatory, n. Room for washing (archaic); room &c. for washing hands & face, often provided also with water-closets &c. [L. lavatorium f. lavare wash -ory2]

lavender, n. & v.t. Small lilac-flowered narrow-leaved shrub cultivated for perfume; its flowers & stalks laid among linen &c. (lay up 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. L. lavandula, livanduva, perf. f. L. LIVIDUS]

lavender, a. Kind of marine algae, esp. the coral species. [L.]

lavender, n. (Bibl.) large brazen vessel for Jewish priests' ablations (archaic) washing or fountain basin. [F. OF lavoir LAVATORY]

lavender, n. See LARK 1.

lavish, a. & v.t. Giving or producing without stint, profuse, prodigal, of money &c. [L. lavare, -are wash; very old, hence lavish].

lavishess n. (vb) bestow or spend (money, effort, blood, admiration, &c.) profusely; hence lavishment n.

law1, n. Body of enacted or customary rules recognized by a community as binding, this personified, the l. forbids, allows; often the l. of the land; the l. of the Medes & Persians, unalterable l., see Dan. vi. 12; lay down the l.,
attorney, solicitor; person versed in law (good, no, &c., t.; Pennant l., walking-stick of Pennant [t.], [n.]; nonessent. &c. af. [t.];) lax, a. Loose, relaxed, not compact, porous, (rare); negligent, careless, not strict, vague. Hence or cogn. laxity n. laxity adv. [f. L. laxus cogn. w. langue languish]
laxative. a. & n. (Medicine) tending to loosen the bowels. [f. L. laxativus sense, see pro-v. 'lax']
lay, n. Short lyric or narrative poem meant to be sung; (loosely) song, poem, song of birds; [f. Of lai perh. f. Teut. (OHG leich melody); not cogn. w. G lied]
lay, a. Non-clerical, not in orders; of, done layman; modern; non-professional, not expert, (esp. w. ref. to law or medicine); (Cards) other than trump (L. suit, card); I. brother, sister, person who has taken habit & vows of religious order but is employed in manual labour & excused other duties; I. clerk, singing man in cathedral or collegiate church, parish clerk; I. communion, membership of church as layman, also communicating of laity in eucharist; I. deacon, man in deacon's orders but also following secular employment; I. lord, peer who is not I. lord; layman, one of the laity, non-expert in regard to some profession, art, or science; I. reader, layman licensed to conduct religious services. [f. F. lay f. eccl. L. f. Gk laikos laik] lay, v.t. & i. (laid), & n. Prostrate (l. bow, bring down, humble); (of wind or rain) beat down (crops); cause (sea, wind, dust, mists); I. n. (esp. law) a. a. Conj. w. to lay, laymen, one of the laity, non-expert in regard to some profession, art, or science; I. reader, layman licensed to conduct religious services. [f. F. lay f. eccl. L. f. Gk laikos lay] lay, n. Int. (vulg.) expressing astonishment. [f. F. ; var. of to, or earlier la, or for lauré]
lawfulness. a. [F. F] lawful, a. Permitted, appointed, qualified, or recognized, by law, not illegal or (of child) illegitimate. Hence lawfully adv. lawfulness n.
lawless. a. (Of country &c.) where law is non-existent or inoperative; regardless of, disobedient to, uncontrolled by, law, unbridled, licentious. Hence lawlessness n. [L. lex] lawn. a. Kind of fine linen used esp. for bishops' sleeves; I. nicotine, a) a. a. of, in, or to. Hence lawny a. [prob. f. L. laurens] lawn, n. Glade (archal); (extent) of grass-covered land; close-mown turf-covered piece of pleasure-ground or garden, whence lawn- y, a. a. describing a machine with revolving spiral knives for mowing lawn; I. drain, drain for delivering off water; I. tennis, modification of tennis played on I. asphalt, &c. (earlier launf. f. OF. launde] Ocel. [W. lan, cogn. w. L. lana] lawyer, n. Member of legal profession, esp.
Lay, n. & v.t. & i. In vbl senses: also, stratum, thickness of matter (esp. of one or several) spread over surface; (Gardening) shoot fastened into earth to strike root while attached to parent plant (v.t., propagate thus); (pl. patches of lawn torn out of corn, of lawn, torn out of corn, flat by weakness of growth); oyster-bed; root from which l. are produced. Hence layered. [Lay3, layer] 

Layette, n. Clothes, toilet articles, bedd., needed for newborn child. [F]

Lay figure, n. Jointed wooden figure of human body used by artists for arranging drapery on &c.; unimportant person, nonentity; unreal character in novel &c. [lay f. obs. layman f. vt. & i. Lay (led joint)]

Laylook, n. [Dial. for] LILAC.

Lazar, n. (archaic). Poor & diseased person, esp. leper; l.-house, = fowl. [f. med.L Lazarus f. proper name (Luke xvi. 20)]

Lazar(o)to, n. Hospital (chiefly in foreign countries) for diseased poor, lepers; building or ship for performing quarantine in. [F (el.) f. L. lazaretto (Lazzaro LAZAR)]

Lazarus, n. Boggar, poor man, esp. in contrast, L. & Dives &c. [see Lazar] 

Laze, v.i. & t., n., (colloq.). Be lazy; pass (time) away in lazingness; lazy time. [back-formation L. Laz] 

Lazif, n. [f. Corp. Phip. LULZI]

lazy, a., & v.i. & t. Averse to labour, indolent, slothful; appropriate to or inducing idleness; l.-bed, bed for potato-growing about 6 ft. wide with trench on each side; l.-bones, l. person; l.-pinion, serving as transmitter of motion between other pinions or wheels; l.-long, arrangement of zigzag levers for picking up distant objects; hence laziness adv., lazeness n. (VB = Laze). [earlier layzy, perh. L. Layz + -sy as in tipsy, tricky]


Lea, a. -al, adj. 1. ME -al, -elle, OE -el, -e(e) in nn., -el, -elf, in adj. 2. after ch, soft g, n. r. th, v., eel is retained, & after m the suffix becomes -ble. Nn. formed on vbl. stems have dim. sense (bramble), or that of tool, appliance, (thimble, handle); nn. formed on vb stems express agent (beadle), instrument (bridle, girdle), accompaniment (bass), agent of (generate), or to which l. are attached (on vb stems have sense apt or liable to the vb action (bristle, nimble). 2. f. ME -el, -elle, in nn. f. ME -el, OE -e(e) in -el, -e(e) in adj. 3. ME -elle, -al, -elle, -elle (chiefly in med. times) wds. on L. -aneal (carpel). 3. verbal. f. ME -liche f. OE -lan f. O. Teut. -lanjan, w. f. o. freq. or dim. sense (needle, twelve, wristlet, crumple, dazzle).

Lea, n. (poet). Tract of open ground, esp. grass land. [OE leah, cf. OHG lóh grove]

Leak, n. Measure of yarn (300, 200, 150, & 80 yds in different districts &c.). [perh. L fliter f. L liggare to bind]

Leach, v.t. Make liquid percolate through some material; subject (bark, ore) to action of percolating fluid; purge (soluble matter) away by such means. [prob. f. OE teccan to water]

Leaden, a. -ly, ad. (led) 1. leaden or leaded, leaded, (led) 2. made of soft malleable base metal of dull pale bluish-grey colour (red l., red oxide of l. used as pigment, minium, white l., mixture of l. carbonate & hydrated l. oxide used as pigment, ceruse, black l.-4, whence l. is used, w. pl. for the small sort of graphite used in pencil-case; ounce of l. bullet); jump of l. used in sounding lead (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 cages holding glass of lattice or painted window; (Print.) metal strip for widening space between letters; (f. of l. comb); made of l. & used to darken hair; l.-pencil, of graphite usu. enclosed in cedar; l.-poisoning, acute or chronic poisoning by taking of l. into system; leade-man, sailor who heaves the l.; l.-work, plumber's or glazier's work; l.-works, place where l.-ore is smelted; hence leadiness n. (vb) cover, weight, frame, panes, with l.; (Print.) separate lines of (printed matter) with l.; (of gun-barrel) become foul with coating of l. [OE lead, cf. DU. lood, G. lot]

Lead, n. (led, led), v.i. & i. (led) 1. Force to go with captor, take for a guide, lead a fox; 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 secure his end; l. one a life, worry him constantly; l. the way, go first, take the l. in course lit. or fig.; (of command) 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 alter, marry, guide by persuasion (opp. drive; l. by the nose, induce to do unconsciously; l. one on a nose); guide action, conduct, l. to 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. the dance, van., (abs.) go first (l. off. begin intr.), 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 counsellor (l. abs.); Casta 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 unwillingly; l. off, begin (dance, conversation, or abs.); l. on, cu-
tice into going further than was intended; l. up to form preparation for, serve to introduce, direct conversation towards, (subject). Hence leadable a. [com.-Teut.; OE lieðan, cf. Du. leiden, G leiten, cogn. w. LOAD, LODE]

lead1 n. Direction given in going forward, example, (follow the l. of; give one a l., encourage, act by), (of liquid, run off) (as 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., from suit already led by partner); (Theat.) chief of plot; l. off, commencement.

lead2 n. [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; tended = (of heifer, cow) (in dairy) kept in a specially dotted paddock to guide eye. Hence leadless a., leadlessness n. [E. prec.-Ette]

leaderette n. Short editorial paragraph in same style as leading article. [prec.-ETTE]

leading1 n. In vb senses; 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).

leading2 a. In vb senses; l. article, large-type editorial expression of opinion at full length in newspaper, (Commerce) article of trade sold at low price to attract custom for other things; l. case (Law), serving as precedent for deciding others; l. lady, man, taking chief part in play; l. motive, transl. of leitmotive; l. question, prompting desired answer.

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 l.); autumn; in l. wine, leaves of tobacco or tea; single thickness of folded paper (really 2 or 3 paper) in book (take l. out of person's book!); turn over l. new, mend one's ways; very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver, or horn, marble, t alc. &c; hinged part or flap of door, shutter, table (also used of slab inserted in expansible table), bridge; l.-brush, (brush) -like object; l.-brass, brass foil; l.-mould, with large proportion of decaying l. in it; hence leaching (l.) n., leafless a., leaflessness n., leafy a., leafyness n. (Vb) put forth l. [OE leaf, cf. Du. (leaf), Ga. (leaf)]

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. [L. ET]

league1 n. (lég), n. & v.t. & l. Compact for mutual protection & assistance or prosecution of common interests, parties (whether States or individuals) to such compact. (Solemn L. & Covenant; PRIMROSE; in & with, allied with; (vbl. l.) in l., in l. (gen. p. leagued together or with); [L. L legere t. L. lega, lega, (L legere bindi]

league2 n. (lég), n. & v.t. & l. Compact for mutual protection & assistance or prosecution of common interests, parties (whether States or individuals) to such compact. [E. prec.-Ette; LEADER]

leaguer1 n. (lég'ger), n. (archaic). (Camp, esp. for purpose of siege. [Du. leguer, see LAIR]

leaguer2 n. Member of LEAGUE. [E. prec.-Ette]

leaf, n. & v.i. Hole caused by injury, wear, &c, through which liquid makes way into or out of vessel that is immersed in or contains it (spring a l., be found to have one). (vbl. l.) leaf down (l. of secrets &c) transpire, come out gradually; hence leakage (l.) n. (vbl. prob. l. ON leka drip) relation of n. & vb doubtful.

leaky a. Having leaks; incontinent of urine; given to letting out secrets. Hence leakiness n. [E. prec.-Ette]

leaf (li), n. (Sc. & literary). Loyal, honest, (LAND of the l.). [O. F. leet (cf. LOYAL) L. LEAL legalis lawful (legi legio law, -AL]

lean1 a. & n. (Of persons) thin, not plump; meagre, of poor quality, innutritious, (l. crops, l. years, of scarcity); unremunerative; (of meat) consisting chiefly of muscular tissue, not of fat (n., muscular part of meat). Hence leanness n. [OE hithe]n. DAM]

lean2 a. & n. (past & p.p. leaned, or leant pr. lent). &n. Incline one's body against something for support, support oneself (of thing, be leant against). (vbl. l.) lean on, l. against. (MfL, l. upon, have as protection on flanks); rely or depend (upon); incline body back, forward, over, towards, &c; stand obliquely, out of the perpendicular; have tendency to mercy &c, be partial to cause, opinion, or person, whence leaning (l.) 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). [OE Eiceltan, Alminan, cf. Du. lennen, G lehnen, cogn. w. LADD, & W. CLIMAX & G. KLINÖN, bend, incline]

leap1 n. & v.t. (past & p.p. leapt pr. lpt. or leaped). = JUMP (still in poet., literary, & dignified use; look 1 before y.); l.-frog, n. game in which players vault with parted legs over others bending down, (vb) perform such vault (over). Hence leaper n. [com.-Teut.; Of. lepen, cf. Du. lepen]

leap2 n. Jump by which w. d. is not replaced in ordinary use; l. in the dark, hazardous attempt of doubtful issue; by l. & bounds, with startlingly rapid progress; thing to be jumped; l. day, 29th Feb. l. year, year with 29th Feb. added because fixed festivals after Feb. fall in the year after l. two, days instead of as usual one, later than in the preceding year. [OE hypp l. root of prec.]

learn (lern), v.i. & l. (past & p.p. learnt, learned pr. -nd). Get knowledge of (subject) or skill in (art.) by study, experiment, or being taught (from of); commit to memory (esp. by heart or rote); become aware that, how, &c. (I am or have yet to l., do not know, usu. with implication of disbelief), be informed of, ascertained; receive instruction. Hence learnable a., learner n. [OE lernian, cf. G lernen]

learned a. Deeply versed or having profound knowledge; (in conventionally courteous mention of lawyer in House of Commons, law courts, &c.) in the l. (of language, profession, &c) pursued or studied by, (of words in a language) introduced by, l. men. Hence learning1 a. Advantageous; (adv.) in obs. sense (still in vulg. use) teach, + ep]

learning n. In vb 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). [E. prec.-Ette]

lease1 n. & v.t. Contract by which lessor,
usu. in consideration of rent, conveys land or tenement to lessee for specified time (put out to &c.); leasehold, (person having) tenure, real property held, by l.; (vb) grant or take l. of. [f. AF leséer], cf. F laisser, l. laxare (LAX) to loosen. 


leash, n., v.t. Thong in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held (hold in l., control); set of three hounds, hares, &c.; (Weaving) cord with eye to curse warp-thread extending between two selvage-laths of loom-headed (vb); con- nected, hold in, with l. [O. F. lèeser perf. l. fem. of L LAX].

learning (-z), n. (bbl.). Lying, lie. [OE lea- sung (lesasion l. leas false, destitute of, ==LEASE)]

least, a., n. & adv. Smallest, slightest, the l., esp. after neg., any however small; l. common multiple; line of l. resistance. (N.l.) amount (to say the l. of it, to put the case moderately); at l., at all events, even if a wider statement is disputable, (also at l.) at the lowest computation; in the l., in the smallest degree, at all. (Adv.) in the l. degree. [OE lèest or lèas (OE lèaces largest, l. of all, vb).]

leastways (vulg.), leastwise (rare), adv. Or at least, or rather. [-WAYS, -WISE]

leat, n. Open water-course conducting water to mill &c. [O. E. pelis (v. + root of let)]

leather (tshh), n., v.t. Skin prepared for use by tanning or similar process (patent l., with fine black varnished surface; l. & pru- nella, by misinterpretation of Pope, Essay on Man iv. 304, 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 (vb strap, l. fraying (l. l.), (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, (sailor's name, w. ref. to l. stock formerly forming part of Schooner); l.-necked, remaining away the period; ticket of l.; take (one's) l. (of), far be it to, whereas l.-taking (l.i.) n.; FRENCH l. [OE leaf prob. == orig. pleasure or approval, cogn. W. love, LIEF]

leave, v.t. (left). Cause to or let remain, depart without taking l. a wife &c. three leaves from seven leaves one; leaves much &c. to be desired, is unsatisfactory; has left a soreness behind), bequeath; abstain 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, l. until, unnamed, &c.); commit, refer to another agent &c. than one- self (l. it to you, sir, fix my pay yourself; noth- ing 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 dis- cover one's function, reside (l. card on person, as equivalent of formal card); quite go away from, (w. compl. as left him quite well an hour ago, or alone as l. the track, room), (abs.) depart (ve l. tomorrow); pass (object) so as to put it in specified relative direction (l. the chair on the left, to make to reside at (place), belong to (school, society), or see (thing), (also abs., as I am leaving at Christmas); abandon, forsake (esp. l. in the lurch; get left collog., deserted or worsted). L. alone, not interfere with; l. behind, go away without, l. to consequence, or trace, pass; l. hold of, cease holding; l. off, cut or tear, discontinue (habit, doing, work), come to or make an end; l. out, omit; l. over, let stand over for the time. Hence (usu. pl.) leaving (l. 1) n. [O. E. leasfan, MHG leiben; cogn. W. obs. lave remainder, & W. G. bleiben (MHG beliben) remain] (-leaved, a. Having leaves (rare); having leaves (l. one's table, red l., (f. LEAF + ED)]

leaves (l.ve'n), n., v.t. Substance added to dough to produce fermentation, esp. fermenting dough reserved for purpose; (fig.) spreading & transforming influence (Matt. xii. 33), tinge of matter in mixture of different qualities of unregenerate state (1 Cor. vi. 6, 7); (vb) ferment (dough) with l.; permeate & transform, modify with tempering element. [f. LEAVEN f. l. leavem (levare lift, -MEN)]

leaves. See LEAF.

leather (tshh), n., (archaic). Furnish, deck- bachee. So leathery (-zsh), a., adv. Soothingly, adv., leathery(-i), n. [f. O. Lecheor (lecher live in deckabuche or gluttony f. O. Hg leccion lick] leat, n. Reading or singing desk in church, esp. that for the lessons. [ME & OF leatres l. LL lectrum (legere lect- read)]

leatnary, n. Book containing, list of portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service. [f. ecl. L lectionarium (lectio reading, see prec., -ARY)]

lecture (-isher), n., v.t. & vb. Discourse before audience or class on given subject, usu. by professor or instructor; (fig.) of let himself, or alone one l., reprove him. (vb) deliver l. or l. to (on subject); instruct or entertain (such &c.) by l.; admonish, reproach; hence ltructor (-zr), n. [vb f. n., f. L luctura (legere lect- read, -URE)]

lectureship, n. Office of lecturer. [prec. + ship (unusual formation)]

led. See LEAD.

ledge, n. Narrow horizontal surface project- ing 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, ledgy, aa. [perh. L ME LEDGE, LAY 3]

ledger (-z), n. & a. Principal book of the set used for recording trade transactions, containing debtor-creditor accounts; horizontal timber in scaffolding, parallel to face of building; flat grave-stone; (also lridge) bail fixed in place (so l.-ridge, l. blade, stationary blade in cloth-shearing machine acting with revolving spiral blade; (adj., Mus.) l. line, short line added above or below stave for outside notes (perh. attrib. use of n. in scaffolding sense above).] [perh. f. L LIE, LAY 3, + ER in rite, of Du. ligger, ligger, app.]

leather. Shelf given by neighbouring object (under the l. of); (also l. side) sheltered side, side away from wind, (opp. windward, weather side; often attrib., lee or lee, belonging to ship's l. side, or to leeward of another object, whence lee'most a.), l. island, plank frame
LEECCH fixed to side of flat-bottomed vessel & let down into water to diminish l.-way; l.-shore to where wind blows; l.-way, lateral drift of ship to leeward of course (make up l.-way, fig., struggle out of bad position, often much l.-to make up). [OE lecc, cogn. w. OFris. hiti, ON ÍH lui shielir, warmth]

leech 1 n. (archaic, poet. or joc.) Physician, heale of a craft, art of healing. [OE lecc, cf. OHG lêcha]

leech 2 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 lecc, cf. MDu. leie]

leek u. Culinary herb like onion, but with cylindrical bulb, this as Welsh national emblem (cf. rose; eat the l., pocket affront, see Shak. Hen. V. 1.1). [OE leec, cf. Du. leek, Ga leach]

leer 1 v. (sl.) Glance (esp. sideways) with sly, lascivious, or malign expression. Hence leeringly adv. [n. f. vb. perh. f. obs. leer cheek (= look over one's cheek), cf. MDu. liere]

leer 2 n. Annealing-furnace for glass. [f]

leery, a. (slang). Knowing, sly, clever, perh. f. leer 1 n. + -y

lees, n. Sediment of wine &c. (drink, drunk, drunk from the l., lit. & fig.); base part, refuse, [earlier lee sing. also, f. lie f. Gaulish li lia]

leeward (lê), a., adv. & adv. On, towards, the side turned from the wind (opp. windward); (n.) this direction (to l., on the l. of). Hence leewardmost a. [lee + -ward]

leewardly adv. Of ship apt to fall to leeward (opp. weatherly). [-LY]

left 1 a., adv., & n. Belonging to the side of a person's body that is westward when he faces N. or that normally has the less used hand, 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., morganatically; L.-h. blow, delivered with l. hand, as 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 as one's l. side did before; hence leftmost a. l.ward & adv., leftwards adv. (Adv.) on or to the l. side. (N.) l. hand (lit. in pugilism, as put in one with his l. cannon to l. of them); l. wing of army; (Pol., orig. of continental legislatures) more democratic section of legislative chamber seated on president's l. L.-ward, innovating section of philological school, religious sect, &c. OE, orig. sense weak, worthless, of Effis. luf]

left 2 See LEAVE

left-handed, a. Having left hand more serviceable than right, using it by preference; awkward, clumsy, ambiguous, double-edged, of doubtful sincerity; or validly (no right handedness); also sometimes of marriage fictitious, cf. correct sense below; (archaic) ill-omened, sinister; (of marriage) morganatic (from German custom by which bridegroom gave left hand in such marriage for use; not adopted for use of; (of blow) delivered with, left handedness edly adv., left-handedness n. [-ED]

left-hander, n. Left-handed person or blow. [-ER]

leg, n., & v. Organ of support & locomotion animal, esp. human, body, part of this from hip to ankle, (all ll. overgrown; boot 2 is on other l.; pull one's l. coloq., before him; give one's l. a. up, be sick to which wind blows; l.-way, lateral drift of ship to leeward of course (make up l.-way, fig., struggle out of bad position, often much l.-to make up). [OE lecc, cogn. w. OFris. hiti, ON ÍH lui shielir, warmth]

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Larly regarded as historical, myth, such literature or tradition, whence legendary 1 a., inscription or motto, esp. on coin or medal. 

heraldic; L. legend a., that which is read (L. legere read). 

legerdemain, n. Sleight of hand, conjuring tricks, juggling; trickery, sophistry. [f. F léger de main light of hand].

leger, n. (usu. pl.). Outer covering of leg, used to form an up turn to the foot. [INd].

leggings, n. (usu. pl.). Lanky-legged (esp. of boy, cott, puppy). Hence legginess subst. n. [-y].

leghorn, n. Kind of straw plaiting for hats &c.; kind of domestic fowl. [imported f. L. (now Livorno) in Italy].

legible, a. (Of handwriting or printing) clear, easily read. Hence legibility n., legibly adv. [f. LL legibilitas (legerere read) -ible].

legion, n. Division of 3,000-6,000 men, including complement of cavalry, in ancient Roman army; foreign legion, body of foreign volunteers in modern, esp. French, army; vast host, multitude, or number of men or things. They are numberless, see Mark v. 9; L. of Honour; French order of distinction. [OF, L. Legionem nom. o. (legerere choose)].

legionary, a. & n. (Soldier) of (a) legion(s).

legionarius, n. (prec., -ARIUS). 

legionel, a. Member of legions. [ED].

legislation, n. (Enacting of) laws. Hence legislatively adv. [f. LL legislatio (lex legis law, latio proposing l. lat part. st. of ferre bring)].

legislator, n. Lawgiver, member of legislative body. Hence legislate by (back-formation) v., legislatorial a., (rare), legislatorialism n. (usu. pl. of legislator).

legislature, n. Legislative body of a State. [after prec., -URE].

legist, n. Person versed in law. [f. F légiste f. med. L. legista (L. lex legis law, -ist)].

legitimacy, a., n. (Of a person) a. Inborn in lawful wedlock, also said of parent, birth, descent, &c.; lawful, proper, regular, conforming to standard type (the l. drama, body of plays, Shaksperean or other, of recognized merit, also ellipt., slang, the l.); (of sovereign's title) based on strict hereditary right; logically admissible. Hence legitimately adv., legitimacy n., legitimately adv., legalism n. as for. [AT].

legitimacy, n. Adherence to sovereign or pretender whose claim is based on direct descent (esp. in Spanish & French politics). Hence legitimist n., & a. [f. F légitimisme (légitime a. SE prec., -IS)].

legitimism, n. 

legislate (legislate) v. Make l. by decree, enactment, or proof; justify, serve as justification for. Hence legitimization n. [l. med. L. legitimare (L. legitimus lawful f. lex legis law), -ATE].

legitimate, a. [as for]. Hence legitimization n. [as for].

legitimate, v.t. Make l. by decree, enactment, or proof; justify, serve as justification for. Hence legitimization n. [as for].

légumery, n. (abbr. LL). Of laws (in degrees, see l. [lex law]).

lézum, legumèn, n. Fruit, edible part, pod, of leguminous plant; vegetable used for food. [f. L lézum, f. L. (en) legum pick].

leguminous, a. Of, like, of the same botanic order as the legumes. [L. legumino-.OUS].

Leibnitzian, a. & n. [Follower of G. W. Leibnitz (d. 1716) or his philosophy].

leister, n., & v.t. Propped salmon-spear; vb. spear with this. [f. ON leisti (leisti to strike)].

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length, n. Thing's measurement from end to end, greatest of body's three dimensions (known of person's foot); extent in, of, or with regard to, 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 length, avoid intimacy with him;ships 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.) length of mail, all or a syllable; (cricket) distance 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 curtailing (also at full, great, some l., at last or after a long time of l.); (some l.); (one's l.) fully extended. Hence lengthways adv., lengthwise adv., & a. (Of length, cf. Du. lengte, (LONG).

lengthen, v.t. & l. Make or become longer; (Pros.) make (voice) long. [EN].

lengthy, a. (Of) long; in length, style, manner, &c. of unusual length, prolix, tedious. Hence lengthily adv., lengthiness n. [-y].

leisured, a. (Of) of leisure, acting or done at, leisure, deliberate; hence leisuredly adv.; leisuredness n.; (adv.) deliberately, without haste. [LY, LEISURE].

left-motif (l.-môtéf), n. (mus.). Theme associated throughout piece with some person, situation, or sentiment. [G LEIST (LEISOT) MOTIVE].

lemanna, n. (archaic). Lover, sweetheart; unlawful lover or (in mod. archaistic use) mistress. [M.E leafon (L. MEN)].

lémmon, n. Small arctic rodent resembling field-mouse. [Norw.]

lémone, n. Pale-yellow oval acid-juiced fruit used for flavouring & for making the beverage lemon-pl. all its; salt of l. tree bearing it; pale-yellow colour; l. curcum; l. carmin flavoured with l.; l.-kalt, effervescing drink of tartaric acid, soda bicarbonate, & water; l.-plant, l.-scented verbena; l.-squash, drink of l.-juice & soda-water; l.-squeezer, implement for pressing juice out. Hence lemony a. [f. L. limon (citron source (Arab. limun, Pers. limun), cf. LIME].

lémone, n. (Usu. l.-dab, l.-sode) kind of plate resembling sole. [f. F limande].

lémur, n. Kinds of nocturnal mammal esp. of Madagascar, allied to monkeys but with pointed muzzle. Hence lemurine a., lemuroid a. & n. [f. L. lemur (parody)].

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 enchantment, aid, dignity) l. ear, one's ears, listen; l. a hand or helping hand, help; archaic, l. person a box on the ear; accommodate oneself to some policy or purpose (thing lends itself to, is serviceable for). Hence lendable a., lender a., lending 1 [l.4], n. (earlier len. & f. lenan (cf. Du. lenen, G lehnen).

lén, loan.

length, n. Thing's measurement from end to end, greatest of body's three dimensions (known of person's foot); extent in, of, or with regard to, 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 length, avoid intimacy with him; ships 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.) length of mail, all or a syllable; (cricket) distance 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 curtailing (also at full, great, some l.; at last or after a long time of l.); (some l.); (one's l.) fully extended. Hence lengthways adv., lengthwise adv., & a. (Of length, cf. Du. lengte, (LONG).

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lengthy, a. (Of) long; in length, style, manner, &c. of unusual length, prolix, tedious. Hence lengthily adv., lengthiness n. [-y]; orig. an Americanism.

lenient, a. Emollient (archaic); tolerat.
LENTIVE, a. & n. Soothing (drug, appliance), palliative. [L med. L lenitivus prec., -ive] lenity, n. Mericfulness; mercy shown. [L lenitas (lenis gentle), -ty] lenis, a. Of or in relation to lenta. [L lentus (lentus lentil)] lent1, n. Period from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-Eve of which the 40 weeks-day are devoted to fasting & penitence in commemoration of Christ in the wilderness; (pl., at Cambridge) l. term, boat-races; l.-lily, daffodil; l.-term, university term in which l. falls. [L. LENTEN] lent2. See LEND. -lent, suf. in adj. f. L = -PUL; the L. suf. is normally preceded by -w- (turbulentus); but pestilentialis, violens. lenten, a. Of, in, or appropriate to, lent (l. period); affecting the face (l. face, dismal look). [prop. n., of which the attrib. use is now regarded as adj. = LENT1 + -EN2; orig. sense spring, now obs. in E, but the only sense in cogn. Teut. ws.; OE lenten, cf. G lenz, prob. f. same root as long perh. w. ref. to lengthening of day in spring] lentil, n. (Seed of) leguminous plant grown for food. [F (lentil) lenticula (lens, -CULE)] lentisk, n. The mastic tree. [L Lenticius] lentitude, n. Ageing, old age; f. -ity. [L lentitudinis (lentus slow, -TUNE)] lentoid, a. Lens-shaped. [LENs, -OID] Leo, n. Zodiacal constellation the Lion; fifth sign of the zodiac. [L = LION] Leonic, n. One of the meteors that seem to redact. [L leo -onis, -p.] leonine1, a. Lion-like, of lions. [L leonis (prec., -INE1)] Leonine2, 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.) or lines of metre; hexameter, hexameter or elegeic metre with internal rhyme. [as prec.; inventor of L. verse unknown] leopard, n. Large African & E.-Asiatic carnivorous quadruped with dark-spotted yellowish-fawn coat, panther, (black t., black-coated kind; African l. jaguar, hunting l., cheetah, m. l., ocelot, panther, l.; change his spots, character persists); (Her.) lion passant guardant as in arms of England; (in names of animals & c.) L. spotted like l. Hence LEO PARADOX1, n. [OF, LL L. late Gk leopardos (LON, PARDON) LEPER, n. Person with leprosy. [perh. attrib. use of obs. leper leprosy f. OF lepre f. L. Gk lepra fem. of lepsius scaly (leposae scale)] lepidopterous, a. Of the Lepidoptera, order of insects with four membranous scale-covered wings including butterflies & moths. [Gk leptos (lepos scale), pteron wing, -ous] leprous, a. Having, like, (as) of leprosy. [OF, f. L leprósus lepra see LEPER, -OSE1] lept-, comb. form of Gk leptos fine, small, thin, delicate, in zool. & bot. terms, as cephalic narrow-skulled, -dactyl n. & a. (bird) with long slender toes. Lesbos (a.), n. Of Lesbos (L. ðicé, SAPPHIS). [f. Gk Lesbios (Lesbos), -AN] lese-majesté (F), n. = foll. (in frequent use about foreign States, & Joc. of presumptuous conduct on the part of inferiors & c.) lese-majesty (lés-), n. Civil law. Treason. [f. F lese-majesté f. L laecus majestas injured majesty (of the state). Hence LÉSION, n. Damage, injury, esp. (Path.) morbid change in functioning or texture of organs. [f. F lésion f. L laesionem nom. -o (lacede laes- injure, -on)] less, a. prep., n., & adv. (Of abstracts expressing measurement, as 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. (Prop.) minus, deducting, (a year l. three days). (N.) smaller amount, quantity, or number (cannot take l.; in l. than no time joc., very quickly or soon; often far, little, much, nothing, something; l. expected nothing l. than an attack, expected an attack & no milder procedure, but see under the adv. (Adv.) to smaller extent, in lower degree, (often none the, no, not the, l.; l. known &c. or L. known &c.; do not suspect him of equivocation, still l. or much l. of lying; nothing, anything rather; expected nothing l. than an attack, did not expect attack at all; see the now use, sense under n.). [OF ilse adv., lésse adj., cf. Ofri. lés & lésse \-less, suf. f. OE lésus (used both as separate adj. in sense free from, devoid of, & as suf.) forming adj. (giltless, homelesse) & adv. (doubless) f. nn. On anal. of compds in which the component n. was of same form as the corr. vb (couteless, faultlesse, useless & c.) & the sense was unable, -less has been appended to vsb (resist-, describless, tireless).}
-LET 467  LEVEL

for rent or hire (also intr. in pass. sense, as the room). L. well: L. offer (for rent); L. let, give, sell, rent (for the rooms); allow to, suffer to, (we let them go; I was let see him; pass, now rare, & sometimes followed by to); cause to (only in L. one know, inform him). L. alone, not interfere with, attend to, or do (L. well I a.; L. one a. to do, he may be trusted to finish the work when he will. Let: L. in, admit or open door to (L. in a flood of light; this would L. in all sorts of evils; L. one enter, with latchkey &c.), insert into surface of something, involve in loss or difficulty (often for); L. (trans. into), admit to, insert into surface of, make acquainted with (secret &c.); L. (intr. or abs.) into, assail with blows or words; L. (trans. to), load, give (a dog fur; run &c.); L. off adv., discharge (gun &c. & fig. joke &c.); not perform or compell, punish with light penalty, allow or cause (fluid, fumes, &c.) to pass away, (n.) being allowed to escape something undesirable (esp. in cricket, not being caught &c. when there is a chance); L. off prep., excuse (person penalty); let on alang, pech, reveal secret; L. (trans. out), open door for exit to, allow (person &c., secret) to escape (L. cut out of bag), make (garment) looser, put out to hire, to several tenants, divulge (often that); L. (intr. or abs. out), strike out with fist, lash out with heels, use strong language; L. slip, loose (from lasciviousness (opportunity). & v. aux. supplying 1st & 3rd persons of imperative. In exhortations (L. us pray; L. you & me try now), commands (L. it be done, him do it, at once, assumptions (L. & B be equal to CD). & permissions (L. him do his word). L. v. et al. cf. G lassen, contain. v. Lat. & Lassus tired).—let, suf. forming nn. usu. dim. (ringlet, streamlet), but some, denoting articles of attire or ornament (armlet, frontlet); —let appears to come from L. division of words taken. L. of diminutives in final -(e) added to nn. in final -(e). L. être—être. L. être—êtui. L. dim. off, or L. -æt (adj. used as n.), as chaplet, hamlet, L. of chaplet, hamlet, dimm. of chapel, hamel, mod. F. chapel, hameau.

léthai, a. Causing, sufficient or designed to cause, death (L. chamber, for killing animals painlessly). L. (L. death, all). léthargy (ér), n. Morbid drowsiness, prolonged & unnatural sleep; torpid, inert, or apathetic state, want of interest & energy. So léthargic, a. léthargically adv., léthargize(8) v.t. [L. Gr. léthargía (léthargos forgetful L. lethæ, lanthanum forget)].-v.-1

Léthé, n. (River in Hades) producing forgetfulness of the past. So Léthéan, a. [L. use of Greek léthē forgetfulness, see prec]. léthéôn, n. Sulphuric ether as anaesthetic. [irreg. f. prec].

lettier, n., & v.t. Character representing one or more simple or compound sounds used in speech, one of the alphabetic symbols (capital, roman, italic, L.; [Print] type, font of type; [pl.] lettering, inscription, (now only in proof before L.); missive, epistle, (of advice, notifying dispatch of goods, drawing of bill, &c.; L. of attorney, power of attorney); (pl.)

epistle of legal or formal kind for various purposes: (L. patriarchal extraction, &c.; precise term of statement (to touch every detail), strict verbal interpretation (opp. spirit); [pl. literature, acquaintance with books, erudition, (man of L., scholar, author; commonwealth or republic of L. authors as a body; the profession of L., author- ship, literature; L. authors: L. writings, L. certain bodily postern of L. book, in which copies of correspondence are kept; L. bound, too subservient to the L.; L. box, in which L. are posted; L. card, folded card with gummed edge for use as postal missive; L. case, pocket-book for holding, L. paper, quarto-sized paper for L.; L. perfect (Theatr.), knowing one's part perfectly; letterpress, contents of illustrated book other than the illustrations, printed matter relating to illustration; L. weight = L. balance, also thing used to keep papers on table; L. worship, undue devotion to the L.; L. writer, lit., also as title for manuals of L. writing; hence letterless a. (Vb) impress title &c. on (book-cover); classify with L.; hence lettering (l. 6). n. (L. 'pet', (pl. epistle).

lettice, a. & n. —foll., of the leet, same as forming Lethis, Lithuanian, & Old Prussian; of these peoples. (as foll., -iC).

lettish, a. & n. (Language of the Letts. [Lit. t. G Lette t. native Latvia +-i-th].

lettuce (-tis). n. Garden herb with crisp leaves, much used as salad (cabbage, cos, L. kinds of lettuce). [L. Lactuca (lac lactis milk, w. ref. to milky juice of root].

leuco-, comb. form of Gk lévko white, as -cyte colourless corpuscle of blood or found in lymph &c., -pathy albinism, -rhoea mucous discharge from female genitalia, -leuanter (L. Leuanter) n. [perh. f. Sp. levantar el campo break up camp (levar f. Levar lift)]

leuanter (L.), n. Resident of Levant; strong Mediterranean easterly wind. (Levant, Lev. 1, -er) 1. a. & n. Of, trading to, inhabitant of, the Levant. (Levant muscle) that raises organ. [L. (Levar lift, -er)]

lévee (-l.), n. (Formerly) reception of visitors on rising from bed; assembly held by sovereign or his representative at which men only are received; assembly of visitors. [L. levé var. of leversee].

lêvel (-v), n., a. & v.t. (L.). Instrument giving line parallel to plane of horizon for testing whether things are horizontal; horizontal line or plane (on a L. with, in same horizontal plane as; find one's L. reach right place with regard to others; water level see). L. scale in communicating receptacles will be (at same level unless they have no common L.) plane or standard in social, moral, or intellectual matters; more or less L. surface; flat country. (Adj.) horizontal perpendicular to the plumb-line; on a L. or equality (with or abs. L. race, in which leading competitors are supposed to be: L. not to be remiss, take all possible pains); hence levelly adv. (rare), levelness n. (Vb) make L., even, uniform; place on L. bring up or down to a standard; reze, lay low.
leveller, n. In vbl.senses esp. person who with equalitarian 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 of which one point (fulcrum) is fixed, another is connected with the force; 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; =l.-watch; l., acting as or worked by l.; l.-escapement, with connection between pallet & balance made by two l.; l.-watch, with l. escapement. (Vb) Use l.; lift, move, act on, with l. (often along, away, out, over, up, &c.). [L. OF levour (see levant) -v.i. & -t]  
levage, n. Action of way of applying the system of levers; power, mechanical advantage gained by use of lever; means of accomplishing a purpose, power, influence. [-AGE]  
lever de rideau (F.), n. CURTAIN raiser.  
levée, n. Young (esp. first-year) hare. [L. OF levée (levré f. I. leporum nom. -us hare, -er)]  
levíathan, n. Sea monster (bibl.; huge ship; anything very large of its kind; person of formidable power, wealth. [L. Heb. livyathan etym. dub.]  
levigato, v.t. Reduce to fine smooth powder; make (material) pasty or fluid. Hence levigation (l. -levigare, levites smooth), -ATE  
levín, n. (poet). (Flash of lightning. [M.E levén, etym. dub.)  
levirato (-at), n. Jewish & custom by which dead man's brother or next of kin had to marry his widow. Hence leviratic(q) (ac) aa.  
levirate (l. levirat on law) law term.  
levitato, v.t. & v.i. (Make) rise & float in air. (w. ref. to spiritualism). Hence levitation n. [L. l. levitás light, after gravitation]  
Lévite, n. One of tribe of Levi, esp. of that part of it which provided assistants to priests in worship of Jewish temple. [L. L.f Gk levités (Mt. Heb. Levi)]  
Levitical, a. Of Levites or tribe of Levi; of Levites' ritual; of Leviticus. So Leviticism (s) n. [L.Lf Gk levíticus (prec. -ic) & -AL]  
Levity, n. (w. adj. Levitarian) The lightness of weight (rare); want of thought, frivolity, fun, neglect of serious, inconstancy); light behaviour. [L. OF levité l. levitatem (levites light, -TY)]  
levulose. See LAEVULOSE.  
levy, n. & v.t. Collecting of assessment, tax, &c. Enrolling of men for war &c. (f. in tax) of all able-bodied men; amount or number levied, body of men enrolled (also pl.). (Vb) raise (contribution, taxes, impose (rate, toll), whence leviable a.; raise (sum) by legal execution or process on person's goods; enlist, enroll, (soldiers, army); collect men & munitions for war.  
lew'd, a. Base, worthless, (bibl.); lascivious, unchaste, indecent, whence lewd'y adv., lewdness n. [OE levede; earlier senses lay, unlearned; perh. as lay + ED]  
lew'is, f.0., n. Iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. [L. liberalis, adj.  
lexical or of the words of a language (opp. grammatical) (as) of a lexicon. Hence lexically adj. [L. Gk lexikos, & lexikon, -AL]  
lexicon (krit, n.). Dictionary, esp. of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic. [Gk (kron), neut. of lexikos (lexis word f. top speak, -ICO)  
lexigraphy, n. System of writing in which each character represents a word. [lexis, see prec., -GRAPHY]  
lethargie, n. The law of retaliation, an eye for an eye. [L]  
Leiden (-en), n. Dutch city (L. jar, kind of electrical condenser invented 1745 at L.; battery, of several L. jars).  
liability, n. Being liable (limited l., being responsible only to limited amount for debts of trading company; so L. company, or limited company); what one is liable for, (pl.) debts or pecuniary obligations. (foll., -ILITY)  
liable, a. Legally bound, answerable for, subject or amenable to tax or penalty, under obligation to do; exposed or open to, apt to do, something undesirable (liabilities are L. to occur). [perh. L. L. ligabilis (ligare bind, -ABLE)]  
liason (-en, or as F). (F.), n. Illicit intimacy between a man & a woman; sounding of ordinarily silent final consonant before vowel or mute a in French. [F. L. ligationem (ligare bind, -ATION)]  
liana (ah), liane (ah), n. Kinds of climbing & twining tropical-forest plant. [F. (e), perh. f. liter bind L. as prec.; -A form a Latinization of -E)  
livar, n. Teller (esp. habitual) of lie(s). [OE levere (l. lie, -AR)]  
liv'as, n. Blue limestone rock of some S.W. counties; (Geol.) lower strata of Jurassic series, blue argillaceous limestone rich in fossils. Hence lissiacic a. [OF. l. lios etym. dub.]  
libration, n. (Pouring of) drink-offering to god; (joc.) potation. [L. libratio (libare pour A) -tATION)  
libel, n. & v.t. (ill). (Civil & Eccl. Law) Plaintiff's written declaration; (Law) published statement damaging to person's reputation, act of publishing it; (pop.) false & defamatory statement, (transf.) thing that brings discredit on by unsuccessful portrayal &c. (the portable book is a L. on human nature); hence libellist (l.); libellously adv. (Vb) defame by libellous statements, accuse falsely & maliciously, (Law) publish L. against, whence libeller 1. n., Eccl. & Admiralty Law bring suit against, whence libellant, n. (vbl. t. of, OF L. libellus dim of liber book)  
liberal, a. & n. Fit for a gentleman (now rare exc. in education, e. directed to general enlargement of mind, not professional or technical); generous, open-handed; ample, abundant, not right to be refused; candid, unprejudiced. (Pol.) favourable to democratic reforms & abolition of privilege (esp. L. party, opp. conservative); L. conservative, member of conservative party not ill-disposed to reforms; L. unionist, member of section that voted from L. seat in 1885 on Irish Home Rule, whence I. Liberalism (s) n., I. liberalism (s) n. & a. liberaisctic a., liberalize (s) v.t. & (rarely) I. liberalization n. hence I. liberally adv. (N.) member of (esp. the British) L. party. [OF, L. liberatis (liber free, man, -AL)]
SALT-l, spot to which animals resort for salt; smart flowcer with Eems. GLoot, pace (at Euq. fly, full o'that and 1st 1). [OE licerish, cf. G lecken; cogn. w. Gk leikhô, L lingere].

L'ickerish, l'quorish (-ker-), a. Fond of dainty fare; greedy, longing; lecherous. [earlier lickerous var. through ONF of lecherous see LECHE & retaining its obs. orig. sense].

L'ickerish, l'quorish. Var. of lickerous, LICKERISH.

L'icotor, n. Officer attending ancient-Roman consul (12 l.) & dictator (24 l.), bearing fasces & executing sentence on offenders. [L, perhaps l. of licet, bond].

Lied, n. A tied and detached cover for aperture, especially opening at top of vessel; EYEVID (Bot., Conch.) operculum. Hence (=>) lids, lid-less, a. [OE lid, cf. Du. lid, G (augmented) lid].

Lie 1, n. Intentional false statement (tell a l., make this; while l., excused or justified by its motive; give one the l., accuse him of lying; give the l. to supposition &c., to serve to show its falsity, beli; it); imposture, false belief, mistaken convention, (worship, maintain, a l.). [OE lyge, cf. G lug & see folk].

LIE 2, v.i. & t. (lying). Speak falsely, tell lies (you l. in your teeth, threat, arse, etc. face; feign). [GER liegen, to lie (lying)]: take away (reputation &c.), get (oneself) person into, out of, by lying; of things deceive (part., deceptive). [com. Teut.; OE leogan, cf. Du. liegen, G liegen, as prec.].

LIE 3, v.i. (lying); past lay; p.p. lain & bbl. lied. 1. Of persons or animals: Have one's body in more or less horizontal position along ground or surface (often asleep, sick, &c.; let sleeping dogs l., avoid mooting debatable questions; l. on the bed one has made, endure consequences of past acts), have sexual intercourse with (of the dead) be in the grave at or in, l. in state; assume lying position (usu. down, back, &c.); be kept or remain in specified state (l. in prison, at the mercy of, helpless, idle, close, l. out, perjured, in ambush, in wait); l. out of one's money, remain unpaid); (of game-birds not rise, or grope) be encamped at specified place; 2. Of the state or position, more or less horizontally, on surface (l. in ruins or the dust, be fallen; l. heavy, be a weight on one's stomach or conscience); be stored up in specified place (money lying at the bank), remain in specified state esp. waste, hid, barren, be situated; 3. Of plants (the choice lies between - his acquaintance lay among -- knows where his interests lie; how do they lie to each other? as far as in me lies, to best of my power; lies with you to do, is your business or right; the remedy lies in education; her strength lay in her weakness; lies in a nutshell); 4. (two chairs, both lying in hospital); l. off (naut.), stand some distance from shore or other ship; l. over, be deferred; l. to (naut.), come almost to a stop with head near wind by backing or shortening sail; l. up, go into or be in retirement, take to one's bed or room, (of ship) go into dock. Lie-aped, late
LIFER

1. not put out on giving a chance; poor-player has three lives or successive chances; individual's actions & fortunes manner of existence, (with all the pleasure in l., greatest possible; nothing in l., at all; this l., that on earth; the other, future, eternal, everlasting l., state of existence after death; the simple l., has led a good l., etc.)
2. a story of these, biography; a part of existence or pleasure of the world. (See life, mix freely with others.) (Theol.) salvation, regenerate condition, also eternal everlasting l., see above also.
3. l.-bell, of buoyant material to support body in water; l.-blood, blood necessary to 1., vitalizing influence, in health or disease.
4. l., (prop.) an object or place, (e.g. to set on fire; etc.) of special construction for saving 1. in storms; l.-breath, inspiring influence, sustaining principle; l.-buoy; l.-estate, property that one holds for 1. but cannot dispose of further; 1. giving that gives, sustains, or restores, physical or spiritual; l.-guard, body-guard of soldiers; l.-guards, two regiments of household castle; l.-guardian, soldier of l. guards; l.-interest, right to l.-estate; l.-jacket, as l.-bell; l.; l.-line, rope used for l.-saving, etc.

LIGHT

1. (lit.) n. The natural sense of sight relation to appearance, the sense of sight; the visual sense; the things visible; the appearance of brightness; the appearance of brightness (NORTHERN II.); ZODIACAL I.; I saw a distant l.; sensation peculiarity of one, amount of illumination in place of (in a good l., etc.) the ordinary share of this in (stand in one's l., deprive him of this, f. prejudice his chances); vividness in person's eye; favoring aspect of l. of one's countenance, his favor, approving presence, or sanction, other iron; sun's direct or diffused or reflected rays; l. of beautiful or important, etc. being visible or exposed (come, bring, to l., etc. revealed, revealed); (Poet.) eyesight, (slang, pl.) eyes; object from which brightness emanates (l. of one's eyes, beloved person), sun or other heavenly body, ignited candle or lamp or the like, (collect.) lamps &c., illuminating place, beacon, lamp, esp. of ship or lightship, light-house, (fig.) eminent person or luminary (often shining l.); mental illumination, elucidation (throw, shed, l. upon, help to explain, enlighten, by l. of nature, without aid of art); l. men of l. & LEADING I.; (pl.) facts or discoveries serving for information, or subject (we have many new l. upon it since then), (pl.) one's natural or acquired mental powers (usu. do one's best &c. according to one's l.), (sing.) aspect in which thing is viewed, in the l. of these facts, with the help given by them; appeared in the l. of a scornful, seems to be one; place thing in a good l., represent it favourably, (in acrostic puzzles) one of the words whose initial & final letters make up the answer; (Theol.) brightness of heaven, illumination of soul by divine truth, window or opening, (fig.) a seat for a throne, etc., division of Mullioned window, glass panel partition of side or roof in greenhouse, (Paint.) illuminated surface, part of picture represented as lighted up, (Law) light falling on windows, the obstruction of which by neighbour is illegal &c. (and, in script giving message), l. of fire, l. of flame or spark serving to ignite (strike a l. produce this with match &c.), thing used for igniting, spiller, taper, match, l. due, duty, toll on ships for maintenance of lighthouses (tower or other structure) &c., &c. &c.; lighthouse, (Col.) lighthouse, OL., OE. light, f. Du. & G. licht, f. Aryan yer-ik, whence Gk leukos white. L. lux light.

2. a. Well provided with l. not dark; pale-colored (often prefixed to adj. &c., of colour, as a l.-blue ribbon, I prefer l. blue).

LIGHTER, v.t. & l. (lit. or lighted: as attrib., adj., lighted is us.) Set (lamp &c., fire, combustible) burning (often up; l. up abs., begin to smoke pipe &c., also kindle the l. in street or room at dusk, of fuel, lamp, &c., take fire, begin to burn; l. up, l. on, l. up, l. brightly or make conspicuous by l. brightness (l. & l. with eyes, face, &c., as obj. or subj.) with animation; show (person's) way or surroundings with a l. Hence (-ligh)er, see -er 1, l. 3, n. [OE lyhtan (light).]

LIGHTEN, v.t. & l. l. up, l. on, l. brightly, not heavy (l.-armed, with l. equipment &c.; deficient in weight (l. coin, gold, &c.); of small specific gravity; having or intended for a small load (l. ship, laden); l. waterline &c., that of ship when l.; l. engine, with no train attached; l. railway, for l. traffic; l. port; l. horse, l. armed cavalry, &c.; l. horseman, &c.; l. infantry. [Digitized by Google]
light, v. t. & i. (lit. or lighted.) (Naut.) lift (rope &c.) along, lend a hand in hauling ropes &c.; (archaic) raise, to descend, come down; chance, come by chance, (upon.) (orig. sense make, intr. meanings coming from idea of relieving horse &c. of weight; OE lehtan [prec.])

lighten, v. t. & i. Reduce load of (ship &c.); (of ship) have her load reduced; relieve (heart &c.); (of heart &c.) feel relief; reduce weight of, (fig.) mitigate; grow lighter. [LIGHT 4 + EN]

lighten, v. t. & i. Shew light upon, make bright; (of face, eyes &c.) &c. (of sky, clouds, or l.) emit light, (also fig. of scorn &c.). [LIGHT 2 + EN]

lightens, v. t. & i. (lighten 2) See LIGHT 3, n. & v. t. Boat, usu, flat-bottomed, for unloading & loading ships not to be wharfed for & transporting goods in harbour; (vb) remove (goods) in l. Hence LIGHTENAGE 1, n. [LIGHT 3 + ER]

lightest, a. Somewhat LIGHT 2D; somewhat what LIGHT 4. [ISH 1 2]

lightening, n. Visible electric discharge between clouds or cloud & ground (forked, chain, or sheet l.) flash from top of zigzag or divided line; sheet l. flash of differing intensity; summer, heat, l. sheet-l without audible thunder, result of distant storm; like l., with greatest conceivable speed; with l. speed; (v. t.) rod or conductor, metal rod or wire fixed to express or carry electricity or to mast to divert l. into earth or sea; [alternative form of LIGHTENING VBL. n. of LIGHTEN 3]

lightens, n. pl. Lungs of sheep, pigs, bullocks, &c., used as food esp. for cats & dogs. [n. use of LIGHT 4, cf. LUNG]

lighten, v. t. & i. A. Light, graceful, elegant, in appearance; light-hearted, merry, nimble. Hence LIGHTENEDLY adv., LIGHTENEDNESS n. [LIGHT 4, SOM]
know or see iron, think you will find it hard to tell me, am not likely to see; should I time to consider it; how do you. I, t. I, do you I, much on it, or dislike it? whenever I like a, II's ableness, II's ability, II's abilities, III's (or kind of food, but it does not I, me). (n.s., usu. pl.) liking(s), predilection(s), (esp. II. & distikes) [OE tiocf. DT. lijken (prec.)]

-likes, suf. (I.e. like & adv. in comp.)

(1) Appended to nn. -like forms adj. (godlike, womanly) + suffixes, as from II. of kind of food, are prob. archaic, & in mod. use possible adv. can usu. be explained as adj. (e. cowardlike, refusal). (2) Appended to adj. it forms adj. chiefly Sc. (humanlike, audtlike) & Sc. advv.

likeliness, n. Being likely, probability, (esp. in all. probably.) [HOOD]

likely, a. & adv. (more, most, -er, -est) Probable, such as might well happen, or be or prove true, or turn out to be the thing supposed, (a. a story, often iron: it is not I, he will come; is most I, halting-place is), to be expected to do or be, capable-looking, (called at every I. house; six I. young fellows; the likeliest place for smugglers or to find him in; adv. most or very probably. [f. ON likitgr (like's, ly's)]

lik'en, v.t. Find or point out resemblance in (II. thing, make like to (its characteristic likens it to a despotism). [EN]

likeness, n. Being like, resemblance (between to); semblance (enemy in I. of friend); representation, copy, portrait (take one's, portrait him, person or thing having the exact appearance of another. [EN]

likewise, adv. & conj. Similarly (ibbl); also, moreover, too. [for in like wise]

likin (lik'en) n. Provincial transit duty in China. [Chin.]

liking, n. What one likes, one's taste (is it to your I.); regard, fondness, taste, fancy, for (have a I. for him, for precise statement, no I. for flattery). [OE liicung (like's, liking)]

liaso (-ak), n. & a. Shrub with fragrant pale pinkish violet, or white, blossoms; (of) pale pinkish violet colour. [F f. Sp., f. Pers. lilaki var. of milaak (suit blue)]

like, a. & n. Of the lily kind. [f. Lilia celus (Lily, ACOUS)]

Lilliputian (-shn), a. & n. Of size of inhabitants of Lilliput, pigmy, diminutive. [Lilliput in Gulliver's Travels. -IAN]

lit, v.t. & i., n. Sing melodiously or rhythmically; (song with) marked rhythmic cadence or swing. [n. v. ME lule styim, dub.]

lily, n. (Flower of) kinds of bulbous plant bearing large showy white or reddish or purplish flowers on tall slender stem, esp. the White or Madonna L. (orange, tiger, turk's cap, &c.), kinds of plant allied to these (Madonna L., jacinth, gentian, water, &c.), L. of the valley, spring flower with two large leaves & racemes of white bell-shaped fragrant flowers; person or thing of special whiteness or purity (l. roses, fair complexion); heraldic fleur-de-lis (the L., arms of old French monograms). (adj.) exactly white (l. maid, hand, &c.), paludated (l. iron, having with detachable head for killing swordfish; l. livered, cowardly; l. white, asa]. Hence lilled² a. [OE lit te f. Litium f. Glk leitron]

limb¹ (m., n., & v.t. Leg, arm, or wing (e.g., the human limb, without grave injury); (of the desert or Saxon) marsh. (f. L. of the law, lawyer, policeman, &c.; main branch of tree, one of four branches of cross, clause of sentence, spur of mountain; hence

limb², v.t. Confine within II., set (usu. immaterial)ounds to, restrict to; serve as I. to; (p.p.) scanty; limited company, see LIABILITY; limited mail, taking only limited number of passengers; limited monarchy &c., subject to constitutional restrictions (for. So. L. limitare (prec.)]

limitarian, n. & a. (Holder) of doctrine that only a limited part of mankind is to be saved. [LIMIT, ARIAN]
LIMITARY, a. Subject to restriction; of, on, seeing a, 1. All infringes (limit 1. a.)

LIMITATION, n. Limiting; limited condition, disability or inability, (as text, is not tolerated in all directions); limiting rule or circumstance, legally specified period beyond which action cannot be brought, estate or part is not to be continued, etc. (statute of, any that fixes such period, etc.) (law of measurement) (18x2).

LIMITROPE (-of), a. (Of district etc.) on frontier, adjacent to. [F (limes LIMIT 1, Gk -trophos -teeding) orig. of lands set apart for support of frontier troops)

LIMN (-m), v.t. (archaic) Paint (picture); decorate. [L lumen (lumin 1 (-mn) n. f obs. lumen illumine (MSS) f. OF lumen (lumen -in sight).]

LIMNOLOGY, n. Study of physical phenomena of lakes; study of pond-life. (Gk limne lake, -o, -OOGY)

LIMP 1, v. & n. Walk lamely, (of verse) halt; (n.) lame walk. Hence limp 2 adv. [cf. MHG limphin]

LIMP 2, a. Not stiff, flexible, (of book-bindings) not stiffened with mill-board; fig. wanting in energy. Hence limply adv.; limpness n. [L]

LIMPET, n. Gasteropod mollusc with tentacles (limpet, or l.) (sea); sticking tightly (to). (Of limpet f. LL lampra limpet, LAMPREY)

LIMPID, a. Polluc, clear, not turbid, (of liquids, atmosphere, eyes, literary style). Hence or cogn. limpidly adv.; limpidity, limpidness, n. [L limpidus prob. cogn. w. limpha LYMPHA]

LIMPKIN, n. Kinds of bird between cranes & rails. [LIMPKIN, KIN, from their movements]

LIMP-WORT. SEE LIME-WORT.

LIMBAGE (-ij), n. Number of lines in printed matter; payment according to this. [AGE]

LIMPHINA, n. Pink passed through axe-end to keep wheel on. (Of lyra, cf. G luna, LUNA)

Lincoln green (-kn), n. Bright green stuff made at Lincoln.


LINE 1, n. Fine long flax separated from the top (of a flax plant); (of G lein- perh. cogn. w. L linum & G linon)

LINE 2, n. (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); so prob. hard, bad luck, hardship; also, clothe (-l.), wire or cable for telegraph or telephone (lineman, charged with keeping wire &c. in repair), route traversed by this; cord bearing fish-hooks (-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. (PLUMB, PLUMBING); 2. Long narrow mark traced on surface; use of these in draughtsmanship (boldness, purity, etc. of 1; translate life &c. into) l. 3. Drawn, done with pen or pencil; l. engraving, done with incised lines as opp. etching & mezzotint; l. work, with pen or pencil not wash &c.; 1. beauty, l. with two opposite curves like elongated S; (Games) mark limiting court or ground or special parts of them; thing resembling traced mark, band of color, sign, or mark (as l.; &c. holds in palm of hand significant in palmtistry); Math. straight or curved continuous extent of length without breadth, track of moving point, (with defining word, as iconomathal) curve connecting all points having specified common property; the equator; straight l. (L 1, for &c.; picture hung on the wall, exhibited with enlarged portrait, but with one 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 manner of procedure (on conservative, political, the same, &c. l.)

LINEAL (-al), a. 1. Having ancestry (opp. collateral); rare of in, lines, &c. lineage (l.l). Hence lineally adv. [F L linéal L LL linéalis (L L, -AL)

LINEAMENT, n. (usu. pl.) distinctive feature(s) or characteristic(s), esp. feature(s) of
linguista, a. Of the study of languages; or of language, in general. Hence linguistically adv. [prec. -ic].

lingulate (at), a. Tongue-shaped. [f. L linguula dim. of lingua tongue, -ate].

linguo-, comb. form of L. lingua tongue (-o), as -dental made with tongue & teeth (of sounds).

linament, n. Liquid used, made with oil used in rubbing body for rheumatic affection. [f. L linimentum (linire smear, -ment)].

link, n. & v.t. & i. One ring or loop of chain (as measure, 1/400 of surveying chain or 7.22 in.); = SLEEVE, loop in knitting & c.; connecting thing or person that unites others, filler of gap, bridge of intercourse; connect, join (things, persons) together or (thing, person) to; clasp (hands); hook (arm in or through another's, or arms); attach oneself or into system, company, &c.; linked battalions, two, of which one at home supplies drafts for other on foreign service. Hence linkage (1, 9) n. [f. ON linkr, hickkr, Sk. lánk cogn. w. G gelenk joint, & w. PLANK].

linka, n. (F. linette). Waterfall; pool below this; predica, ravine. [perh. mixture of OE hygyn torrent & Gael. linne].

Linnaeus, a., n. (F. Linnae). A 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. OE linett (lin flax, its food)].

linoleum, n. Floor-cloth of canvas with thick coat of oxidized linseed oil. Hence linoleummed a. [L. Linum flax, oleum oil].

linotype, n. Machine for producing stereotype lines of words as substitute for type-setting. Made & used in printing newspapers. [=line o type].

linsang, n. Civet cat of Borneo & Java. [Javanese].

linseed, n. Seed of flax: L. cake, L. with the l-oil pressed out) as cattle-food: L. meal, ground flax as food matter. [L. Lino].

liner, n. A large vessel for carrying goods by sea. [L. linteus wool, wading].

liner, n. Soft material for dressing wounds by scraping with a piece of bone. [scon. w. LIN: -met (pl. scon. w. LINE: -met. Hence lininess n. [-ly].

lion, n. Large powerful tawny African & S. Asiatic carnivorous quadruped with tufted tail & (in the male) flowing shaggy mane (L in the way or path, obstacle, esp. imaginary; L's mouth, perilous position; L's share, largest or most of courage: twist L's tail, of foreign, esp. U.S., journalists or orators defying or insulting England); courageous person, so lion-hearted a. (pl.) sights worth seeing in town &c. (from custom of showing country visitors the L. in Tower of
London; see, show, the (L.); person of literary
or other celebrity sought after to be shown off
at social gatherings (L.-hunt; host or hostess
dinner, or touch on L.), whence LION-HEART,
L'ION-HEART, n.; national emblem of Great
Britain (the British L., the nation personified);
constellation & zodiacal sign Leo. Hence
LION-ESQUE, L'ION-LIKE, aa., LIONESS, 1, LION-
ESS, 2
1. t. AF lionn L. licorne nom. loc. t. G LÖSCH
L'IONI-SE, v.t. & I. See or show the sights (see
prec.) of (place); show these to (visitor); see the
sights; treat (person) as celebrity, make a lion
(see prec.) of, whence LIONI-MISH (n.) [LIE]
lip, n., & v.t. One of the fleshy edges of the
opening of the mouth (upper, lower, inner lip
for sweet, &c.); to press or repress emotion;
stifle laugh, &c.; stiff upper l., fortitude
or obstinacy; curl one's l. in scorn; hang one's
l., in humiliation; lick, smack, one's ll., in en-
joyment or anticipation of food or (fig.) hang
on one's l., listen to his every word in rever-
encing (L.); l. tip, the tip of (fig.); l. till (fig.
utterly thoughtlessly); saucy talk, impudence, (slang;
esp. none of your l.); edge of cup, vessel, cavi-
ty, wound, &c.; l. from the ll. only, pro-
fessed, not heartfelt or sincere, (L.-homage,-
religion,-Christian,-service,-worship); L.-deep,
sunken in, A.E. cold-water, deep-water, saying,
讲话, use & interpretation of all the motions
of L. by & with the deaf or dumb; lipsalve,
ointment for sore lips, fig. flattery; hence (-)lipped
lipless, n., (v.b.) touch with (of water) just touch, lap; murmur; utter sound; [OE lippe, cf. Du. lip, G lippe, cogn. w. L. labium (lavorum).
lipography, n. =HAPLOGRAPHY. [f. G lip-
tat. of lipat omit. -GRAPHY]
lipper, n. (naut.) Rippling or ruffled motion;
surface roughness, of sea. [prop. cogn. w. L.
LAPIDARIS]
lipate, v.t. Separate or purify (metals) by liq-uefying. Hence LIQUEFACTION n. [L. Lique-
rata, melt, cogn. w. LIQUID, ATE]
liquef'y, v.t. & I. Bring (solid or gas) or come
to liquid condition. Hence or cogn. LIQUE-
FACTION n. & LIQUEFACTOR n., L.-ifying, L. slippers, L. slipping, L. slipper, L. slippery
LIQUEFY (L. liqueficer), n. [f. L. liquifícer L. liquescecer
(liquère be liquid, FY)]
liquescent (sn.), a. Becoming, apt to be-
come, liquid. [f. L. liquescent [prec., ESCENTY]
liquer [-kor, or as F], n. Strong alcoholic
liquor, &c. flavoured with aromatic substances & usu.
drunk in small quantities; mixture of sugar & alcohol or wines used to
flavour champagne, whence LIQUEUR v.t.; L.
brandy, of special quality for drinking as is; L.
cream, very small for L.; L.-frame, -stand, for
liquefying-bottles. [L. LIQUOR L. LIQUID.
LIQUID (L.), n. (M.) Substantially that is) incom-
pressible but offering no resistance to change of
shape, neither solid nor gaseous, resembling
water or oil in normal state, in fluid but not
gaseous condition (L. air, reduced to L. state by
intense cold); watery; having the transparency,
translucence, or brightness of liquids; (of liquids
[L. lustre, eyes, sky, air, blue); (of sounds)
flowing, clear, fluent, pure, not grating or disor-
dant, not guttural, vowel-like, (blackbird's notes);
in his L. Italian; one of the letters r, & sometimes m, n; not fixed, unstable, (has
ever t. cor.), (of animal, or vegetable) &c.; easily convertible into cash.
Hence or cogn. LIQUIDITY, LIQUIDNESS, nn.
LIQUIDEZ, v.t. & I. LIQUIDLY adv. [f. OF
liquide f. L. liquides (liquère be liquid cf. LI-
QUIT, LIQUID)]
LIQUIDATE, v.t. & I. Pay, clear off, (debt);
wind up, ascertain liabilities & assetation of (company, firm), whence L. liquidate (n.),
in liquidation of company have this done. Hence
LIQUIDATION n. (go into L., of company, have
its affairs wound up, become bankrupt. [f. LIL
liquidaire make LIQUID, -ATE]
LIQUOR (ker), n., & v.t. & I. Liquid part of
secretion or product of operation; liquid used
in crockery &c.; liquors in broadest sense; liquid
(usu. fermented or distilled) for drinking (malt
L., ale, beer, porter, &c.; spirituals L., spirits;
disguised with L.; in L., the worse for L., more
or less drunk; a L. or -up slang, taking of L. as
refreshment); water in which food has been
cooked; (Pharmacy & Medicine) a liquid used for
specified drug in water (L. ammoniae &c.) (L
Vb) dress (leather, shoes) with grease or oil; steep
(malt &c.) in water; (slang) L. up or I., have a
drink of alcoholic L. [earlier & OF liecor (now
liqueur) L. Liquor (liquère see LIQUID, -ON) to
which spelling has been assimilated]
LIQUORISE (ker), LIQUORISE, n. (Black
substance used in medicine & as sweetenmead made
from) root of Glycyrrhiza glabra; the plant.
[f. AF lycoorx f. L. liquoris tradition G. Glukurrhiza
(glykes sweet, rhiza root)
LIQUIFACTIONS, n. Fond of, indicating fondness
for L. LIQUORISH, LIQUORISHLY adv., LI-
QUORISHNESS, n. [L. liquescentis misuse of LICKERISH]
lira (lira), n. (pl. lire pr. -a, lireas; abbr. L.);
Italian silver coin serving as monetary unit, about 100. [It. f. L. LIBRA]
 Lisell thread (L.), n. Fine hard-twisted
thread made origin at Lisal (now Lillo) in France.
LISP, v.i. & t., & n. Substitute one of the
sounds of TH for sibilants in speaking; of (child)
speak with imperfect pronunciation; say with
L. (often out); hence LISPINGLY adv. (N.)
lapping pronunciation; rapping of waters, rust-
ing of leaves. [f. I. lisel a. dipping, cf. Du. liessen,
G lispen, to dip]
LISsom(e), a. Lith, supple, agile. Hence
LISsom(e)NESS n. [contr. of LITISsome]
LIST, n., & v.t. & I. A list. (L.) Servage or edge of
cloth, usu. of different material, whence LI-
STENING (n.) n.; such edges torn off & used as a ma-
terial for lining, &c.; L. puller, L. slippers, L.
slipper, L. slipper, L. slippery
LISTEN (L.), v.t., v.i. & t. To keep out draughts; vy, fasten L. round edges of,
as have listed my doors; (pl.) palisades en-
closing tilting-ground, (fig.) scene of contest
enter the L. against, challenge or accept chal-
lenge of, usu. to controversy. 2. Roll or cata-
logue of names, of persons or things belonging
to, or of those Articles with prices, of things
to be done, &c. (active L.), of officers in army
or navy liable to be called on for service; FREE L.,
of persons to be admitted free to theatre &c.,
also of duty-free articles; ARMY, CIVIL, SICK,
L. (v.t.) enter in in L., (now) rare & slang; go as
L. mixer, enlist. [OE list, cf. Du. LIJST, G geiste; sense 2 f. L. liste f. Teut. as in]
LISTEN (L.), v.t. (archaic); sing. pres. list or listet,
past list or listed. BE pleasing to (shall do
what him listeth; did as him list), desire, choose,
(of or abs. ye who I. to hear wind
in L. where with) L. the word, Listetan, ct.
Du. listen, G lüsten, cogn. w. LUST.
LIT, n., & v.i. Leaning over to one side
(usu. of ship; also of building, fence, &c.). [vb
f. n., perhaps transf. use of obs. List pleasure,
inclination, f. prec.]
LISTENING (L.), v.t. & i. Make effort to hear
something, hear person speaking with attention,
give ear to (archaic) to person or sound or
story, yield to temptation or request. Hence liˈsten, n. [OE Northumb. lyena, cf. OE luggage; cogn. w. prec.]

listern, n. A particular antisepic solution. [Lord Lister, -IJK]

liˈsterize, vt. (tread on) against the antisepic methods introduced by Lord Lister. So liˈsterean, n. [L]

list, n. Lentil, indifferent, uninteresting, disdained for exertion. Hence listlessly, adv., listlessness, n. [f. obs. list inclination (listint) + -LESS]

lit. See light, LIGHT.

liˈtain, n. Series of petitions for use in church services or processions recited by clergy & laity, & written or printed formulae (the L., that contained in the Common Prayer Book); -desk, -stool, at which reciter of l. kneels. [f. med. L. listus contentment] (listus prayer, listan suppl. f. l. prayer)

liˈtich, n. (f. fruit-tree) origin from China grown in Bengal. [f. Chin. litchi]

-elite, suf. forming names of minerals, F. f. Gk lithos stone; usu. preceded by -o.

liˈteracy, n. Ability to read & write. [LITERATE, CY]

liˈterariously, adv. F. L. litterarius (abstr. Lit. Hum.)

Prolit letters, esp. as names of classical authors or as abbreviations, are descended at Oxford. [L]

liˈteral, a. & n. Of, in, expressed by, letter of alphabet (l. error, also L. as, misprint); following the letter, text, or exact or original words (l. translation, transcript, &c.), whence literalism (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 news, whence literalism (3), literalism (2), mn. (of persons) prosaic, matter-of-fact; so called without exaggeration (l. decimation; often incorrectly used, as a l. flood of pamphlets). Hence literality, literalness, mm. & l.-literally, adv. [OF. l. litteraire (LITTERATE, ALI)]

liˈterate, v.t. Take (metaphor &c.) in literature.

liˈterateˈstrum, n. Doctor of literature (as University degree). [L]

liˈterary, a. Of, constituting, occupied with, literature, polite learning, or books & 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 liˈterarility, literalness, n. [F. L. litterarius (LETTER, ARY 1)]

liˈterate (literate), 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)]

liˈterati, n.pl. Men of letters, the learned class. [L as prec.]

liˈteratim, adv. Letter for letter, textually, literally. [L]

liˈterary, a. Literary man. [L (LITERATE, OR?) elementary teacher, grammarian, scribe] (LITERATURE (literate, -TURE) elementary teacher, grammarian, scribe) (LITERATURE (literate, -TURE) literature (archaic); literary production (engaged in L.), the literary profession (l. was represented by —); realm of letters, writings of country or province, writing which appeals most to the beauty of form or emotional effect (LIGHT, L.); the books treating of a subject; (colloq.) printed matter. [F. L. litteratura (LITERATE, -TURE)]

-lith, suffix. repr. Gk lithos stone (acrolith, mollolith); cf. LITE.

liˈtharge, -litharge, n. Prooxide of lead. [F. Of. lith argo, F. Gk lithargyros (lithos stone, argyros silver) so called as by-product in separation of silver from lead.


liˈthis, n. Oxide of lithium; -water, used in gout. [changed f. earlier lithonion f. Gk neut. of lithos (lithos stone) after soda, potassum, &c.]

liˈthio, a. Of the stone or calculus; of stone. [f. Gk lithikos (prec., -ioc)

liˈthio, a. (chem.) Of lithium. [foll., -ic]

liˈthium, n. Metallic element of alkaline group. [LITHIA, -JUM]

liˈthe, a. (Of Gk lithos stone, esp. in wds having ref. to the treatment of stone in the bladder or kidneys, or to the use of stone in printing.

liˈthograph, n. & v.t. Lithographic print; (vb) print by lithography. [prec., -GRAPHY]

liˈthography, n. Drawing or writing on kind of yellow lithographic (litho) stone so that impressions in ink can be taken. So lithoˈgrapher, m., lithoˈgraphical, a. [LITHO-, -GRAPHY]

liˈthesia, n. Science of the nature & composition of stones & rocks, whence lithologic; a. department of medical science dealing with calculus. [LITHO-, -LOGY]

liˈthiontriptic, a. & n. (Medicine) that breaks up stone in bladder. [f. Lithiontriptique f. Gk lithion thruptika (drugs) comminutive of stones]

liˈthol, n. (Zool.) polyp whose substance is calcareous, as some corals; Bot. plant that grows on stone. [LITHO-, Gk phulon plant (phus grow)]

liˈthotomy, n. Operation of cutting for stone in bladder. Hence or cogn. lithotoˈmic(al) as, lithotomyˈs, n. Lithotomist 1, n., lithotomyˈs, v.t. [f. L. lithos (see LITHO, -TOMY)]

liˈthotrit, n. Operation of crushing stone in bladder into small particles that can be passed through urethra. Hence the lithotritˈical, adj.

liˈthuanian, a. & n. (Language or native of Lithuania. [AN]

liˈtigate, v.t. & f. Go to law, be party to lawsuit; contest (point) at law, whence litigatable, a. Hence litigariant 1, n. & a., litigation, n. [f. L. liti gari (litia lawsuit). -ATE]

litigˈous, a. Given to litigation, fond of going to law; disputable at law, offering matter for lawsuit; of lawsuits. Hence litigˈously, adv., litigˈousness, n. [F. Litigieux, F. Litigieux (lithos, from litigation cf. prec.)]

liˈtus, a. Blue colouring-matter got from lichens that is turned red by acid & restored to blue by alkali; -paper, unsized & stained with l. as test for acid. [f. MDu. leemos (LAC, moes pulp)]

liˈtotes, n. Ironical or moderate form of speech (as untruth is rather a rude word), esp. the expressing of an affirmative by the negative of its contrary, as no small great. [Gk (-es) f. lithos plain, meagre]

liˈtre, n. Unit of capacity in metric system, = cube of 1/10 litre, about 0.2 pints. [f. Fr. L. f. Gk litra pound]

liˈtter, n. & v.t. & f. 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 farmyard; odds & ends, leavings, state of undistint, disorderly accumulation of papers &c., whence lit-tet-ry a., the young brought forth to a birth; lit-ter (usu. down) &c.; lit-ter (as bed, usu. down) &c.; spread l. or straw on (floor, stable, usu. down) &c.; make (place) untidy (of objects lying about, or of person with these or simply); scatter & leave lying; bring forth (whelp &c., or abe.) [f. Of littiere f. med. L lectarius (Lectus bed, -A) - a book, a bookman; See lite-].

lit-té-rat'ur (F.), n. Literary man.

lit-tle, 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 antitheses of these appear in such as "big & small," as great & small, large & small, not large & l. nor big & small); (as distinct epithet) of smaller or smallest size &c. (L. Auv., L. Malvern, the L. Bear, the l. finger or foe, young (the J. Joneses, Jones's children; man or woman, boy or girl, etc.) for (food, etc.; l. pipe, l. of pipe line, l. pig, l. cups &c.; as of a child, evoking tenderness, patronage, amusement, &c. (her poor l. efforts to please; we 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, the l. way, the l. line); not being (l. book); triv. &c. (l. difficulty); mean, paltry, contemptible, (with the l. cunning of m. minds); not much (gained l. advantage from it; often but or very l.), l., some though not much, even a small amount of (prob. f. the n. use with ellipse of get; give me a l., a l. care would have prevented this (ab.) 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 responsibilities for colonies & dependencies (opp. imperialist, -ism); l.-go colool., first examination for B.A. degree at Cambridge; l. Masters, 18th-c. German engravers, followers of Dürrer, named from small size of their prints; hence lit-tle-ness n. (N.) not much, only a small amount, a mere trifle, l. or nothing, hardly anything: did not a big one l. of the, now, rather l. of the, 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), l. rather, somewhat, not a l. extremely; (for a) short time l. &c.; (adv.) at a small extent only (like him L.; l. known authors: is l. more than a cent); not at all (he l. knows, dreams, &c.). [OE litel, lytel, prob. cogn. w. litan bow down]

lit-tor, a., & n. Of, on the shore, region lying along the shore; l. (Littorinae) littoral shore, -AL]

lit-turay, n. Commonwealth office of Eastern Church; form of public worship, set of formularies for this; the Book of Common Prayer; (Gk Ant.) public office or duty performed gratitude; rich Athenian. Heredographic a., lit-turay.2 adv. f. med. L. lit. (L. leitourgia (Leitourgos) public servant prob. f. lepis people, ergos, working].

liv-able, a. (of house, room, climate, &c.) fit (for life) &c.; livable, a. (life) worth living; companionable, easy to live with. Hence liv-able-ness n. [LIVE2, -ABLE; cf. Reliable]

liv-e(a) (a., attrib.). That is alive, living. (joc. actual not pretended or pictured or toy a real l. burglar, steam-ship, mountain); full of power, energy, or importance, not obsolete or exhausted, (make the question a. issue); glowing (L. Embers); (of shell, match, wire) unexploded, unkindled, charged with electricity. (joc.) not described, we have an animal of the earth's frame; (of wheels &c. in machinery) moving or imparting motion; l.-boil, living fish or worm as fishing-bait; l.-oak, Amer. evergreen tree; l.-stock, animals kept or dealt in for use or profit. [= ALIVE used attrib.]

liv-er, f. v. & a. (Liver. Liverpool, Liverpool, W. Joc. change of poet to confuse (avoiding one)]

liv'er, n. Provision of food or clothing served out to retainers &c. (hist.); allowance of provender for horses (at l., horse, kept for owner & fed & groomed for fixed charge); dis-

liv'er-ful, a. (Liver. Liverpool, Liverpool, W. Joc. change of poet to confuse (avoiding one)]

liv'er-y, n. Means of living, sustenance. [OE lifad (LIFE, tad course, see LOAD] gradually assimilated to obs. livelf.a livelihood]

liv-elng, a. (poet., rhet.). Whole length of (the l. day, night, summer, with implication of weariness or delight); [earlier leb long (LIP)]

liv-eu, a. Lifelike, realistic (a. description; give a. idea of); full of life, vigorous, energetic, brisk, vivid, interesting; (joc.) extremely, daringly, l. time, press is making it or things L. for; (of colour) bright; gay, vivacious; (of boat &c.) rising lightly to waves. Hence liv-euilly adv.

liv-eulness n. [OE (LIFE, -LY)]

tinticative clothes worn by member of city company or person's servant (in, out of, of, l. of serve-

ment, with less detail, without head, &c.) (also 1.1.1, 2.7.7) =, without mention of clothes; &c. 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 liverman; (Law) legal delivery of property (see one's l., bring suit as heir in court of). Liveman (as principal) allows this. l. company, one of London City companies that had formerly distinctive costume; l. fine, payment for becoming member of l. company; liverman, 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. [T. F. L. Libra]

livid, a. Of bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by bruise. Hence or cogn. lividity n., lividly adv. [L lividus]

living, n. In vbl. senses; esp. : livelihood, maintenance, (make one's l.); (Ecc.) benefice; good l. luxurious feeding; plain l. & high thinking, frugal & philosophic life: l. room, sitting-room; l. wage, on which it is possible for worker to live. [11th–16th Cent., L.]

living, a. In vbl. senses; esp.: comparatively, now evident; (how man l. could do better; the l. of one's days; the l. of artes; the l. of those now alive; in the land of the l. alive); (of likeness) exact, whence liveliness a.; l. water, perennally flowing; l. rock, coal = live; l. language, still in vernacular use; l. death, state of hopeless misery; within l. memory, that of persons still alive. [11th–16th Cent., L.]

livly (līv-ly), a., New French money of account (20 sous, about = franc). [F. L. Libra]

lixiviate, v.t. Separate (substance) into soluble & insoluble constituents by percolation of water. Hence lixiviation n. [L. L. Lixivius made into lye (lix, lye).] [16th–17th Cent., L.]

lizard, n. Kinds of reptile having long body & tail, four legs, & scaly or granulated hide; fancy variety of candy. [f. OF lezard l.]

lactarius, w. assail to ard

'll, contr. of will: I'll, he'll, that'll, &c.

laisms (lā-ims), n. S.-Am. Ruminant animal returning frequently & woolly-haired, used as beast of burden: (material made of) its wool. [Sp., prob. f. Peruvian]

Lloyd's (lōydz), n. Incorporated society of marine underwriters in London; L. list, newspaper devoted to maritime intelligence; L. register, annual alphabetical list of ships assigned to various classes. [16th–17th-Cent. coffee-house established by Edward Lloyd]

lo, int. (archaic). Look! see, behold l. mixture of OE la int. & ME lo to loke, look I.

loach (lōch), n. Small edible freshwater fish. [f. F. loch]

loam (lōm), n. What is (to be) carried, burden; amount usu. carried (cart-l. &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. (pl. collog. plently, 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. elevation, (a ship's) flotation line when laden. Plimsoll's mark. [OE lod way, journey, conveyance, cf. G leite, cogn. w. lead II]

load, v.t. & I. Put l. on or aboard (person, vehicle, ship, &c.), (of ship, vehicle, person responsible for these), take load aboard &c. (often up); place (l. cargo) aboard ship on vehicle, &c. add weight to, burden upon, oppress with (stomach loaded with food), 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, loaded her with abuse; at a load with carbon); charge (fire-arms; am loaded, my gun &c. 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 n. to (premium) for special reasons. [F. pr. lader, n.]

loamer, n. In vbl. senses; esp.: attendant loading sportsman's guns; loading-machine; l. gun loaded in specified way (breach, muzzle, single, f.); so-lading a. [ER]

loaf, n. (pl. -ves). Piece of bread baked alone or as separate or separable part of batch, usu. of some standard weight as 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb. (cottage, household, tinned, &l. loaf shapes; quartern l.; brown l., of brown bread; white l., of firsts; 1. & fishes, personal profit as inducement to religious profession or public service, see John vi. 23; half a l. is better than a load, most a man can compromise, opp. all or nothing; also sugar-l.) consists of mass of sugar (l. sugar, this as whole or cut into lumps); solid roundish head of cabbage or lettuce, whence loved a. [com.-Teut.; OE hlaf, cf. G laut, etym. dub.]

loaf, v.i. (of cabbage &c.) form a l. (of head. [L. prec.]

loaf, v.t. & &., n. Spend time idly; saunter; t. (time) away, spend in loafing; hence loaf-i-er an.; (n.) loafing (going to have a, on the l.). (etym. dub.; t. 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 sollichey of clay & sand with admixture of decayed vegetable matter, whence loamy a. [OE lam, cf. Du. leem, G lehm, cogn. w. Line]

loam, n., & v.t. Thing; esp. sum of money, lent at interest; capital returned, with interest; custom, &c., adopted by one person from another (so l.-god, -myth, -word); lending or being lent (on l.; may I have the l. of —, may I borrow it?); money contribution from individuals or public bodies to State expenses acknowledged as debt; arrangement or contract by which a government receives an advance of money for stipulated interest; l.-collection, of pictures &c. lent by owners for exhibition; l.-holder, person holding debentures or other acknowledgments of l., mortgagee; l.-office, for lending money to private borrowers, also for receiving subscriptions to government, &c., from medical subscribers to fund from which members may have l.; (vb, now chiefly U.S.) grant l. of, whence loanable a, loaned, loaner, loaner 1., nn. [OE lan, cf. Du. leen, G lehm, cogn. w. Gk leiō̆p leave, & OE leon lend]

loath (lōt), a. Disliked, reluctant, unwilling, (usu. to do or abs.; also for person to do, or that; nothing l., quite willing or willingly); l.-depart, tune played as farewell. [OE leth, cf. Du. leed, also G leid sorrow, f. O Teut. laitho, whence E loid ugly]

loathede (lōz-dē), v.t. Regard with disgust, abominate, detest. Hence loathing I. I. n., loatheliy adv. [OE leathan (prec.)]

loathely (lōz-dē), a. (Archaic & literary for) loathsome. Hence loathliness n. [OE las- 

loathsome (loth-dh), a. Exciting nauseas
lockage, n. Amount of rise or fall effected by canal locks; toll for use of lock; use or numbers of lock(s). [L. LOCKER] [vbl. LOCKER, LOCKERS] [v.-er] 1

locket, n. Metal plate or band on scabbard; small gold or silver case holding portrait, lock of hair, &c.; usu. hung from neck. [f. OF locquet (locatch f. Teut. cogn. w. LOCK, -ER)]

lockian, a. Of John Locke or his philosophy or followers. So Locke'sian (n. [JAN])

lockeroom, adv. (abbr. l.c.). In the passage already quoted. [L]

lockomotive, v.t. (biol.). Move from place to place. [back-formation f. foll.]

lockomotion, n. (Power of) motion from place to place; travel, way (esp. artificial) of travellers. [f. L. loco, i. e. locum (see loco)]

lockomotive, a. & n. Of locomotion (l. facultys, power), (joc.) of travel (in these l. days). having power of or given to locomotion, not stationary. (l. briovates; a l. person, etc., 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. [f. L. loco abl. of LOCUS, MOTIVE &c. suggested by scholastic phr. in loco moveter (move in space)]

lockomotery, n. & a. Locomotive person or thing; (adj.) of locomotion (l. ataxy). [as prec., MOTORY]

lockomotory, a. Of, having locomotion. [as prec., MOTORY]

loculus, n. (zool. anat. bot. & pl.-i). One of a number of small separate cavities. Hence loculari.a. [L. dim. of LOCUS]

locum tenens, n. Deputy acting esp. for clergyman or doctor. Hence locum-tenencty n. (med. L. (one) holding place (TENANT, folii.)

locus, n. (pl. -ci pr. -si). Locality or exact place of something. (Math.) curve &c. made by a point moving according to a given equation or condition. [f. L. loci, sing. & pl.]

locust, n. Kinds of African & Asiatic winged edible insect migrating in swarms & consuming vegetation of districts; person of devouring or voracious habit. (vulgar-ly) review-of-school-tree; cassia pod; (also l. tree) kinds of tree, esp. carob & pseudo-acacia; l. bird, -eder, kinds of bird feeding on ll. [f. L. locusta, lobster, locust]

locution, n. Style of speech; word or phrase considered in regard to style, idiom, (a barbarous l.; to use the Greek l.). [L. locutio (locutius)]

locutory, n. Parlour or conversation-room in monastery; grille for interviews between inmates of monastery & outsiders. [L. med.L locutorium (prec.-ory)]

loge, n. A curtained, open drain in fens; v. (trans. & intrans.) to stock, load star, loadstar, star that is steered by, esp. the pole star, (fig.) guiding principle, object of pursuit; lodestar, see LOADSTONE. [var. of LOAD]

lodge, n. Small house; cottage at gates of park or grounds of large house, occupied by gardener or other servant; porter's room at gate of college, factory, or house of meetings of clubs; (Freemasonry &c.) place of meeting for members of a governing body of freemasons & societies imitating the residence of head of college at Cambridge; beaver's or otter's lair; N.-Amer. Indian's tent or wigwam. [f. OF loge f. med.L lobia (LOBBY) f. Teut. (G laube arbour, prob. cogn. w. LEAF)]

lodging, n. & v.t. & v. Partment with sleeping quarters; receive as guest or inmate, esp. as resident in house or room(s), (pass.) be well, till, &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 (power &c.) in, with, in the hands of, (person); of (wind) lay (crops) flat; (make, let) stick or remain in place without falling or going further (lodged bullet, bullet lodged, in his brain; tide lodges mud in pond); retain or hold; receive or provide lodging; pay for accommodation in another's house, whence lodger (n. [f. OF logier (prec.)]

lodging, n. In vbl. senses: esp.: accommodation in hired rooms; dwelling-place, abode, (pl.) room(s) hired elsewhere than in hotel for residing in; l.-house, in which ll. are (common l.-a., usu. one with dormitory in which bed can be had for the night). [-ing]

lodgment, -ment, n. (Mil.) temporary defensive work on captured part of enemy's works; stable position gained, foothold, (make, take, hold, &c.); (law) depositing or money; accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit. [f. F logement (prec.-, -MENT)]

loess (or as G), n. Deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam in Rhine & other river valleys. [G lösa]

loft (law-, l.-), n. & v.t. Attic; room over stable; pigeon-house; nest 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 luff]

loter, n. Golf-club for lodging. [-er]

loyal, a. Of imposing height, towering, soaring, l. mountain, soaring or soaring birds (persons); haughty, consciously superior or dignified, (l. contempt, good humour); exalted, distinguished, high-flying, high-flying, elevated, sublime, grandiose. Hence loyalisy adv. loyalness, n. [-ness]

loud-mouthed, a. & v. Unhewn piece of felled tree or similar rough mass of wood (in the l., unwhet; float, lie, fall, like a l., in helpless or stunned state; roll my l. & I'll roll yours, applied to mutual help, esp. to unprincipled political combinations & puffing of each other's works by one writer, another; l. roller, l. rolling, n. & a.; King l., false-ruler, 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 purpose, (have, throw, the l., use this, sail by l., calculate ship's position by l.); table by which seaman's 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 traveler's (naval, &c.) table built of ll.; l.-book to indicate float of ship's l. is attached; logwood, (wood of) Amer. tree used in dyeing. (Vb) cut into ll.; enter (distance made &c.) in ship's l.-book, (of ship) make (dis-
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).

loganberry, n. Fruit got by cross between raspberry & blackberry. [Logan surname]

logan- (stone), n. Poised heavy stone rock- ing at a touch. [=logging (dial. log to rock)]

logistics (log-), n. & a. & n. (Line) in metre composed of dactyls & trochees. [f. LL f. Gk logistikos combining prose & poetry (logos speech, writing)]

logical, n. One of a class of arithmetical functions tabulated for use in abrading 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 il., whose base is 10). Hence logistically a., logi-

logistics adv. [f. Gk logos reckoning, ratio, arithmetic number]

logarithm, n. Natural or 10- logarithm of Gk logos. Astrologer, the oldest wd. of the type, may be either F. Logarithme + B^1 (afterwards a common type of formation) or F. astrologie + B^1 (cf. -grapher). As living suf., -loger was used to form personal noun, corresp. to wds. in -logy, but is no longer used. Logographer, n. Blockhead, fool, (archaic) three little be, inscription under 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; kind of large deep-sea turtle & bird; at Ll. (with), distinguished; distinguished with (with an int. notion of trying whose head is harder). [f. dial. loger block of wood for hoisting horse]

loggia (lo'-ja, or as itt.), n. (pl. -s or loggii pr. -a). Open-sided gallery or arcade. [It.]

logico, a. Science of reasoning. proof, thinking, or inference; particular scheme of or treatise on this; chain of reasoning, correct or incorrect use of argument, ability in argument, arguments (CHOP^), (argues with great learning &c.; is not governed by 1); (with purposely perverted sense) converting power, compul-

logical, a. Of logic or formal argument; not contravening the laws of thought, correctly reasoned; deducible, defensible on ground of or consistency, reasonably to be believed or done; capable of correct reasoning. Hence logically adv. [AL]

logie (log'-i), n. Zinc ornament looking like jewel used in theatres. [perh. inventor's name]

100Ten-saying of Christ not recorded in the Gospels but preserved elsewhere. [Gk. = oracle (logos)]

-logist, suf. forming nn. meaning one versed in -logy, f. -LOGY, -IST.

logistics (log-), n. Art of moving & quar-
tering troops (cf. STRATEGY, TACTICS). [f. F logistique (logistique) + suffix]

logogram, n. Sign or character representing a word in shorthand. [LOGOS, -GRAM]

logograph, n. = prec.; =LOGOTYPE. [LOGO-

logographer, n. (Gk ant.). One of the Greek prose historians before Herodotus; an-

logograph, n. Kind of anagrammatic word-

puzzle. [f. F logographie (logos, Gk griphos riddle)]

logomachy (-ki), n. Dispute about words, controversy turning on merely verbal points. [Gk. logomakhia (logos, -makhia -fighting)]

logos (log'-o-s), n. (no pl.) A. Word and Person of the Trinity. [Gk. = word, reason, f. lego speak, used in mystic sense by Hellenistic & Neo-Platonist philosophers & in St John]

logotype, n. Word, or more letters than one, cast in one piece but not as ligature, for use in printing. [prec.; =LOGO + TYPE]

logus (log'-us), n. Shorter of Gk logos, logos, chiefly in wds. F. (catalogue, dialogue). Personal nn. -one skilled in -LOGY (ideology) are now rare, -LOGER or -LOGIST being usu. preferred.

logy, suf. f. Gk -logia (in early instances, thr. F. -logie f. med. L.-logia). (1) In most wds -log is the o form of Gk lego speak, -logia indicating the character, action, or branch of knowl-

edge of a person (Gk logos n. or a) who speaks in a certain way (brachylogy, taurology, eulogy) or treats of a certain subject (theology, astro-

logy). E compounds of the latter kind, in which -logia is component it is not used with exceptions (petrology, mineralogy). Sociology, terminology, are hybrids. (2) In a few wds -log is the Gk logos discourse (trilogy, tetra-

logy). -Mod. formations in -logy may alw. have correll. adj., in -logical (rarely -logic), & nn. in -logist (somt. -logician).

loll, n. (F). Part of body on both sides of spine between false ribs & hip-bones (gird up one's il., prepare for journey or effort; fruit, child, &c., of sprung from, &c., one's il., one's begotten offspring; joint of meat that includes the il. vertebrae; i.e., both, worn for decency & sit around. Hence -lolling va. [F. l'oise (L. lumbus) cogn. w. Du. lende]

loir, n. The Fat Dormouse. [F. f. L. girem

nom. gis.

lotter, v.i. & t. Linger on the way, hang about; travel indolently & with frequent pauses; pass (time &c.) away in loitering. Hence loiterer n. loiteringly adv. [f. MDu. loteren wag about]

loll, v.t. & i. Hang (one's tongue) out, of (tongue) hang (usu. out); stand, sit, or recline, in lazy attitude; let (one's head or limbs) rest lastly on something. Hence lolling va. lollingly adv. [f. MDu. lollen round. Hence -lolling va. [f. ch. LOLLUS] lollipop, n. (usu. pl.). Sweetmeat(s), sugar-

lollipop.

lo'lop, v.i. (colloq.). Flop about; move or proceed in a lounging or ungainly way. [exten-

sion of LOLL]

lombard (lom-), (-erd), n. & a. One of the Germanic 8th-c. conquerors of Italy; native of Lombardy. (adj.) of the L. or Lombardy, Lombardo; 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. t. Lom-

bardo f. L. Longobardus (LONGBARDO, L Bardi stem of the n."

Lombardia, n. Of the Lombards or Lombardy (esp. of N.-Ital. 7th-13th-c. architecture & 15th-16th-c. painting). [f. med. Lombar-

dicus (prec., -ic)

lo'oment, n. (bot.). Kind of pod that breaks open at maturity into one-seeded pods. Hence pomentaceous a. f. L. lomentum (med. orig. cosmetic) f. -oment, lavare, wash. -MENT]

London (lom-), attrib. L. clay, geological
looby, n. Silly fellow. [cf. lubber]

loofah, n. Pod of luffa aquatica, used as fibre. [Arab. loofah the plant]

look, v.i. & t., & n. Use one's sight, turn eyes in some direction, direct eyes at. (Fair &c. to l. at, in outward appearance; l. before you leap, avoid precipitate action; to l. at him, judging by his &c. ll.; will not l. at, refuses to look, accost, accord; contemplate, examine, (looked me through & through); l. gift HORSE1 in mouth; l. one, death, &c., in the face, face him &c. boldly or at close quarters); express, threaten, show, by one's l. (li. compassion, death, dappers, &c.); ascertain or form an opinion of (fig.) make mental search (let him l. at home), inquire (when one looks deeper), aim one's attention at & consider (way of looking at things); what I l. at is the comfort of it, take care or make sure that, expect to do, (l. you imperat., observe, mind); l. here imperat., formula for demanding attention or exostipulating; l. sharp, orig. keep strict watch, now lose no time, bestir oneself; (of things) be turned, have or afford outlook, in some direction (towards, on to, into, down, &c.); (of facts) tend, point; have certain appearance, seem, l. a street, a building, a man, l. every inch a king, black1 blue, small; l. alive, imperat., make haste; l. well or ill, in good or bad health, also of things, seem to be going so; l. to be, seems, l. as if, suggest by appearance the belief that; l. like, seem to be, also threaten or promise, as it looks l. rain, he looks like biting or winning), seems to be (looks his age, seems as old as he really is); l. oneself again, seem recovered); l. in, short call or visit, (Sport) will have a l. in, come near winning & perhaps win; looking-glass, mirror, quicksilvered plate, esp. one in an escritoire; l.-out, watch, looking out, (keep a good l.-o.; on the l.-o. for or to do), post of observation, man or party or boat stationed to l. out, view over landscape, prospect of luck (it's a bad l.-o. for him), person's own concern (that is his l.-o., he must see to that himself). (With prep. l. about) about, ex ante, expect an event, plans; l. after, follow with the eye, seek for, attend to, take care of, l. for, expect, hope or be on the watch for, search for, l. into, examine the inside of (box &c.), dip into (book), investigate; l. on, regard as, regard with distrust &c.; l. on, spectator, watch, looking on, direct eyes through (window &c.), penetrate (veil &c.) with sight or (prestent) with insight, be visible through (his speed looks through his eyes), glance through (book &c.); l. to, consider, take care of, be careful about (l. to one's own affairs), keep watch over, rely on (person or thing) for; l. upon, aim at; l. towards colloq., drink health of; l. upon, regard with specified feeling (also with adv., as favourably), regard as. (With advy.) l. about, be on the watch, be in search for, let one's eyes rove; l. ahead, (of runner) turn round to see where he is, &c.; l. back, look behind (be half-hearted about enterprise one has begun, turn one's thoughts upon or to something past, cease to progress (usu. w. neg.); l. down, subdue with a l. (commercial) sink in price, l. d. (usu. of oneself superior to); l. forward to, anticipate (usu. with short visit or call); l. on, be mere spectator, whereas l.ooker-umn.; l. on with, read from book &c. at same time as (another person); l. out, direct eyes or put head out of window &c., be vigilant, keep one's eyes open for expected person, be prepared for squalls &c., have or

afford outlook on, overt. &c., select by inspection; l. over incant. can be set by art; l. through, survey with searching glance (looked him through), inspect exhaustively or successively; l. up, esp. (commercial) improve in price or prosperity, search for (esp. word in dictionary or facts in book of reference), call on (person), raise eyes (l. up to, respect, venerate), l. one up (colloq.), screw him keenly or curtly. (N.) act of looking, direction of eyes, glance (a kind, scornful, l.); (sing. or pl.) appearance of face, expression, personal aspect, (good l., beauty); (of things) appearance (the place has a European l.); (OE locius)

loom, n. (w. Saxon) a frame or board, especially a loom for weaving; a frame fixed into fabric; (inboard part of) shaft of oar; (earlier sense tool, OE peloma (r- lomega as in andiloman pl. apparatus)

loom, v.i., & l. Appear indistinctly, be seen in vague & often magnified or threatening shape, (lit. & fig.; often l. large &c.;) (n.) vague first appearance of land at sea &c. [cf. E. fr. l. omen move slowly, MHG lumen be weary]

loom, n. Kinds of guillotem & diver. Hence loomery(3) n. [f. OE lomer]

loon, n. (Sc. & archaic) Scamp, idler, boor; (earlier) l. (Sc. & archaic) 

loon, n. Kinds of water-bird, esp. of diver & grebe. [perh. = loom w. assim. to preo.]

loony, adj., & n. & a. (vulg.). Lunatic. [-r] loop, n., & v.t. & l. Figure produced by a curve, or bent string or wirhe. that crosses itself; attachment or ornament formed of cord thread, &c., so crossed & fastened at crossing; ring or curved piece of metal as handle &c., (also) l.-line railway or telegraphic line that diverges from one main line & joins it again; circuit in centrifugal railway along top of which passenger travels head downwards (looping the l.), bicyclist's similar feat; (Skating) curve describ ing itself made on single edge. (Vb) form (string &c.) into loop(s); form l. (esp. of LOOP Larvae); enclose (as) with l.; fasten (up, back, or join (together) with loop(s). [cf. fr. & Gael. tub]

loop, n. (care) = LOOP-hole. [prob. cogn. w. laphan]

loop hole, n. & v.t. Narrow vertical slit in a thing for looking through or to admit light or air; outlet, means of evading rule &c.; (vb) make l. in (wall &c.). [loop]

loose, a. Released from bonds or restraint; detached or detachable from its place (come, get, l. play fast & l.); (Chem.) free, uncombined, hanging partly free (esp. l. end, a); (of fixed, not rigidly fixed, apt to shift, (have a screw l.); slack, relaxed, not tense or tight, (with a l. rein, lit. of riding, & fig. indulgent); l. tongue, given to blabbling; l. bowels, tending to diarrhoea; l. clothes; l. build or make, unguily figure); not self, ul. (of state); l. manner, (fig.) manner; l. order, military arrangement with wide intervals; l. handwriting, staggling; l. play or game in football, in which players do not lock together); (of statements, ideas, &c.) inexact, indefinite, vague, incorrect, (of translation) not close or self; ul. (of state); l. doing the act loosely (l. thinker). (cricket) l. bowling, inaccurately pitched. l. fielding, careless or bungling; morally lax, dissolute, wanton in speech or act; (l. fish, dissolute person; on the l., having a spree); l. box; loose-, loosely, as l. flowing, sitting. Hence lookey adv.,
Greek legend as inducing luxurious dreaminess & distaste for active life (L-eater, person given to indolent enjoyment; so L-eating & n.) | Egyptian & Asiatic water-lily; kinds of plant, esp. Bird's-foot Trefoil | 1-hand, place of indolent enjoyment. [L. 1. Gk λουσος]

loathly adv. | loudly adv. | loudness n. | (adv.) loudly [don't talk so l. | laughed l. | & long]. | L-spoken. [comp. GQ: OE hlaude | loud | lócas]

Greek kló[true way; Lat. L. Loudre celebré be fam'd]

louche (lóch), n. (Anglo-Ir.). Lake, arm of sea. [perh. L. ONorthumb. lút f. Gæl. & Ir. LóCH]

louise (ló:z), n. (pl. lôces). Parasitic insect infesting human hair & skin; kinds of parasite of mammals, birds, fish, & plants. Hence loudy (lódi), n. [L. mon. of lódis | loudness n.]

lout (lóut), n. Awkward fellow, bumpkin, clown. Hence loudish (a.) | loudishly (ad.) | loudliness n. [I.]

loutish (lóutiish), adj. [OE lóude, dispersive, rout, & partly back-formation of lóud p.p. of LOUD]

love (lov), n. | v. i. | & n. | Gk. Í. 

love (lóv), n. | v. i. | & n. | (of love, amicable. [love]]

loveable (lóv-able), adj. | lovable (lóv-ló-able) | lovableness n. [love]

lovable (lóv-ló-able) | loveliness n. [love]

love for, toward, or towards person, or for or to thing; give l. to, convey affectionate message to; send one's l. to, get this done; for the l. of, for sake or in name of, esp. in adjudications; for l. or money, by any means, esp. cannot get it &c. f. l. o. m.; labour of l. this one delights, or that one does not; for some one; there's no l. lost between them, they dislike each other; play for l., for the pleasure of it, not for stakes; sexual affection or passion or desire, relation between sweethearts, this feeling as a literary subject, a personified instance, or a god that is the presentation of Cupid, or of naked winged child, or in the 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 in l. & war; l. is a cottage, marriage on insufficient means; make l., pay amorous attentions to or to, whence love-
making n.; beloved one, sweetheart, (esp. of woman, cf. lover; hence lovely n.; my love, common form of address between husband & wife), (colloq.) delightful person or pretty thing (he is an old lad; what a lot of leaves!); (Games) no, or, little (in play), (adj.) having scored, having yet scored; L game, in which lover has not scored; L-affair, amour; L-begotten, 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, or mutual, spiritual and religious association. (Methodists &c. imitate this; L-in-a-mist, Fennel-flower; L-in-idleness, Heart's-ease; L-knot, peculiarly interlaced bow of ribbon; L-letter, between sweethearts & concerned with L; L-letters, bleeding, garden plant with long drooping spike of purple-red bloom; L-lovelock, tress or curl worn on temple or forehead; L-lorn, pining with L, deserted by one's lover; L-match, marriage made for L's sake only; L-philtrum, philtra; lovesick, languishing with L; L-song, about or expressing L; L-story, novel &c. of which main theme is L, facts of a woman's life; L-tainty, anything that is undecipherable, difficult to understand; L. (feminine) lover; hence lovelywoman, lovelywomaness n. (OE lyf, cogn. w. G Leibcn, Du. liefen, to love; also W. lief, LEAVE, BELIEVE)

love, v.t. & l. Hold dear, bear L. to, be in L. with, to be fond of, l. me, l. my dog! L. I. excl. & intraprice of person; L. one L. in, at an L. B, &c., formula in game of forfeits; be in L. to, to delight in, enjoy having, 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 lyfics (prec.))

L. libertine, accomplished rake. (character in Clarissa Harlowe)

loveless, a. Unloving; unloved. Hence lovelessly adv., lovelessness n. [-less]

lovely (loveliness). Attractively or admirably beautiful; (colloq.) delightful, very pleasing, intensely amusing. Hence loveliness adv. (rare), loveliness n. (OE lyfics (LOV), LLY!)

lover, n. Woman's sweetheart or suitor. (pl.) pair in love; paramour, gallant; admirer, devotee, of thing, action, or idea; lover's knot, love-knot. Hence loverless a., loverless, love-less, love-lessness. (OE lyfics (LOV), LLY!)

lovingly adv. 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-kindness, tender consideration). Hence lovingly a., lovingness n. [-ing]

low (lowness). Not reaching far up, not high or tall (L. house, forehead, stature; not used of persons; L. dress, leaving neck & part of shoulder & breasts exposed, so l. neck; I. relief, base-relief; not elevated, raised, exalted or sublime, commonplace, undignified, little civilized, not highly organized; abstract, mean, degraded, coarse, vulgar; ill-nourished, not nourishing, indicative of ill nutrition, wanting in vigour, depressed, not intense, L. colour, L. spirit, L. flavour, L. spirit, L. 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 human rank or position (the lower orders or classes; L. orders, lower orders); L. durance, L. democracy; unobtrusive, 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.; I. latitudes, near equator); (of sounds) not shrill or high, produced by slow vibrations, (also) not loud; (of time) slow, unhurried, (of speech, effort, of anything, esp. fig. of purse or money) nearly exhausted (often run L.); recent (belongs to a lower date); (also L. church) giving L. place to authority of bishops & priests, inherent grace of sacraments, ecclesiastical organization, & ritual, not secular, (fig.) appraising thing to protest against non-conformity, (L. church) party in Church of England thus minded; L. Churchman, member of it; bring L. depression, reduce, in health, wealth, or position; lay L., overthrow; tie L., crouch, be prostrate or dead or abased, (slang) keep quiet or out of the way, say nothing, bide one's time; burn L. L. browned, lit., also (of rocks) beeting, (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, dishonoured, unhappy, lowly, insignificant, in school at public schools; lower case, L. lower House; lower criticism, of the verbal or textual kind; lower deck, immediately over hold; lower Empire, later Roman Empire, usu. from Constantine; L. House, lower branch of the House of Commons; L. House, L. House, lower house of legislature, e.g. House of Commons; lower school in public schools; low-fifth; L. low-fifth, L. low world, the earth; lowland, (usu. pl.) low country, (adj.) of or in this; L. Lowlands, less mountainous part of Scotland, whence L. Lowlander, L. Lowland (4 n.), L. Lowland (adj.) of or in this; L. Latin; L. life, that of the lower classes, when low class; L. law; L. pitch, L. key or tone, also slight or singular elevation of roof, whence L. pithed; L. pressure; L. Sunday, Week, after Easter Day & Week; hence low'ermost, L. low'i-sh [2] (aa.), L. lowness n. (Adv.) in or to L. mean position (change L. aim or shoot L. or lower; collar L. in football, catch at or below waist; boxed L. never fell so L. as that); on poor diet, live L. for a time); for small stakes (play L.); in L. tone, on or to note, talk L.; cannot get so L.; (of date) late (find it as low as the 18th century); L.-born, of humble birth; L.-bred, of vulgar manners; L.-born, far down in an inhumane way (esp. play it L'd., or L. upon, treat scurvily). [ME lath l. ON lager cogn. w. L. le 3]

low (low). V.t. & i. Uter (cry, a) of cow, moo; say, utter forth, with lowing sound; n. (n.) cow's cry. [com. Teut.; OE huanan, cf. OHG hluwjen, Du. loelen, cogn. w. L. lamen]

lower (lower). V.t. & i. Let or haul down; (Naut., abs.) let down boat, haul down sail; diminish height of; sink, descend, slope down wards; diminish (price &c.), (of price &c.) come down; diminish (L. & I.) in intensity or pitch; degrade, disgrace, reduce body condition of (lowering diet). [L. lower comp. of L. lower]. L. See LOUR.


low'dromics (lowl'dromics), L. of oblique sailing or sailing by the rhumb; (n.) line or table. Hence L. lowdromics n. [L. Gk loxos oblique, dromos course, -ic]

loyal, a. & n. True, faithful, to duty, love, or obligation (to); faithful in allegiance to sovereign, when being enthusiastically devoted to sovereign's person & family; exhibiting loyalty; hence loyal-

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LOYALTY

ISN(3), loyalist(2), n., loyalist(3) v.t., loyalty adj.; (n.) person who remains loyal in time of disaffection. [F. t. L. Légalee]

LOYALTY, n. Loyalty or conduct. [Fr. L. Légalee]

lőzengen (~j; n.), n. Rhomb., diamond figure, esp. as bearing in heraldry; L-shaped shield for warrior's or woman's arms; L-shaped facet of cut gem; small tablet (orig. L-shaped) of flavouring sugar, medicine, meat essence, &c., to be dissolved in mouth; L-shaped pane in casement. [F. de l'orange, fr. Pr. Pausa tombstone; perh. ult. fr. L. lapis stone]

lőzenged, a. With lozenges of alternate colours; with lozenges panes. [-ek-]

-&-ed (á'lésé), n. Pounds, shillings, &c.; money; riches; L. Deus, money-worship.

[See l. menina]

lubber, n. Big clumsy stupid fellow, lout; clumsy seaman. Hence lubberlike a, lubberly a, & adv.; lubberliness n. [prob. f. or cogn. w. Iob]

lubricate (lúb'rikát), v.t. Make slippery or oil; make soft; make fluid or ungulate; minimize friction of (machinery) with grease &c. (also fig.). Hence lubricated a. & n., lubricator a. & n., lubrication, n. [L. lubricare (lubricus slippery cogn. W. splif.) -ate]

lubricity, n. Slipperiness, smoothness, oiliness, slickness; l. & fig.; lewdness, wantonness. So lubricous, lubricous, lubricious, a. & n. [L. lubricus, lubricus (prob. pret.)]


lucet (lúk'st), n. Pike fish, esp. when fullgrown. [F. du luc l. Lucian]

lucifer (lúk'far), n. Shining, luminous; translucent. Hence lucency n. [F. l. lucide shine (lux lucis light), -ent]

lucern (lúk'érn), n. Clover-like plant used for fodder. [F. l. lucerne etym. dub.]

Lucifer (lúk'far), n. After the name of Lucian, witty & scoffing. [L. & Gk. Loukianos, writer of Greek dialogues c. 180 A.D., -ic]

lucid, a. Bright (poet.); (entom., bot.) with smooth shining surface; clear, pellucid (usu. fig. of reasoning, literary style, &c.); l. interval, period of sanity between attacks of madness or madness and lunacy. Hence l. and l. or l. lucidity n., l. luciditv a. adv. [L. lucidus (lucen)]

Lucifer (lúk'far), n. Planet Venus as morning star; (supposed name, see A. V. & R. V. of Isa. xiv. 12.) of the chief rebel angel, Satan, the devil, (as proud as L.); l. match or l. friction match (now rare in educated use). [L. light-bringing, morning star, (lux lucis light), -er, ferre bring]

luciferous, a. (nat. hist.). Shining daylight. [L. luciferus (pref. Jufere flee), -ous]

lucifer, n. (Chase as bestower of) good or ill fortune; (naut.) the chief mast or mast upon which the rigging is attached; person's apparent tendency to be (un)fortu- nate, supposed tendency of chance to bring a succession of (un)favorable events, (bad l. to him &c.); l. of impression; down on one's l., dispirited by misfortune, temporarily unfortunate; l. ventur, make a venture at gaming-table or in anything; fluke, l. n. l. or l. luck as usual; wunder l. parent, more or the pitty, unfortunately for me or you; good fortune, success due to chance, (have the l. to be fortunate enough to; for l., to bring good l. in, out of l., have no l.), who is the l. or lucky, (l. or lucky luck) the l. or lucky luck, the l. or lucky luck; l. or luckless- ness n., l. money, penny, piece of money kept for l. also sum returned by seller to buyer esp. in live-stock sale. [L. luuck, short for geluk cf. G. luuck etym. dub.]

lucylikly, adv. (As ordinary adv.) by luck (rare); (as qualification of sentence or clause) which is &c. a fortunate thing, thank goodness, l. for me I was wrong; on a snow-slope with cats &c. in good l. -vi]

lucky, a. Constantly attended by good luck, enjoying it on a particular occasion, having as much success or happiness as one deserves & more, you're a l. dog, form of congratulation esp. to accepted lover; right by the nose of the nation (l. of a fluke, l. guess, l. shot), coming in the nick of time; presaging, bringing, worn &c. for, good luck, well-omened, (l. penny, stone, day); l. bag at bazaars &c. containing articles of more or less value for one of which payer of small sum may dip. Hence l. skinness n. [-ski-]

luckyly, a. (slang). Cut one's l., docamp, make off. [I]

lucrative (lúk'rativ), a. Yielding gain, profitable. Hence lucratively a. adv., lucratively n. [L. lucratum (lucrar to gain, see foll., ATIV)]]

luker (lúk'er), n. Pecuniary profit as motive; filthy l. [L. lucrum, cogn. w. Gk polapovó enjoy, Gkon loan reward]

Lucrétia (ša), n. Model of chastity, woman preferring honour to life. [see Livy i. 57-8]

lucubrate (lúk'brat), v.t. Express one's reflections in writing. Hence lucubration n. lucubrator a. & n. [L. lucubrare work by lamplight (lux lucis light), -ate]

lucubration, n. Nocturnal study or meditation; literary work esp. of pedantic or elaborate character. [L. lucubratio (proc., -ATION)]

ludicrous (lú'drərəs), a. (rare). Clear, convincing, lucid, l. proof, instance, explanation. Hence lucidly a. adv. [L. luculentus (lux lucis light), -ent]

luculent a. non lucendo (lú'kan), a. Paradoxical derivation; (translit.) reference of effect to paradoxical cause, explanation by contrarieties. [L. lucere (shine) because it does not shine there]

Lud. My L., my Lord in representations of counsel's pronunciation in addressing judge.

Luddite, n. & a. (Member of) band of mechanics (1811-16) who raised riots for destruction of machinery. Origin doubtful; leaders were called Captain Ludd or Luddite.

ludicrously a. adv., ludicrousness n. ludicrously comb. form. [L. lucidus prob. fr. lucidum stage-play (ludere play)]

ludere (lú'dar), n. Plague, contagious disease, contagion, l. (Boswelliana, biographer's tendency to magnify his subject, see boswell); also l. (venerea) syphilis, whence (irreg.) lux- tio a. [L. genit. luti]

luff, n. & v.t. & t. (naut.). Side of forecastle &c. of most sailing ships; (naut.) to curve in (Vb) bring ship's head, bring head of (ship), nearer wind, turn (helm) so as to secure this; (yacht-racing) get windward side of opponent; (luff-match, struggle for this). [prob. f. L. latus some contrivance for altering ship's course, cf. Du. loef]

luggage, n. (naut.) Coreen (luggage) worm used as bait. [pers. cogn. w. log]

luggage, n. -lug-bail

lug, v.t. & l., & n. Drag or tug (heavy object) with effort or violence; (intr.) pull hard at; bring (subject &c.) irrelevantly in or into; force (along) in, out of, l. or lug n. l. or luggage (pl. or sing.) Sw. lugga pull person's hair (lugga forelock)

luge (as F.), n. & v.t. Short raised toboggan used in Switzerland; (vb) toboggan in this.
luggage (-l), n. Traveller's baggage, portmanteau, boxes, &c. [LUGGIE 3, -AGE]
luggage, n. Small ship or sail; four-cornered sail. [prob. from old French]
luggage-sail (sail), n. Four-cornered sail bent on yard slung at a third or quarter of its length from one end.

lugubrious (lu-guh-bree-uhs) (-l0-, -l0-n). A. Doleful, dismal, mournful. Hence lugubriously 3 adv., lugubriously adj. [L. lugubris (lugere mourn)]
lukewarmly, adv. lukewarmness, n. [F. l'obpe lukewarm tepid, not zealous, indifferent, (n. l. person). Hence lukewarmly 3 adv., lukewarmness n. [F. obue lukewarm tepid, obs. lukewarm.

lull, v. & l. & n. Soothe or send to sleep by sounds or caresses, quiet (suspicion &c.) usu. by deception; (usu. pass.) quiet (sea, storm); hence lullingly 3 adv.; (n.) intermission in storm lit. or fig. [lit. of sounds used in lullaby.
lullaby, n. & v. Soothing refrain or song to lull child to sleep; (v.) to sing to sleep. [prec., by IN-SE-YE-YE]
lumbago, n. Rheumatic affection in loins. Hence lumbagoous (-oos), a. [L. (lumbus loin)] lumbago, n. & a. (Artery, vein, nerve, or vertebral) of or in loin. [prec., -AR]
lumber, v. & l. Move in clumsy lumbering noisy way (along, past, by, &c.). Hence lumbering 2 a., lumberingly 3 adv., lumbersome a. [ME lomeren perf. F. LAME]
lumber, n. & v. & l. Disused articles of furniture &c. taking up room (l. room, in such things are kept), useless or cumbrous material; superfluous fat; roughly prepared timber (l. carrier, boat in l. trade; l. mill, for sawing l.; lumberman, fellar, dresser, or conveyer of l.; l. scaler, one who measures l.) (v.) fill up inconveniently, obstruct, (room, place; often up, over); heap together, treat, as l.; cut & prepare forest timber, whence lumberer n. [prec. t. prec. or L. obs. lumber a. or lumberman's shop (LOMBARD)]
lumber, v. comb. form of L. lumbus loin, as abdominial of loins & abdomen.
lumbrical, a. & n. M. muscle or l. one of the muscles flexing fingers or toes. [f. L. lumbri- cale, adj., f. lumbus loin, -AR]
luminary (lu-MI-nar-y), n. Natural light-giving body, esp. sun or moon; person of intellectual, moral, or spiritual eminence, person of light & leading. [Fr. F. luminaire f. med. L. luminarium (lumen -ins light, -ARY 3)]
luminiferous, a. Producing or transmitting light. [prec., -FEROUS]
luminous (lu-mi-nous) (-l0-, -l0-n). A. Emitting or full of light, bright, shining, (l. paint, phosphorescent kind making things conspicuous at night), whence luminosity n.; (words &c.) throwing light upon subject. Hence luminously 3 adv. [f. L. luminosus (lumen -ins light, -OUS)]
lump, v. & l. & t. Compact shapeless or unshapely mass (l. in throat, feeling of pressure caused by emotion); it is a l. of selfishness, is selfish through & through; great quantity, lot, heap; mass, lump of sugar or sugar or moultering or baking; puttererence, excrecence, 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; l. in l. put together in one l. mass together, treat as all alike, disregard differences between or among, (together, with, in, under title &c.); lay whole of (sum) on horse, event, &c.; rise or collect (intr.) into l.; go heavily along, sit heavily down. [cf. Du. lumpa rag]
lump, n. Uncouth spiny-furred leaden-blue fish clinging tightly to objects sucking-disk on belly. [cf. MLG lumpen, MDu. lumpen, f. prec., but the G. & Du. forms are earlier] lump, v. & t. Be displeased at, put up with ungraciously, (now only if you don't like you may l. it). [earlier l. = suil; prob.imit.]
lumpen, n. Laborer employed in (un)loading cargoes; small contractor taking work in the lump & giving it out in the piece; classifier who avoids minute subdivision. [LUMPEN, -ER] lumping, a. (colloq.). Big, plentiful, (l. weight, good weight). [LUMPING, -ING]
lumpish, a. & adv.; clumsy; stupid, lethargic. Hence lumpishly 3 adv., lumpishness n. [LUMPING, -ISH]
lumpy, a. Full of or covered with lumps; (of water) cut up by wind into small waves. Hence lumpyly 3 adv., lumpiness n. [LUMPING, -Y]
lunacy (lu-nas-e), n. Being a lunatic, insanity (formerly of the kind attributed to changes of moon). (Law) such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions (Commission of), authorization of inquiry into person's sanity; Commissioner in l., member of board of ten for inspecting asylums Master in l. (Investigating case of alleged lunacy); great folly.
lunar (lu-nar), a. & n. Of, in, as of, the moon (l. cycle; l. distance, of moon from sun, planet, or star, used in finding longitude at sea; l. month, interval between new moons about 29 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); of or containing silver (from alchemists' use of luna moon for silver; l. caustic, nitrate of silver fused). (N.) l. distance or observation; l. bone. [f. L. lunaris (luna moon, -AR 1)]
lunararian, n. Inhabitant of moon; astronomer or navigator with special knowledge of the moon. [prec., -IAN]
lunate (lu-nat), a. (nat. hist.). Crescent-shaped, lunate (luna moon, -ATE 8).
lunate (lu-nat), a. & n. Insane (person; see LUNACY), mad (man); (of actions &c.) outrageously foolish, frantic, mad; eccentric, foolish; (person); l. asymtum, hospital for reception & treatment of l. [f. LL lunaticus (luna moon, -ATIC)]
lunation, n. Time from one new moon to next. [f. med.L. lunatio (prec., -ATION)]
lunch (-tuh), n., & v. & t. luncheon (-tuhn) (-tuhh), n. (-h) now usu. exc. in formal or ceremonious use. (With late diners) midday meal; (with midday diners) light refreshment taken between breakfast & dinner to provide l. for. [etym., & relation between forms, doubtfully; both had earlier sense lump of bread, meat, &c.), & lunch may be related to it as lunch, bunch, to lump, bumpt]
lune (luhn, luhn) (n. geom.). Figure formed on sphere or plane by two great circles or two arcs enclosing space. [f. F. lune moon]
lunette (luh-net), n. Arched aperture in concave ceiling to admit light; crescent-shaped or semicircular space in dome or ceiling decorated with painting &c.; (Fortif.) work larger than sconce, with a window; watch-glass of flattened shape; hole for neck in gillotine. [F. prec., -ETTE]
lung, n. Either of the pair of breathing organs in man & most vertebrates (good l.).
strong voice; l. of London &c., open spaces in or close to great city; l. of one, lunging; L. uninjured, as: l. power of voice; lungwort, plant of borage kind with white-spotted leaves likened to diseased 1., also l. of oak kind of lichen supposed to be good for l.-disease. Hence -lun`ger`, lunc- LESS, a. [OE lunge, cf. Du. long, G lumpen, comp. of lump, mass. 1. long. L longus, from length of substance, &c.], see LIGHT.

lunge 1, n. Long rope with which horse-breaker holds horse while he makes it cantor in circle; circular exercise for training horses; (vb) exercise (horse) with l. (at: -daw); (of horse) kick out; drive (weapon, sting, &c.) violently in some direction; rush, make sudden start in some direction. [f. earlier allonge, F. l. allonger lengthen (at to, LONG)]

lunisolar (lūn-is`əl`ər), n. Of sun & moon (l. period, of 322 years between changes of solar & lunar cycles; l. year, with divisions regulated by changes of moon, & average length nearly as for solar year (Byzantine solution). [f. L LUNA moon, -L SOL sun, -AR]

lunkah (lūng`kə), n. Kind of strong tobacco cheroett. [f. Hind. lanka island (of delta where the tobacco is grown)]

luny, See LOONY.

lupine (lūp`n), n. Kinds of garden & fodder plant with long tapering spikes of blue, purple, white, or yellow flowers; (usu. pl.) seed of those. [f. L lupinus]

lupine 2 (lūp`n), a. Of wolf or wolves, wolffike. [f. L Lupinus (lupin wolf, -ING`)]

lupus (lūp`əs), n. Ulcerous disease of skin. Hence luporn, lupinous, aa. [L. lupus wolf]

lurch (lūch) 1 (tah), n. Leave in the l. desert (friend, ally) in difficulties. [from equalize of state of score in some games in which winner was far ahead of loser, f. F lourche game like backgammon, also bad defeat in chess]

lurch 2 (tah), n. & v. Sudden lean to one side, make lurch(es), stagger. [f. obs. lurch vb var. of LURK]

lure (lūr), n. & v. T. F. Leurre, cf. It. logora bait, prob. f. Teut. (G luder bait)!]

lurid, a. Ghastly, wan, glaring, unnatural, sickly yellowish brown, yellowish black, &c.; combination of colours or lights of (complexion, landscape, sky, lightning, thunder-clouds, smoky flame, glance, &c.; casts a l. light on facts or character, explains or reveals them in a tragic or terrible way); (Bot. &c.) of dingy yellowish brown. Hence luridness n. [f. L luridus pale-yellow]

lurk, v. & 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. lurke like a wolf]

luscious (shus), a. Richly sweet in taste or smell; sickly sweet, cloying; (of language or literary style) over-rich in sound, imagery, or voluptuous suggestion. Hence lusciously adv., lusciously n. [f]


lusty, a. (slang). Drunk. [v 2]

lust, n. & v.i. (Bibl., Theol.) sensuous appetite regarded as sinful; animal desire for sexual indulgence, lascivious passion, &c.; (fig.) passionate enjoyment or desire of (of battle, conquest, accumulation, applause); (vb) have strong or excessive desire (usu. after or for). [com. -Teut.; so Du. & G]

lustful, a. Of, used in, ceremonial purification. [f. L lustrius (Lustrum, -AL)]

lustrate, v. T. Purity by expiatory sacrifice, ceremonial washing, or other such rite. So LUSTRATI0N. [f. Lustriare (Lustrum), -ATE]

lustre 1 (ter), n. & v. Gloss, refu- gence, shining surface, brilliance, bright light, radiant beauty, whence lustreless, lustrous aa., lustreously adv.; splendour, glory, distinction, (add l. to, throw or shed l. on); (prismatic glass pondant of) chandelier; thin dress-mater- ial with cotton warp, woollen woof. & lustrous surface; kind of wool with lustrous surface; (vb) put l. on (cloth, pottery, &c.). [f. f Lustriare illumine, prob. f. luber lusti light]

lustre 2 (ter), n. -LUSTRUM. lustred, a.

lustre 3 (ter), n. Lustrum. lustre, n. (pl. -a, -ums). Period of five years. [L. orig. purificatory sacrifice after quintennial census, prob. f. lubre wash]

lusty, a. Healthy & strong; vigorous, lively. Hence lusthooft, lustiness, n., lustily adv. [v 2]

luxus naturæ (lūk-sus`nət`rəs), n. Of nature, strikingly abnormal natural production, spot. [L]

lutanist (lū-tan-ist), n. Lute-player. [f. med.L lutanista (lutanare LUTE-, -IST)]

lute 1 (lūt, lūt), n. Guitar-like instrument used in 14th-17th centuries (riff within l., first sign of coming discord or madness. [f. L C. Arab. lUD (at the, 'ad lute, orig. wood)

lute 2 (lūt, lith), n. & v. Clay or cement used to stop hole, make joint airtight, cut cruel, protect graft, &c.; (vb) apply l. to. Hence lutenizing (lūt`niz`) n. If. obs. luteous (lūt`əs), a. (nat. hist.). Of deep orange yellow. [prec. -ous]

luteous (lūt`əs), a. Gally orange-coloured (luteum weld), as -tous orange-tawny.

luteous, a. (nat. hist.). Of deep orange yellow. [prec. -ous]

luteining (lūt`en-ing), n. Glossy silk fabric. [perh. assim. of obs. luteing var. of LUSTRE to lute, string]

luttètian (lūt`i-ti-an), n. Parisian. [f. L Lutetia ancient name of Paris, -AN]

lutheran (lūthe-rən), a. & n. (Follower of) Martin Luther, (member) of Church accepting the largebugm confessionalism (3) n., Luthenizerize (lūthe-rən-iz`) v.1. & 2. vL. & AN]

luctate, v. T. Dislocate (joint &c.). Hence LUTCATION n. [f. L luxare (lucare dislocated f. GL luxos), -ATE]

luxe (lūks), n. De L. Of unusual sumptuousness &c.; luxurious. [f. L luxus unsumptuousness de L. or of comfort (e.g. de L.)]

luxuriant, a. Prolific (lit., & of imagination &c.); profuse of growth, exuberant, rank; (of literary or artistic style) florid, richly ornamented. Hence LUXURIANCE n., luxuriantly adv. [f. L luxurare grow rank (luxur- (luxury), -AN]

luxuriant, a. L. Revel, enjoy oneself, in or on; take one's ease, be luxurious. [prec. -ATE]

luxurious, a. Given, contributing to luxury, self-indulgent, voluptuous, very comfortable. Hence luxuriously adv., luxur-
LYCENAEAN, a. Lynx-eyed, keen-eyed. [f. L. f. Gk lugikos (lugx lynx).] -AN; also often ref. to Lyceus the keen-eyed Argonaut.


LYCH, n. (Also L. King of Arms) chief herald of Scotland. [archaic for lion; named f. lion on royal shield]


LYCOCEUM, n. Garden at Athens in which Aristotle taught. Aristotle's philosophy & followers (cf. ACADEMY, PORCH); literary institution, lecture-hall, teaching-place. [L. f. Gk Lukókeion of Lukôs wolf, anthrôpos man, -Y]

LYCOS, n. State secondary school in France. [F]

LYCOPOD, -pôdûm, n. Clubmoss; (-ium only) fine powder from kind of l. used as absorbent in surgery, & in making stage-lighting. [-ad Anglicized -ium mod.L (Gk lukoos wolf)]

LYCOPODIUM, n. High explosive chiefly of picric acid used in shells. [LYDD in Kent, -Y]

LYDIAN, a. & n. (Language, inhabitant) of Lydia, ancient division of Asia Minor; L mode, of effeminate plaintive character. [f. L. f. Gk Ludios, -an]


LYING, 1. n. In ybsi of LIE; 2. also: to lie (soft, dry); 3. -in, being in child-birth; 4. (inf.) lying; 5. lyins, lying; 6. a. In ybsi of LIE; 7. esp. deceitful, false, whence lyingsly adv. -inged, placed, as loud-l. [ing-2]

LYKE-WAKE, n. Watch kept at night over dead body. [LICH, WAKE]


LYMPH, n. Pure water (poet.); (Physiol.) colourless alkaline fluid from tissues or organs of body, like blood but without red corpuscles; exudation from sore &c. (also vaccine l.) matter taken from sore &c. & used in vaccination, other morbid matter used for similar purpose. Hence lymphous a. [L. lympha water prob. cogn. W. LIMPIDUS]

LYMPHATIC, a. & n. Of, secretory, conveying lymph (l. gland, vessel; l. system, these glands & vessels; of (persons or temperament) flabby-muscled, pale-skinned, sluggish, (qualities formerly attributed to excess of lymph); (n.) vein-like vessel conveying lymph. [f. L. lymphaticus mad. (lympha see prep.), the L sense perf. due to supposed connexion w. Gk numphê lymph; a. lymph, which due to supposed spelling of lympha as though = of water]
-m, -ms, -me, suf. in nn. taken f. Gk (ma-
madoi), usu. exp. result of verbal action; as phlegm, poem, comma, comma, scheme, theme. Adj. formed on these show the-at- of the Gk stem (phlegmatic, comatose).

ma (māh), n. (vulg.). = MAMMA 1

ma’mah, mā’mah, mám, má’m. n. Madam (esp. used of the name of the wife of an addressing Queen or royal princess, pr. mahm, or by servants, pr. mm).

mac’a-brì, a. Danse à, dance of death; grim, gruesome. [F, perh. corrupt. of OF Macabé Maccabee]

macā-co 1, n. Monkey of genus Macacus. [Por. macaco]

macā-co 2, n. Kinds of lemur. [F]

mac’adam, a. & n. (Of roads) made in the manner & with the materials advocated by J. L. McAdam (d. 1859), 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 macadamize v.t., macadamization n.

macaròni, n. Wheaten paste formed into long tubes, used as food; (Hist.) 18th-c. exquisitely affecting continental tastes, whence macaro-
nism n. [It. macaroni, etym. dub.]

macaré, n. & adj. (pi. macares) of burlesque form containing Latin (or other foreign) words & vernacular words with Latin &c. terminations; medly. [f. prec. + -ic]

macaroon, n. Small cake or biscuit of ground almonds, white of egg, sugar, &c. [f. F macarons (as MACARONI!)]

macaroni, n. Kind of pheasant. [George, Earl M., d. 1806]

macar’er, a. & n. M. (oil), kind of hair oil. [f. Mangkasara, in island of Celebes]

macaw 1, n. Kinds of parrot. [f. Port. macao, etym. dub.]

macaw 2, n. Kinds of palm. [prob. Carib]

Maccab’ee, a. Of the Maccabees, Jewish princes who freed Judea from tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, c. 166 B.C. [f. L f. Gk Makkabaios]

mac’eboury, -baw, n. Kind of snuff, usu. seen at with letter of roses. [f. Macoubou, district in Martinique]

mace 1, n. (Hist.) heavy usu. metal-headed & spiked club; staff of office resembling this; m-, bearer, official carrying this staff; stick used in bagatelle. [OF, L 'maltea whence maitid (pres. ind.)]

mace 2, n. Dried outer covering of nutmeg, used as spice. [f. Macis, etym. dub.]

mâcerate, v.t. & i. Soften by soaking; waste away by fasting. So maceration n. [f. L macerare, perh. cogn. w. Gk massó knead, scald, see Mac 3]

Māchāvel (k-1), n. Unscrupulous schemer; one who practises duplicity in statecraft, whence Machiavel’lian a., Machiavell’ism n. [f. Niccolò Machiavelli, Florentine statesman, author of work del Principe, in which unscrupulous statecraft is advocated]

mach-col’ta, -col’tal, -col’t yards. [It.] Furnish (pavement &c.) with openings between supporting corbels for dropping stones &c. on assailants. Hence machicolation n. [f. med. L machicolare = OF machecolle, conn. w. foll.]

machico’hul (mahshik’o-hul), n. Machicolation.

mäch’tan’tate (k-1), v.l. Lay plots, intrigue. So machination, machinator 2, nn. [f. L machinari contrive (as foll.), see -ate 3]

machine (sh-en), n. Apparatus for applying mechanical power, having several parts each with definite function (the kind often being specified, as sewing, printing, -m); blicycle, tricycle; bathing-m. (see BATH 1); 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. 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. Gk mēkhane t. mēkhos contrivance, cogn. w. May]

mach’inery (sh-en), n. Machines; works of a machine, mechanism; contrivances, esp. supernatural persons &c. used in liter-

machi’nist (sh-en), n. One who makes or controls machinery; one who works (esp. sew-
ing) machine. [f. prec. + -ist]

mack’erel, n. Sea-fish used as food & approaching shore in shoals in summer to spawn; m., breeze-, -gale, (strong seacoast breeze used to m.-catching); m.-sky (dappled with small white fleecy clouds). [f. L makkerel, etym. dub.]

mack’intosh, n. Waterproof material of rubber & cloth for garments, esp. that patented by C. Macintosh (d. 1849); cloak, coat, of this.

mācle, n. Twine, twisted wire; crystal; dark spot in min-
cere. [f. L Macula]

macramé (rahm’-e), n. Fringe, trimming, of knotted thread or cord. [prob. f. Turk. majrama towel]

māro, in comb.: Gk makros long, large, as: -cepha’lic, long, large, -headed; -cosm, the great world, the universe, (cf. microcosm), any at whole; -meter, instrument for measuring distant objects; -scope, visible to naked eye.

mâcron, n. Mark placed over vowel (a) to show that it is long. [Gk. neut. adj. as prec.]

māc’ula, n. (pl. -ae). Dark spot in sun; spot in mineral; spot, esp. permanent one, in skin, whence macular 1, a, maculation n.

mad 1, a. Out of one’s mind, insane; (of per-
son or conduct) wildly foolish; like m., furiously, violently, as I ran like m.; wildly excited, infatuated, (after, about, for, on, thing, subject, &c.); (colloq.) annoyed, as I was rather m. in missing my train; of animal; as: m. as a March hare, as a háter; extravagant, wild, in gaiety: madcap, wildly impulsive person; m.-doctor (treatment the m.), madhouse, lunatic asylum; madman, woman, m. person. Hence madly 2 adv., madness n. [OE gemæd, p.p. of gemédan make mad (gemad, f. gemot, gemot, gemot, gemot)]

mad 2, v.t. & i. (rare). Make mad; be mad, act madly, as the madding crowd (as quot. from Gray’s Elegy, now often taken as = distracting). [f. prec.]

madam, n. Polite formal address to woman. [f. Of mada m’ lady]

madame (madah’m, mā’dam), F form of prec. as title or form of address. [as prec.]

madden, v.t. & i. Make, become, mad; irritate. Hence maddeningly 3 adv. [f. madder, - KN]+-en]

madder, n. Herbaceous climbing plant with yellowish flowers; dye got from this. [OE mæder, cf. Swed. madra, Norw. modra]

made, a. P.p. of make. Special uses: m. dish (of several ingredients); m. gravy (artificially compounded); a. man, one whose suc-

madeira (sh-ê-yr’-à), 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 (sh-ã-môsã’-z, or as F), n. (pl.
mademoiselles, prom. mä-]. Title applied to unmarried French woman. [F]

madia, n. Plant allied to Sunflower; m. or its seed, & made into cake for cattle. [f. G. mädde]

madonna, n. (Picture, statue, of) Virgin Mary; M. Mary (white, as in pictures of M.). [lt. (mads = mía + donna lady f. L. domina)]

madrašah (-ah), madressah (-eh), n. Mohamad Indian college. [Arab. -ah] f. darassa v. study]

madrépore, n. Genus of perforate corals; animal producing these. Hence madrepóric, madrepóricum, aa. [lt. madrepóra madre mother + póro, coral-like but porous substance]

madrigal (gl), n. Short amatory poem; part-song for several voices, prop, with elaborate contrapuntal imitation & without instrumental accompaniment. Hence madrigalian a. [lt. madrigale, etym. dub.]

Macaroni, n. Generous patron of literature or art. [m. patron of Hattie & Virgin]

maestro, n. Whirlpool on W. coast of Norway; great whirlpool (lit. & fig.) [Du. malen grind + stream]

maenad, n. Bacchante. [f. L. f. Gk mainas -ados f. mainomai raver]

maestro (mäh), adv. (mus.) Majestically. [it.]

maestro, n. Great musical composer, teacher, or conductor. [lt.]

maître, v.i. Exult riotously. [back-form. f. Majeuring (relief of which in 1800 was celebrated extravagantly in London &c), treated as gerund.

mafi (-a), n. Hostility to law & its ministers among Sicilian population, often shown in crimes; those who share in this. [Sicil.]

mag, n. (slang). Halfpenny. [lt.]

magazine (zähn), n. Stores 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. magazine f. Arreb. mahhasa pl. of makhzama怀着]

Magdalene (-enen), n. Reformed prostitute. [Mary Magdalene of Magdala (Luke viii. 2) identified with the sinner of Luke vil. 37]

mage, n. (archaic). Magician; learned person. [f. Magus]

magenta, n. Brilliant crimson aniline dye, discovered soon after battle at M. in N. Italy (1859).

maggot, n. Larva, esp. of cheese-fly & blue-bottle; red m., (larva of wheat-midge); whimsical fancy, esp. m. in one's head. Hence maggoty v. p. [prob. conn. w. ME madhék in sense of "swarm". Mag.]

Mágán, n. & (One) of the Magi; magician. Hence Magianism (3) n. [Ian]

mágico, a. & n. (Of) the pretended art of influencing course of events by occult control of nature; magical, m. (Involving, not involving, invocation of devils); inexplicable or remarkable influence producing surprising results; m. square, one divided into smaller squares containing each a number, so arranged that sum of a row, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, is always same; m. (explanation, throwing magnified image of glass picture on white screen in dark room. Hence mágical a. magica-ly adv. [f. F magique a. & n. f. L. Gk magikos (as MAGUS, see -ICO)]

magician, n. One skilled in magic, wizard. [f. F magicien (as prec., see -CIAN)]

magisté, see MEGAL.

magisterial (-lial), a. Act conducted by a magistrate; invested with authority; dictatorial; (of opinion) authoritative. Hence magistrate (-lial) adv. [f. med. L. magisterialis (as MASTER)]

magistrate, a. Of a master or masters, as. magisterial (-lial) (-ate), n. Civil officer administering law; JUSTRICE of the peace. Hence magistrate (-ate) (-lial) (-ate), n. (of) See orig. office of magistrate (as prec., see -ATE)

magnum, n. (pl. -a, -ae). Cruel, scalding acid; malice, intensive concentration of mineral or organic matters; one of supposed fluid strata under solid crust of earth. [lt. Gk (magnos scald, root map, -see -MI]

magistral, a. (Chief of) The Great charter of English personal & political liberty obtained from John in 1215. [med. L]

magnanimous, a. High-souled, above petty feelings. Hence or cogn. magnanimity n., magnanimously adv. [f. L. magna meta (magnus great) + animus spirit, courage]

magnate, n. Great man; wealthy or eminent man. [f. L. magnus magnus (magnus great) + animus spirit, courage]

magnesia (-sha), n. Oxide of magnesium; (pop.) hydrated magnesium carbonate, white powder used as antacid & cathartic. Hence magnesia n. [med. L. Gk magnesia lithos stone of Magnesia (1) loadstone, (2) perh. talc]

magnesia (or -shyumin), n. Chemical element, base of magnesia. [f. Prec. see -UM]

magnet, 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; = LOADSTONE; (f.) thing that attracts. [f. L. Gk Magnesia lithos stone of Magnesia]

magnetic, a. & n. Having properties of magnet; producing, produced by, acting by, magnetism; m. equator, aclinic line; m. needle, northerly needle; magnetic properties of, or being attracted by, loadstone; (fig.) very attractive; mesmeric; (n. pl.) science of magnetism. Hence magnetically adv. [Ic]

magnetism, n. Magnetic phenomena; natural agency producing these; terrestrial m., magnetic properties of the earth as a whole; animal m. = MESMERISM; (fig.) attraction, personal charm. So magnetist (3) n. [Ism]

magnetite, n. Magnetic iron oxide. [-ITE]

magnete, v.t. Give magnetic properties to; attract (lit. & fig.) as magnet does; mesmerize. Hence magnetization n. [-Iz]

magnetostatic, a. Magnetic field; magnetic property (generated by relative movement of electric conductors & magnets); graph, instrument recording movements of -meter (instrument measuring magnetic forces, esp. terrestrial magnetism).

magnific, a. (archaic). Magnificent, splendid, splendidly splendidly; splendidly lavish; (colloq.) fine, excellent. Hence or cogn. Magnificence n., magnificently adv. [OF, f. L. magnifici- stem seen in comp. & sup. of magnificus MAGNIFIC]
MAJORIC (in speaking to or of sovereign) Your, His, Her, His, Her. He, she, as Your M. forgets that with the best of intentions it is scarcely in your (or your) not to power to miss your (train): representation of God (the Father or Son) enthroned within aureole. [F. F. maîtrisé f. L majestatem as major, see -TY]

MAJICCA, MALACCA (-kā). Kinds of ornaments made rare: modern imitation of these. [It. (maicci), perh. f. Majoreca, olica]

MAJOR, n. Officer next below lieutenant-colonel & above captain. Hence MAJORSHIP n. [F. short for sergent-major]

MAJOR, a. & n. Greater (not tall, by than) of two; of weight; greater; PHRETS; m. epilepsia, epilepsy proper; (Log. ) m. term (that enters into predicate of conclusion of syllogism), m. premiss (containing the term) ; m. axis of conic section (passing through the focus); (Muse, of intervals) greater by chromatic semitone than minor intervals, as m. third, (of keys) in which scale has a m. third; m. part, majority (of); DRUM, SERREKANT, m.; (in schools) Brown, Smith, m. (the older or first to enter school); of full age; m. person of full age; m. dōmo, chief official of Italian or Spanish princely household, (loosely) house-steward; m. general, officer of gen. rank of the gen. [L. used as compar. of magnus great]

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 one side exceed those on other; full age, as attained his m. office of major. [F. F. majorité f. med. L majoritatem (as prec., see -TY)]

MAJUSCOLE, a. & n. (paleo.). Large (letter), whether capital or uncial. Hence MAJUSCOULAS, a. [F. L. majuscule (litera letter, dim. of major)]

MAKE, v.t. & I. (made). Construct, frame, as God made man (a rational creature), bees m. cells of wax, you 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. (alter, compose, construct, devise, produce, fabricate, make); m. exist, bring about, (disturbance, sport, noise, one’s mark in the world, a corner in wheat); m. no bones; m. fun, game, of, tire with, treat with ridicule; m. (conclude treaty of) peace; m. (give) place, room, way, (for others); m. way, progress; result in, as m. thing does a foundling (become) in the past tense “found;” establish, enact, (distinction, 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, so m. an analyst, exclamation, foot, beat, (of oneself, 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. important to, so m. light of; m. a hash of; entertain, feel, (doubt, scurpel, of); (amusement) &c., (amusement) &c., come in sight of, (also arrive at); amount to, as 2 & m. 7; constitute, as one swallow does not m. a summer; form, be counted as, this makes the tenth time. be equal to, as m. the party; serve for, as this makes pleasant reading, become, turn out to, as with m. a genius, as in (m. a living, one’s fortune); (Cards) win, (trick, play) card advantage, (also) shuffle (cards or abs.); proceed (towards &c.); m. sail; set sail, (also) spread additional sail; secure the advancement of, of, made m. or war; cause success or ruin of; cause to be, as m. fit hot, m. oneself a martyr, m. oneself scarce, m. him a duke; m. it in to; consider to be, as what do you m. the time? If m. it 5 miles; cause, compel, (without 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 (bird) die (repeating dying) in 1827; wage (war); execute (bodily movement, bow, face, leg); perform (journey &c., & with many m. expr. vbl action, as acquisition, attempt, blunder, start, venture, m. (eat) a good breakfast; m. head, love; accomplish (dis) work, knots per hour, &c.); m. as if he had, pretend one has; Bound, &c., (of boats) when the flood or ebb tide begin to flow or ebb; m. after (archaic), pursue; m. against, be unfavourable to; m. (hasten) away; m. away with, get rid of, kill, squander; m. for, conduct to (happiness &c.), confirm, (view), proceed towards, assail; m. off, run away, decamp, (often with stolen goods &c.); m. out, draw up, write out, list, document, cheque, get together with difficulty, as articles put in to m. out a volume, (try to) prove, as how do you m. that out ?, you m. me out (to be) a hypocrite, understand, as I can’t m. him out, can’t m. out what he wants, decide; m. up and down (handedly, walk back & forth); m. 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 lost ground, m. up for lost time, we must m. up to (compensate) him somehow, compound, put together, (medicine, hay into bundles, butter &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-babe (archaic), breeder of strife; m. believe, perceive, makepeace, peacemaker; m. shivy; temporary substitute or device; m. up, disguise of, (of letters, words, compounds); m. up, (story); m. 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 macian, Du. maken, G machen

MAKE, v.t. (made). To put (material 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. M. the Creator, &c.

MAKING, 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. of a general. [-ING]

MAL-, pref. = F. malf. I. Male, m. window, bed, (ly), as (M. beddy) as (M. widdy) as (M. windowy)

MALACCA, n. Town & district on Malay peninsula; M. cane, rich-brown walking-cane, from stem of a palm.

MALACHITE (-kā), n. Hydrous carbonate of copper, green mineral taking high polish. [L. Of melachite (Gk malakhē mallow, see -TY)]

MALACOFISH, a. & n., soft-finned fish; MALACO STRACMAN, member of one order of crustaceans.
MALADJUMENT, n. Faulty adjustment. [MAL-]

maladministration, n. Faulty administration. [MAL-]

måladvort, a. Clumsy, bungling. Hence måladvot'ty, adv., måladvot'tness n. [F (MAL + ADR)ORI]

målady, n. Allment, disease, (lit. & fig.). [F.Maladie t. malade sick f. LL male habitus (male ill + habitus p.p. of habère have)]

målaisé, adv. & a. (Acting, done) in bad faith. [L]

målalema, n. Seaport in S. Spain; white wine from this.

målągąy, a. & n. (Language, inhabitant) of Madagascar. [used in native lang., but prob. of foreign orig.]

målaisen, n. Bodily discomfort, esp. without development of specific disease. [OF (MAL bad + aise EASE)]

måländers, mållen-, n. pl. Scabby eruption behind knee in horses. [L MALANDRE f. L malaンドRE]

målapers, a. & n. (archaic). Impudent, saucy, (person). [OF (MAL + appert = expert MAL)]

målaperpim, n. Ludicrous misuse of word, esp. in mistake for one resembling it. Hence målaperpimian a. [F. Mrs Malaperpimon in Sheridan's Rivals]

målaperprost, adv. a. n. (Thing) inopportune (said, done, or happening). [F. Mal à propos (mal ill, see APPOSIT)]

målår, a. & n. (Bone) of the cheek. [L MALA jaw, see -AR-]

målär, a. n. Kinds of intermittent & remittent fever caused by bite of mosquito, which carries the germ, an unhealthy atmosphere caused by exhalations of marshes, so which these fevers were formerly referred. Hence målär, målarian, målarious, a. [L. Mt. malā'ia bad air]

Maray, a. & n. (Language, member) of race predominating in Malacca & Eastern Archipelago; M. fowl, large domestic variety. Hence Malay'an, a. n. [native malaya]

Målaya'lam (yah), n. Language of Malabar. [native]

mål'content, a. & n. Discontented (person), (one) inclined to rebellion. [OF (MAL-)]

mål'cution, n. Curse. So mål'dictory, a. [F. Malédicció L MALA(dicer dict- speak), see -ION]

mål'factor, n. Criminal; evil-doer, esp. opp. to benefactor. So mål'factor'ry n. [L. F.MALAE factor (accr fact- do), see OR-]

mål'fication, a. Of magical arts &c. harmful, maleful [L. Male'ficus - FIC]

mål'folent, a. Hurtful (to); criminal. So mål'flence, n. [L. Larded stem of maleflous]

mål'flous, a. Desires of evil to others. Hence mål'flous'cence n. malevolently, adv. [OF. Malevolent t. L Malevolent (volens part. of versus wish)]

mål'sance (syn), n. (law). Evil-doing, esp. official misconduct. So mål'sant, a. n. [F. MALA(faisant part. de faire do f. L facere), see -ANCE]

mål'mation, n. Faulty formation. So mål'm'ed, a. [MAL-]

mållock, a. (chem.). M. acid (derived from apple & other fruits). [F. Maleique t. L malum apple, see -IC]

mål'lice, a. Active ill-will; desire to tease; bear m. (to), cherish vindictive feelings (against); (Law) wrongful intention, esp. as increasing guilt of certain offences, esp. murder. [L. MALIGNUS]

mål'mignant, a. (Of things) injurious; of diseases = MALIGNANT; (rare) malevolent. Hence mål'mignantly, adv. [F. Of maligne t. L malignare contrive maliciously, as prec.]

mål'mgnant, a. n. (Of disease) very virulent or infectious (now usu. denoting definite variety of disease, as m. cholera); harmful; feeling or showing intense ill-will; (Hist.) supporter of, prompting. Chastise (m. gauge). Hence mål'mignancy n., mål'mignantly, adv. [L. LL. part. as prec.]

mål'mignity, n. Deep-rooted ill-will; of diseases malignant character. [Of. Of malignité t. L malignitatem (as MALIGN, see -TY)]

mål'mng, a. (malign); m. Pretend, procure, or protract, illness in order to escape duty (esp. of soldiers & sailors). Hence mål'mnger, n. 1. n. [F. Maligner sickly, etym. dub.]

mål'mism, n. Doctrine that it is a bad world. [L. Malaús bad + -ISM]

mål'mson (sm), n. (archaic). Curse. [F. Of maleson MALEFICATION]

mål'm, n. Sheltered walk as promenade, esp. the M. in St James's Park, London, orig. alley for game of PALL-MALL; (Hist.) this game, alley for it, mallet for it. = MAUL]

mål'mard, n. Wild drake or duck; its flesh. [F. Of maitreart, etym. dub.]

mål'leable, a. (Of metals &c.) that can be hammered or pressed out of form without tendency to return to it or to fracture; (fig.) adaptable, pliable. Hence mål'mility n. [OF. Of maleable hammer (maleuse), see -BLE]

mål'met, n. Hammer, usu. of wood; hammer used for striking chisel or polo ball. [F. Malletet, dim. as MAUL]

mål'meus, n. Bone of ear transmitting vibrations of tympanum to incus. [L = hammer]

mål'mow, n. (Often pl. treated as sing.) kinds of wild & garden plant, with hairy stems & leaves & purple flowers. [OF. Maleus t. L maleus prob. conn. w. Gk malakhe]

mål'm, n. Soft chalky rock; loamy soil from disintegration of this. [OF mealm, cf. Iceal. Malmin, Da. malm, t. malel-grind]

mål'mson (sm), n. Kind of carnation. [F. Of malemeuse L malemeus place of malefice (male)]

mål'msey (mazl), n. Strong sweet wine from Greece, Spain, &c. [F. Med. Malmasia corrupt. Of Gk Monembasia, Napoli di Monemvasia, in the Morea]

mål'nutrition, n. Insufficient nutrition. [MAL-]

mål'dorous, a. Evil-smelling. [MAL-]

mål'practico, n. Wrong-doing; (Law) physician's improper or negligent treatment of patient; (Law) illegal action for one's own benefit while in position of trust. [MAL-]

mål'm, a. (mawl) (maw). Other malt is prepared for brewing or distilling; extract of m. (as food for invalids); m. liquor (made from...
MALT 467  MANCHINEEL

m. by fermentation, not distillation, e.g. beer, stout; m.-house (for preparing & storing m.); m.-worm, (fig.) toper. [com.-Teut.: OE mealth. Du. mout, G male, cogn. w. OHG malt soft] mált, v.t. & i. Convert (grain) into malt; (of seeds) come to condition of malt from germination's being checked by drought. [f. prec.] Maltwhistler, a. & n. In any individual, be free from full possession of one's faculties, senses, &c.;整个人都身心健全; (in comb., denoting one who follows employments, uses implement, trades in article, &c.) clergyman, postman, brake-m., penman, rag-bone-m.; B.E.S.T. 1, HANDY, m.; m. eminently endowed with manly qualities. "Go as a. be a. play the. m.; husband, in m. & wife; [Hist.] vassal, servant, man, man, 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, MERCHANT, m. of the world; m. Friday, seafarer's follower, factotum, (name given by Robinson Crusoe to his servant); m.-at-arms, soldier, esp. heavy-armed & mounted; m. (male) child; m.-eater, cannibal, biting horse, m. eating shark or tiger; m.-kangaroo, move by force of man alone, (slang) "man", hole, opening in wall, m.-sewer, &c., for m. to pass through; m. in the semblance of m. in moon, esp. a type of imaginary person; m.-miller, man, man, slaughter, slaughter of human beings, [Law] criminal homicide without malice aforethought; m.-trap (for catching men, esp. trespassers). Hence man-esa, [com.-Teut. OE & Du. man, m. man, m.] man, 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 man, man, as prec.] manacle, n. (usu. pl.), & v.t. Fetter (prop. hand); also fig. [f. OF manicle handcuff] L manicula dim. of manus hand

MÁMÁLAKA, n. Nipple of female breast; nipple-shaped organ &c. So mâmilary, mâmilate, mâmilated, mâmiliform, aa. [L., dim. of MAMA 3]

MAMALKA, n. Roundness of animal body; oryg. Caucasian slaves that seized throne of Egypt in 1254; (in Mohammedan countries) slave. [alt. f. Arab. mamlik slave (malakka possesses)]

MAMALKA, n. Nipple of female breast; nipple-shaped organ &c. So mâmilary, mâmilate, mâmilated, mâmiliform, aa. [L., dim. of MAMA 3]

MANN, n. (archaic). Training of horse; trained movements of horse, esp. short gallop; riding-school. [f. It. maneggio, as foll.]

MANAGE, n. To handle, wield, tool &c.; conduct (undertaking &c.); control (household, institution, State); take charge of (cattle &c.); subject (person, animal) to one's control; gain one's ends with (person &c.) by flattery &c., whence managing 3; contrive (to do, often from as he manages) by his art, his wits, his skill; his 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, manageable, ness, nn. manageable, a. manageably, adv. [f. It. maneggia f. vulg. L. manendiare (manus hands)}

MANAGEMENT, n. In vb1 senses; also or esp.: trickeriness, deceitful contrivance; the m. governing body, board of directors, &c. [MGT] manager, n. Person conducting a business, institution, &c.; member of either House of Parliament appointed with duties for some duty in which both Houses are concerned; good, bad, &c. (of money, household affairs, &c.); (Law) person appointed, usu. by Court of Chancery, to manage a business for benefit of creditors &c. Hence managerless, a., managerless, n., managerless, adv. & n., managerless, a. & n. MANÁTEE, n. Large aquatic herbivorous mammal, sea-cow. [f. Sp. manati f. Carib manattout]

t. Sp. manzanilla dim. of manzana f. L. manzana kind of apple f. Roman gens Matia]
ma nóple, n. Officer who buys provisions for college, inn of court, &c. [OF. L. mancipeum = (in med. L) office of mancips buyer (manus hand + capere take)]
- manoy, suf. of - mane f. LL. Lf. Gk mahanā, a. Magnification, in sense 'divination by means of -'
ma nús, n. Judicial writ issued from King's Bench Division of High Court of Justice & conveying command to inferior court. [L. = we command]
manda rin', -ine (-en), n. Small flat deep-coloured orange; colour of this (got from coal tar); a liqueur. [F. (ine); perf. f. proc. alluding to mandarin's yellow silk robes]
manda tary (a), n. Legal or judicial command; (papal) command; papal rescript; (Law) contract by which mandatory undertakes to perform a given duty or to accomplish some objects of thing committed to him; (after F. mandat) political instructions supposed to be given by electors to (member of) parliament. [f. L. mandat, neut. p.p. of mandare command (manus hand + dare give)]
manda tory, a. & n. Of, conveying a command; a Mandatory. [f. LL. mandatorius (as prec., see -ory)]
manda ble, n. Jaw, esp. lower jaw in mammals & fishes; upper or lower part of bird's beak; (in insects) either half of upper pair of jaws. So mandibularr, mandibulate (2), mandible (mandere masticato)
manda la, -ora, n. Large kind of mandolin. [It. var. of PANDONLA]
manda lin(e), n. Musical instrument with 4 to 6 metal strings stretched on deeply-rounded body. [F. (line); it. mandolino dim. of prec.]
manda ment, n. - fol, esp. as type of narcotic (Staeh. Ohvio III ii. 330). [LL. Lf. Gk mandragoras]
manda rake, n. Poisonous plant with emetic & narcotic properties, with root thought to resemble human form & to shriek when plucked. [MS mandraki, shortened F. prec.]
manda so, v.t. To form (in Latin) axis to which work is fixed while turned; cylindrical rod round which metal is forged, cast, &c.; (dial.) miner's pick. [f]
manda drill, n. Large, hideous, & ferocious baboon. [prob. MAN 1 + DRILL 2]
manda stoe, v.t. Chew, eat. So man ducation n., man ducatory a. [f. L. man ducare (mandere chew), see -ate]
mane, n. Long hair on neck of horse, lion, &c. (also fig. of person). Hence (-mane), maneless, a. [OF man, cf. Du. mane, G. mähe, f. OTeut. man neck]
manda ge, n. Riding-school; movements of trained horse; horse training. [F. (age), as MANGAGE]
mane, n. pl. Deified souls of departed ancestors; shade of departed person, as object of worship. [L. mane, a.]
maneful, a. Brave, resolute. Hence mane fully adv., manefulness n. [MAN 1 + -FUL]
man go bey (-ay), n. African genus of monkey. [M. region of Madagascar]
man go ness, n. Black mineral used in class-making &c.; metallic element of which this is the oxide. Hence man go san ean
MANIFESTO itself; record in ship's manifest; (of government or political party) take measures, hold opinion, take position &c.; and in the plural, list of actions announced or of opinion; (of ghost) appear. So mani festa tion n. manifester f. L manifésto (as prec.)

manifesto n. Public declaration by sovereign state, or body of individuals, making known its intentions, or those of its members, at once; many & various, as m. elections; m. writer, carbon copying apparatus. Hence mani festa tion n. (com. Teut. OE manigefald, MDu. manigjoutr, G manigfall; [MANY + FOLD])

manifold v. Multiple copies of (letters &c.) as by MANIFOLD writer. [OE manigfealdian multiply, as prec.]

manikin 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]

manilla n. Metal bracelet used by African tribes as medium of exchange. [Sp. dim. of L magnus hand of L manilla pl. of manille collar]

manila n. Capital of Philippine islands; (also M. hump) fibrous material for ropes, matting, &c.; cheroot made in M. [native -iala]

manille (ill.) n. Second best trump or honour in quadrille & ombre. [corrupt. of Sp. malilla dim. of maia bad f. L malus]

manioc n. Plant cassava; meal made from it. [f. Tupi mandioca]

mantle n. (Rom. Ant.) subdivision of legion, containing 120 or 60 men; Eucharistic vestment, strip about 3 feet long hanging from left arm. [Off. f. L manilipes (manus hand + pl. weak form of root ple - filli)]

mantle v. T. Handle, treat, esp. with skill (material thing, question); manage (person) by dexterous (esp. unfair) use of influence &c. Hence or cogn. maniplation, mani plator (1, 2) n., mani plator, mani platory, aa. [prob. back-formation f. maniplum, L manilus (m. pl.)] maniplure, n. Handle expression, (m. pl.)

manitou (68) n. (Amer. Ind.) Good or evil spirit; thing having supernatural power. [f. Algonquin manito, -tu]

mankind n. (-kind) human species; (m. n') male Sex. [MAN + KIND N.]

manlike a. Having good or bad qualities of a man; of (woman) manliness. [-LIKE]

manly n. Having a man's virtues, courage, frankness, &c.; (of woman) having a man's qualities; of (things, qualities, &c.) befitting a man. Hence manliness n. [-LY]

manna n. Substance supplied as food to Israelites in desert; (pl. fixed nourishment, esp. eucharist; sweet juice from m. ash & other plants, used as gentle laxative, m. in tears, in sorts, superior, inferior, kinds of this; m. croup, coarse granular wheat meal [Russ. kroupa greats]. [L L f. Grk. Heb. man explained as = man k, what is it, but perh. = Arab. man man]

manifest n. Way a thing is done or happens, as, in, after, this m.; (archaic) in a m. of speaking, so to speak; (Gram.) a dverb of m., one that asks or tells how; to the m. born. (Shak. Ham. i. iv. 15) destined by birth to be subject to the custos; m. officer, (pl.) modes of life, conditions of society; outward bearing; (pl.) good, bad, &c. behaviour in social intercourse, habits indicating good breeding, as he has no m., whence manly a.; 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 m. in some sense, to some extent. [f. OE manner of fol. L manus(w)aria fem. adj. is m. = mode of handling (manus hand, -ARY)]

mannered a. Ill, well, rough, &c., having bad &c. manners; (of style, artist, writer) showing mannerism. [-KED]

mannish a. Excessive addiction to a distinctive manner in art or literature; trick of style. Hence manneristic n., manneristic-al(l) aa. [-ISM]

mannery n. Well-mannered, polite. Hence mannerliness n. [-LY]

manliness n. [-NESS]

mannite n. (Also m. sugar) substance obtained from manna. Hence manneritinous n. [-NIOUS]

mannerly a. Ill, well, rough, &c., having bad &c. manners; (of style, artist, writer) showing mannerism. [-KED]

mannerism a. Excessive addiction to a distinctive manner in art or literature; trick of style. Hence manneristic n., manneristic-al(l) aa. [-ISM]

manouevre 1. (mover, mover), n. Planned movement of troops or ships of war; deceptive or elusive movement; skilful plan. [F. f. LL manoupera, as foll.]

manouevre 2 (as prec.), v. & t. Perform cause (troops) to perform, manœuvre; employ, use; force, direct (person, thing, into, out, away, &c.) by control, &c. [French; neut. of manœuvrer] Hence manœuvrer 1 n. [F. f. MANOEUVRE]

manoeuvres, n. (usu. m. roof) curb-root in which each face has two slopes, lower one steeper than upper. [f. F manoeurde (f. M. arch., architect, d. 1806)]

manoeuvre n. Instrument showing elastic force of gases. Hence manometric a. [f. F. manométrie (Grk. manaios thin, see -METR)]

mânon r. English territorial unit, orig. of nature of feudal lordship, now consisting of lord's demesne & of lands from whose holders he can exact certain fees &c.; lord of the m., person, corporation, having rights of this; m. house, his mansion. Hence manoeuvral a. [f. Off. manoir (vb as n.) f. L manere remain]

mansard n. (usu. m. roof) curb-root in which each face has two slopes, lower one steeper than upper. [f. F mansarde (F. M. arch., architect, d. 1806)]

Masonic 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 mani monem (as prec., see -ION)]

mantel n. (Now usu. mantelpiece) structure of wood, marble, &c., above & around fireplace; (usu. mantelshelf) shelf projecting from wall above fireplace; m. board, wooden shelf (usu. fixed) placed across this; m. tree, beam across opening of fireplace. [VAR. OF MANTLE]

mantle n. (Now usu. mantelpiece) structure of wood, marble, &c., above & around fireplace; (usu. mantelshelf) shelf projecting from wall above fireplace; m. board, wooden shelf (usu. fixed) placed across this; m. tree, beam across opening of fireplace. [VAR. OF MANTLE]

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mantle, a. Of divination. [f. Gk manitikos (mantis prophet, see -ICO)]

mantilla n. Large veil covering woman's head & shoulders; small cape. [Sp. dim. of manta MANTLE]

mantis n. Orthopterous insect; praying m., kind that holds forelegs in position suggesting hands folded in prayer. [Gk. = prophet]

manitissa n. Decimal part of logarithm. [L] Mantissa described for the position &c. (pl.) modes of life, conditions of society; outward bearing; (pl.) good, bad, &c. behaviour in social intercourse, habits indicating good breeding, as he has no m., whence manly a.; 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 m. in some sense, to some extent. [f. OE manner of fol. L manus(w)aria fem. adj. is m. = mode of handling (manus hand, -ARY)]

mantle 2 v. & t. Clothe (as) in mantle;
cover, conceal, envelop; (of liquids) become covered with coating or scum; (of blood) suffuse cheeks, (of face) glow with blush. [f. prec.]

mánta, n. Woman's loose gown in 17th-18th cc.; m.-maker, dressmaker. [corrupt of manteau (F., as MANTLE!)]

mánual, a. & n. Of, done with, the hands, as m. bow (as m. made up); 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 keyboard played with hands. Hence manuality adv. [f. L manus (hand), see -AL]

manufactory, n. Factory, workshop. [f. L manufac- factum, m. hand, facere, to make; see -URE]

manu facture? (tenser), n. Making of articles by physical labour or machinery, esp. on large scale; branch of such industry, as woolen m.; of home, English, &c., m. made at home &c.; (contempt.) mechanical production of (of literature &c.). [f. f. L manu by hand & facere factum, -are; see -URE]

manuf acture? (tenser), v.t. Work up (material) for use; produce (articles) by labour, esp. on large scale (contempt. of literary work &c.); invent, fabricate, (story). Hence manufactured adj.

mánúmt, v.t. (hist.) Set free. So manufact or manufac- manumission n. [f. L manumittere (manus hand & mittere free, send)]

manu re, n. Dung, compost, spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it. Hence manufactured adj. [f. fol.]

manu re? (tenser), v.t. Apply manure to (land or abs. also fig.). [f. AF maýner, as MANOEUE]

manuscript, a. & n. (abbr. MS., pl. MSS.). (Book, document) written by hand, not printed. [f. med. L manuscriptus (manu by hand & scriptu p. of scribere write)]

markdown, n. 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; (m.) cat, language, (as pl., Manx) m. people. [f. ON man'skyr Man]

man, a. & n. Man's; m. mess, as m. times, (poet., rhet.) m. a time, m. & m. a time, m. people wish, m. wish, m. of us wish, how (of them) can I have it, as m. as you like, (pred., rare) his reasons were m. and good, six mistakes in as m. (six) times the m., the multitude; one too many, be (as) (one) too m. for us (outwitted, 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 manig, Du. menig, G manceh]

map, n. Map of Man. Member, language, of brown race in N. Zealand. [native]

map, v.t. Represent on paper &c. of (part) of earth's surface, showing physical & political features &c., or of the heavens. Hence map'liness a. [f. L mappa napkin; med. L has mappa mundi map of world]

map, v.t. Represent on map; m. out, plan out, arrange in detail (course of conduct, one's time, &c.). [f. prec.]

máple, n. Genus of trees & shrubs grown for shade, ornament, wood, or sugar; wood of the m. (OH. mapeltrom). m.-tree, cf. OSAx. mapulated, MGL m.-tree.

map, v.t. Impair fatally, ruin, esp. make (or mend) or m.; map-plot, one who hinders undertaking by officiousness. [com. Teut.: OE mer an, OFr. meria hinder, MDu. meren hinder]

mápres, n. Large. m.-stork; tuft of down from its wings or tail as trimming for hat &c. [f. prob. f. vulg. Arabic use of foll.]

márabout (-ot), n. Mohammedan hermit or monk, esp. in N. Africa; shrine marking m.'s burial-place. [f. Arab. murabib]

máraschiño (-ké), n. Liqueur from a small black cherry. [lt. (marasca small black cherry, for armarasca t. amaro bitter f. L amarum)]

màrasmus, n. Wasting away of body. Hence màrasmic a. [f. Gk märasmós (ma- ráinó wither)]

màraud, v.t. & t. Make plundering raid (on); go about pillering; (trans.) plunder. Hence màrauder n. [f. F marauder (maraud rogue)]

màroveddi (-vàt), n. (hist.) Spanish colna, gold worth lira, copper ld. [sp. F Arab. Murà- bitán màrababùts, Moorish dynasty at Cordova]

marble, n. Limestone in crystalline (also, in granular) state & capable of taking polish, much used in sculpture & architecture; this as type of hardness or smoothness (often attrib.); (pl.) collection of sculptures, as Athens mm.; small ball of m., clay, glass, &c., as toy; (v.t.) stain, colour, (paper, edges of book, soap) to look like variegated m. (esp. in p.p.). Hence marbleized a. [v.t. of F märmare t. L marmor, cogn. W. Gk marmaros (marmatiró sparkle)]

marble, n. Refer to marble. [F, peqgh. t. marcher MARCH in sense 'crush']

marcasite, n. (Usu. white iron) pyrites. [f. med. L marcasita, etym. dub.]

marcescent, a. (Of parts of plant) withering but not falling. Hence marcescence n. [f. L marcescere frequent. of marce, see -ENT]

March 1 (tah), n. (abbr. Mar). Third month of year; M. I. [Of, f. L Martius (menais month) of Mars]

March 2 (tah), n. (Hist.) Boundary, frontiers (often pl., esp. of borderland between England & Scotland or Wales); tract of (often debatable) land between two rivers. [f. F marche t. Teut. marka MARCH]

March 3, v.t. Of countries, estates, &c. border upon, have common frontier with. [f. Of Marchir (as prec.)]

March 4, n. (Mar.) Marching of troops; line (of m.); long toilsome walk; progress (of events, time, intellect, mind); distance covered by troops in a day; forced m.; uniform step of troops &c., as quick, slow, m., (Mus.) composition meant to accompany m., as dead m. [f. F marche (as foll.)]

March 5 (tah), n. & t. Walk away, forth, past (reviewing officer or sovereign), out, &c., in military manner with regular and measured tread; walk, proceed, steadily; (trans.) cause to go on, off, &c. [f. F marcher, etym. dub.]

Marchoneliness (-onish), n. Wife, widow, of marquis; lady holding in her own right position equal to that of marquis. [f. med. L Marchi onia t. marchio none MARCH capitan (marct)]

Marchpane (-tah), marzipán, n. Paste of pounded almonds, sugar, &c. made up into small cakes &c.; such cake. [cf. F marzipan, G marzipan, &c.; etym. dub.]

marcony, n. Message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. [gram]

máre', n. M. Claus. sea under jurisdiction of particular country; m. Íberum, sea open to all nations. [L]

máré, n. Female of equine animal, esp. of GRRY' s m. & SANKA' s m.; m.'s-need, illusion discovery; m.'stail, kinds of aquatic plant, long straight streaks of cirsus. [OE mare; cf. Du. merrie, G märe jade]

mármma, n. Low marshy unhealthy country by sea shore. [It.]

margarine (or -en), n. Legal name for all substances made in imitation of butter. [F.]
misapplication of a chem. term, f. Gk mar-aron, pearl, see -IN  
margay, n. S.-Amer. tiger-cat. [F, native mbaracuia]  
mar, n. (po-et.). = fawl. [F, as fowl.]  
margin, n. Edge, border, of surface, whence marginal (2d), -ated, etc., condition near the edge or margin; state of being near the edge or margin; received by the margin (of a book) (by stock); deposited with stockbroker to cover risk of loss on transaction of account; space round main body of printed matter on page; (v.t.) furnish with notes of distinction; deposit m. on (stock). [v.b f. n.] F, L margo- (marg'-), marginal.  
marginal, a. Of, written in, the margin; having marginal notes; of, at the edge; close to the limit. Hence marginalistically adv. [-AL].  
marginalia, n.pl. Marginal notes. [mod. L. neut. pl., as margin 1, see -AL].  
margrave, n. (hist.). German title of some princes of Holy Roman Empire, origin of military governor of border province. [F. MDu. mark-grave, border count (MARK 1: grave count).  
margravine, n. Margrave's wife. [F. Du. markgravin (as prec., see -INE)].  
marguerite, n. Ox-eye daisy. [F, L. Lu-(ta) L. Gk mar-garites (mar-garon pearl), see -ITE].

mariage de convenance (Fr.), n. Marriage contracted from prudential motives.  
marian, a. & n. Of the Virgin Mary, Mary Queen of England, or Mary Queen of Scots; (in) adherent of the last. [L Maria Maria + -AN].  
mard, n. Jinn of most powerful class. [Arab. part. of marada rebel].  
margold, n. Kinds of plant with golden or yellow flowers; marsh m. [F. Mary. (prob. the Virgin Mary) gold].  
marten-dear, a. & (also -de) v.t. Pickle of wine, vinegar, & spices; fish, meat, thus pickled; pickle with m. [v.b f. n.] F, L. marinated (mar-nar-ated pickle in brine, as folk., see -ADE].  
marine (é-n), a. & n. Of, found in, produced by, the sea; of shipping or naval matters, as m. insurance, m. commerce as merchandise; for use at sea; (of soldiers) serving on board ship. (N.) country's shipping, fleet, or navy, esp. mercantile m.; soldier on man-of-war; tell that to the (horse) 1 mm. [F. F marin (fem. -ine) L. marinus (mare sea, -ine 1)].  
mariana, n. S corridor, seaman; master m., captain of ship, (v.t. & f. med. L. marianus (as prec., see -ARY)].  
marianism (é-n), n. Affected style of It. poet Marini (d. 1625). So Marianism n. [1-sf].  
Mariani, n. Idolatrous worship of Virgin Mary. [L. Gk Maria Maria + -ATRIY].  
marienette, n. Puppet worked by strings, representing person &c. [F. F marionnette (Marion dim. of Marie Mary, -ETTE)].  
marnish, n. & a. (poet.). Marshy. [ME & OF marais f. L. marais marsh].  
mari, n. Member of Rom. Cath. Society of Mary. [F. F Maria Maria; mark., see -ISST], marit (or mar-t), a. Of a husband; of marriage. Hence maritally adv. [L. maritalem (maritus husband, see -AL)].  
maretime, a. Living, found, near the sea; connected with the sea, as m. insurance. [L. maretime (mare sea; for out of, ult. mares sea).  

mark, n. Target or other object to be aimed at; beside, side of, the m., not hitting it, (fig.) not to the point; (Boxing) pit of stomach; desired object, as M, miss, the m., sign, indication, of quality, character, &c., esp. m. of mouth, depression in horse's tooth indicating age; affixed or impressed sign, seal, &c.; market, trade, m.; cross &c. made in place of signature by illiterate person; written symbol; this as sign of good or bad conduct; unit of numerical award of merit in examination, as to indicate position; Flimsy's m., line showing how far ship may legally be submerged when loaded; below, up to, &c., the m. (standard); (Footb.) heel m. on ground made by player who has obtained fair catch; stain, scar, &c.; make one's m., attach importance to; distinguishing, mentioning anything horrible &c. (God) save the m., noteworthy; (Hist.) tract of land held by Teutonic village community. [OE mearc, du. & G mark, f. OE tu-ark, mark].  
mark, v.t. Make a mark on (thing) by stamping, cutting, writing, &c.; put identifying mark or name on (linen); attach figures indicating prices to (goods); (pass.) have natural marks, as marked with silver spots; m. out, trace out boundaries for (ground), plan (course), destine, as marked out for slaughter; m. off, separate (thing from another, lit. & fig.) by m.; indicate, mark; (fig.) record (points gained in games); manifest (one's displeasure &c. by); (pass.) this tendency is strongly marked (noticeable), a marked difference, whence markedly adv., markedness n.; accompany, be a feature of, as no triumph marks her manner; m. time, move feet as in marching, but without advancing (often fig.); see, notice, observe mentally, as m. my words; a marked man, one whose conduct is watched with suspicion or hostility; (also m. down) note & remember spot to which (grouse &c.) has retired; (Ff.foot.) keep close to (a person) so as to hamper him if he receives ball. [OE mearcian, du. & G merken, (as prec.).]  
mark, n. Denomination of weight for gold & silver, usu. 8 oz. (now only of continental weights); German coin worth slightly less than a penny. [T. T. mark].  
mark, n. In vbl senses; esp. one who marks down game; one who records score esp. in billiards = BOOK 1-m. [MARK 2 + ES].

market, n. Gathering of people for purchase & sale of provisions or livestock; time; a group, one or more of them, as a town, a city; fall in one's scheme; open space or covered building in which cattle &c. are exposed for sale; make a m. of (fig.) barter away; demand (for commodity); the corn m., the trade in corn; come into the m., be offered for sale; put on the m., offer for sale; money-m.; rate of purchase & sale. m. in value, as the m. fell; seat of trade; m. cross (erected in m.-place); m. day (on which m. is held); m.-garden (in which vegetables are grown for m.); m. place, square, open space, where m. is held; m. town (where m. is held). [ONF. f. L. mercatus (mercuri trade, see -ES)].  
market, v.t. & i. Buy or sell in market; sell (goods) in market, whence marketably adv. [f. prec.].

marking, n. In vbl. senses, esp. colouring of feathers, skin, &c.; m.-ink (indelible, for m. line). [MARK 3 + ES + MAN].

marl, n. & v.t. Soil consisting of clay and carbonate of lime, a valuable fertilizer; (v. t.) mix with water & use in place of lime, see -ART.  

MARKS, n.
for concealing face at balls &c. or of wire, gauze, &c.; for protection; how figure of human head worn by Greek & Roman actors, clay or wax likeness of person’s face, esp. (death-m.) one made by taking mould from face; (fig.) disguise, as throw of the m.; masked person; face, head, of fox. [f. F masque f. Sp. mascara, or L med. L mascas, stem masc-]  [t. 2. v.t. to déguise (a person) be disguised with mask; (Mil.) conceal (force &c.) from enemy’s view, hinder (army &c.) from action by watching with adequate force, hinder (friendly force) by standing in line of its fire; disguise (feelings &c.); masked ball (at which masqueraders are present). [f. prec.]  mašker,-quer n. One who takes part in masquerade or masque. [prec. + ER]  maskinone (-f., pl.) n. Large Pike in great lakes of N. America. [Odjibwa]  máson, n., & v.t. Worker in stone; freemason, whence maison a. (t. -t.) build, strengthen, with masonry. [vb.f. maison- f. OF maçon; med. L machio etym. dub.]  masonry, n. Mason’s work, stonework. [f. F maçonnerie (as MAISON, see -ERY)]  mas(s)ora(h), n. Body of traditional information on text of Hebrew Bible. [f. Heb. masoreth (masorah) pr. of masorah, see -ERY]  Máš(s)ora, -ite, n. Jewish scholar contributing to the Masora. Hence mas(s)or- eric a. (-ite) derived 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. [as MASK]  masqueráde (-k), n. Masked ball; false show, pretence. [f. Sp. mascarada (mascura mask, see -ADE)]  masqueráde (-k), v.t. Appear in disguise; assume false appearance. [f. prec.]  müae 1 n. (A) celebration (now usu. Rom. Cath.) of the Eucharist, as m. was said, we attend, go to hear, m., mm. were said for his soul; liturgy used in this; musical setting of parts of this; High m. (with incense, music, & assistance of deacon, sub-deacon, & c.) of Holy m. (with no music & minimum of ceremony). [OE misse f. vulg. L messa f. eccl. L missa (mittere miss- send); sense history doubtftl]  mås, n., & v.t. & i. Coherent body of matter of indefinite shape; dense aggregation of ob- jects &c. with a large number of (of); he is a m. (of covered with) brush; un. with manliness of light &c.; the (great) m., the majority of (of); the mm., the lower orders, cf. CLASSES: in the m., in the aggregate; (Physics) quantity of matter a body contains; m. meeting, large (usu. political) assembly of people; (vb) gather (t. & i.) into m. (Mil.) assemble (people). [f. F masser f. f. Masse f. L massa prob. L Gk maça barley-cake (massó knead)  massacre (-ker), n., & v.t. General slaughter, carnage, (of persons, occas. of animals); (v.t.) make a m. of, murder cruelly or violently. [f. F massacre w. stem mach; etym. dub.  massage (-sh), n., & v.t. Rubbing, kneading, &c. of muscles & joints of the body with the hands, to stimulate their action &c.; (v.t.) treat (part, person) thus. [vb. f. n.] F. Masser treat with massage, perfh. f. Port. amassar knead, f. fatigue, douch, hammer. [mass- (g), n. (billiards). Stroke made with cue held perpendicular. [F. p.p. of masser make such stroke (as MACER)  masseur (-er), n. (fem. -cuse, pron. -erz). One who practices massage. So masser, mass- or, n. [f. as MASSAGE, see -ERY]
massive, a. Large & heavy or solid; (of features, head, &c.) largely moulded; (fig.) solid, substantial; (Psych., of sensation &c.) having large volume or magnitude. Hence massivel y, adv., massiveness n. [F massif, -ief, as massif, see -ief].
mass, n. Long pole of timber, iron, &c., set up on ship's keel to support sails; before the m.; half-m. high; m.-head, highest part of m., esp. of lower mast as place of observation or punishment, (v.t.) send (sailor) to this, raise (sail) to its position. [com.-Tout.: OE mæst, Du. mast, G mahl].
mast, n. Fruit of beech, oak, &c., other foresttrees, esp. as food for swine. [com.-WG: OE mæst, Du. mast, G maasl].
master, n. Person having control; (Naut.) captain of merchant vessel; employer; owner of dog, horse, &c.; male head of household, as m. of the house; be m. of, have at one's disposal; make oneself of, acquire thorough knowledge of or facility in using; one who has or gets the upper hand, as we will see which of us is m.; teacher, tutor, esp. (also schoolm.) in school; master of the lot, [from Latin manu[m] et ca[stra] (as Christ); M. of Arts (abbr. M.A.), holder of university degree orig. giving authority to teach in university; skilled workman, or one in business on his own account, as m. carpenter; great artist, esp. old m. (of painters of 16th-17th cc.), picture &c. by a m.; head of some colleges; (as title of legal functionaries) M. of Chancery, &c.; M. of Ceremonies (see CEREMONY), MIRACLE, ROLLS, M. (organizer, leader, esp. in Royal Household & Inns of Court) of the revels; M. of the Horse, official in English royal household; M. who has control of flocks (as F. M. F. H., beagles &c.; (prefix), esp. by servants, to name of young gentleman) M. Tom, M. Jones; (attrib.) a m. (commanding, superior) mind; m.-at-arms, police officer on man-of-war; m.-key (opening many locks, each also opened by separate key) ; m.-mason, (as above, also) free-mason; (fig.) to pass third degree; master-piece, consummate piece of workmanship; m. stroke, surpassingly skillful act of (policy &c.). Hence mästedom, mästery, mästerhood, nn. mästerless a. [OE mæster (partly also f. Of mäster f. L maestus cogn. w. magnum more) &c.; mästéry of mäster, office, function of master, esp. in school. [ship]
mastery, n. Sway, dominion; the upper hand; masterly skill; masterly use or knowledge (of instrument, subject). [f. Of mästrie (as MÄST, see -y)].
mästo, n. Gum or resin exuding from bark of certain trees, used in making varnish; trees yielding this; kinds of cement; liquor flavoured with m., used in Turkey & Greece; m. colour, m. manufacture (chem.). [f. L. masticum &f. L. G. mästik].
mästicate, v.t. Grind (food) with teeth, chew. Hence or cogn. mästicality, mästication, mästicator. [2, 12, mn., mästitory, & f. L. masticare (perh. as prec.), -aty].
mästil, n. Large strong dog with drooping ears & pendulous lips. [f. Of mästil & pop. l. 
smanutinus (manueitus tame f. manus hand + aucescre auet.-grow accustomed, see -ine &j)].
mästitis, n. Inflammation of female breast. [f. Gk mastos breast, see -IDS].
mästodon, n. Large extinct mammal like elephant, with nipple-shaped tubercles on crown of molar teeth. Hence mästodonta.
[f. Gk mastos breast & odous odontos tooth].
mästold, a. (anat.). Shaped like female breast. [f. Gk mastos breast, see -IDS].
mäte, n. Coarse fabric of plaited rushes, straw, &c., for lying upon, packing furniture, &c.; piece of this for wiping shoes upon, door-m. [OE mæt f. LL mätta].
mät, v.t. & f. Cover, furnish, with mats; entangle (often together) in thick mass (esp. in p.p., as matted hair); become matted. [prec.]
mät, a., n., v.t. (Of colours, surfaces, &c.) dull, without lustre. (N.) border of dead gold round framed picture; appearance of unburnished gold; roughened or frosted groundwork. (V.t.) make (gilding &c.) dull; frost (glass). [vb f. F. mäter, f. L. mätus mätum, mätált, mät, to Heil].
mätador, n. Man appointed to kill bull in bull-fight; principal card in some games. [Sp., f. L. mactarolem (mactare kill, -OR)].
match, n. Person able to contend with another as an equal, as find, meet, one's m. be (more than) a m. for; person equal to another in some quality, as we shall never see his m.; person, thing, exactly like or corresponding to another; contest of skill &c. in which persons are matched against each other, as cricket m.; matrimonial alliance; make a m., bring this about; person viewed in regard to his or her eligibility for marriage, esp. as to rank, fortune, as he is an excellent m.; m.-board, one with tongue cut along one edge & groove along other, so as to fit into similar boards; match-maker, one fond of scheming to bring about marriages. [OE gemæcc, cogn. w. make n.]
match, v.t. & f. Join (person to woman) in marriage; prove a match for; place (person &c.) in conflict against another; well matched, fit to contend with each other, live together, &c., on equal terms; place (person, thing) in competition with; be equal, correspond in quantity, quality, colour, &c., to (thing &c.: also intr. Without the article, as there are no m. in the class); ribbons do not m., do not m. with your hat, trimmed with velvet to m.; find material &c. that matches with (another), as can you m. me this silk? [f. prec.]
match, n. Short piece of wood, wax taper, &c.; dipped with composition that bursts into flame when rubbed on rough or (safety m.) specially prepared surface; piece of wick, cord, &c., designed to burn at uniform rate, for firing cannon &c.; m.-box (for holding mm.); matchlock, (gun with) lock in which m. is placed for igniting powder, w. match; m.-wood, wood suitable for m., minute splinters. [f. L. mache (F mache wick), etym. dub.]
matchet, n. Broad heavy knife used in America &c. as tool & weapon. [f. Sp. machete]
matchless, a. Without an equal, peerless. Hence mästechless a. [adv. mästechlessly].
machete, n. & v.t. (chess) take, m. (v.t. & f.)
mate, n. (In working-classes) companion, fellow-worker, also as general form of address; one of a pair, esp. of birds; fitting partner in marriage; (Naut.) officer on merchant ship who

meađvne oblique case of meâd (whence prec.) f. Teut. root mæt, once mædd. a. (méger), a. (Of persons &c.) lean, thin; poor, scanty; (of literary composition, ideas, &c.) wanting in fullness. Hence mea- grely a. adv., mea grenezess n. [f. Of meâgre f. L mæc-ter-ceri. cogn. w. Gk makros long.] meal1, n. Edible part of any grain of pulse (p. e. wheat, rice, barley, corn, &c.); also, a. whole meal. [com. Teut. OK melo, Du. meel, G mehli, f. Teut. root mel, cogn. w. L molere grind.] meal2, n. & v.l. Customary (also, any occasion of taking food; food so taken; quantity of milk given by cow at a milking; m-time, usual time of making a meal; (v.l.) to a.m. ([v.l. f. n. comp. Teut. OK mel mark, fixed time, meal, Du. Maal; G Maal time, mahl meal.] mealie, n. (S. Afr.). Malze (usu. pl.) [f. Cape Du. mije f. Port. milho mille.] mealily, a. Of, like, containing meal; 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. Hence mealiness n. [Meal1 + -ily 2.] mean1, n. Condition, quality, course, equally removed from two opposite (usu. blamable) extremes; intermediate between first & last terms of arithmetical, geometrical, &c., progression; (pl., often treated as sing., as a mm.) that by which a result is brought about, as it has been the mm. of extending our trade, by fair mm., ways & mm., mm. of grace (sacraments) &c.; pecuniary resources, as he lives beyond his mm.; wealth, as a man of mm.; by all (manner of) mm., in every possible way, at any cost, certainly; by no (manner of) mm., not at all, certainly not; by mm. (the instrumentality) of (person, thing, doing). [f. foll.] mean2, a. (Math.) equally removed from two extremes, as 5 is the mm. quantity between 9 & 2; m. sun, fictitious sun supposed to move in celestial equator at m. rate of real sun; m. proportional, middle one of three quantities of which first is second to second to third; in the m. (intervening) time, while; mean time, measurement & addv., in the intervening time. [f. O. m. meniom, f. L medianus (medius mid, see -AN)] mean3, a. (Of capacity, understanding, &c.) inferior, poor; (Hist.) m. white, landless white man in S. United States; not imposing in appearance, shabby; he is no m. (a good) scholar, ignoble, small-minded; stingy. Hence meaner, adv., meanness n. [Of gemene common, cf. Du. gemeen, G gemein, cogn. w. L communis common.] mean4, v.t. (mean, pron. mén.) Purpose, have in mind, (mischiev, business, to do); design, determine, to be an object &c., to be used m. if a stoppage was m. (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; intend to convey (specified sense or indicate object, as f. m. that he is stingy, I m. his father, of words) signify, import, (thing, that) what do you m. by (how do you justify) it f. [com. WG: OK måen, Du. meenen, G meinen.] meânder, n. & v.l. (pl.) sinuous windings of river; (pl. winding paths; usu. pl.) circuitous journey; ornamental pattern of lines winding about; (v.l. f. n.) l. f. Gk Meandros, river in Phrygia.] meândrine, a. Full of windings (esp. of genus of corals with surface like human brain). [Menander 1 + -INE 1] meaningly, adv., meaningness, n. What is meant; with m., significantly. Hence meaningless a. [-ING 1] meaningless, a. Expresively very significant, whence meaninglessly a. adv.; well-m., having good intention. [-ING 2] measles (z.), n. pl. Infectious disease of man, marked by red pustules; such pustules; disease in swine; German m. [ME measles, cf. Du. meelen, cogn. w. OHG meala blood blister.] measly, a. Of, affected with, measles; (slang) contemptible, worthless. [f. prec. + -ly 2] measure1 (mézher), n. Size, quantity, found by measuring; short, full, m., less, not less, than quantity supposed to be contained in a m. (in accordance with measurements taken); take one's m., measure him for clothes &c., (fig.) gauge his character &c.; vessel of standard capacity for dealing out liquids &c., as pint m.; rod, tape, &c., for measuring, as tape m., yard m.; unit of capacity, e.g., bushel, as m. m. of wheat; system of measuring, as liquid, linear, m., that by which a thing is computed, as a chain's weakest link is the m. of its strength; quantity contained in another an exact number of times; greatest common m. (greatest that divides each of given quantities); prescribed extent or quantity, as a m. to live on; a m. of expenditure, to whose measureless a., poetical rhythm, metre; time of piece of music; (archaic) dance, as tread a m.; plan, course of action, as take a m.; legislative enactment. [f. F mesure f. L mensura (metri mens- measure, -URE)] measure2 (mészer), v.t. Ascertain extent or quantity of (thing) by comparison with fixed unit or with object of known size; ascertain size & proportions of (person) for clothes; look (person) up & down with one's eye; mark off (line &c. of given length); m. one's length, fall prostrate; m. swords, (of duellists) see that swords are of equal length, (fig.) try one's strength with (person), it measures 7 inches (is 7 inches long); estimate (immaterial thing, person's character, &c.) by some standard or rule; deal out (thing to person); bring (one's strength &c.) into competition with (another's); (poet.) m. distance (distance); om. measure, measureably 2 adv., measurement n. [F. mesureur as (prec.)] measured, a. In vb sense, also: rhythmical, regular in movement, as m. tread; (of language) carefully weighed. [p.p. of prec] meat, n. Animal flesh as food, usu. (also butcher's) excluding fish & poultry; green m., green, green vegetables, as food; (archaic) food of any kind; this was m. & drink (a great pleasure) to him; (archaic) meal, as before, after m., m-safe, cupboard for storing m.; usu. of wire gauze &c., (bibl.) m.-offering (R.V. M. sacrifice, a. of animal) m. lessness a. [OE meta, cf. Sw. mat, Da. mad.] medius, n. (anat.; pl. -us, -uses.) Channel, passage, in the body, as auditory m., channel of the ear. [l. f. meare flow, run] meaty, a. Full of meat, fleshy; (fig.) full of substance; of meat. [-y 3] mecâna, n. Mohammed's birthplace; (fig.) place one aspires to visit, (also birthplace of a faith, policy, pursuit, &c. [f. Arab. makkaah] mecha'nio (-k), n. Handicraftsmen; skilled workman, esp. one who makes or uses machinery; (pl.) branch of applied mathematics which deals with methods of thinking (also science of machinery. [f. L f. Gk mekhânos adj. (as MACHINE, see -IC)] mechanical (-k), a. Of machines or mechanism; the m. powers, lever, wheel & axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, screw; of the
naturally 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; (of theories &c.) explaining phenomena by mechanism, translation of parts, like machines. Hence mechanism n. of mechanics as a science. Hence mechanically adv., mechanismality n.

Mechanical a. (as prec., see -AL)

Mechanician (-ishn), n. One skilled in constructing machinery. [MECHANIC + -IAN]

Mechanism, n. Structure, adaptation of parts (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. [12th]

Mechlin (-k), n. (Also M. lace) lace made at M. in Belgium.

Medial a. M. acid, white crystalline acid obtained from opium. [f. Gk mékon poppy + -IC]

 Médail, n. Piece of metal, usu. in form of coin, stuck or cast with inscription & device to convey a proclaimed idea or to preserve a name, awarded as distinction to soldier, student, &c., for services rendered, proficiency, &c.; the reverse of the m. other side of question. Hence medalled, medallion, n. Large medal; thing so shaped, e.g., decorative panel or tablet, portrait, &c. [f. MEDAILLE (as prec., see -ON)]

Medallist, n. Engraver, designer, of medals; recipient of medal, as gold m. -[1st]

Meddle, v.t. Busy oneself unduly with, interfere in. Hence meddled, meddler, meddlesome a., Meddlesome a. [f. MEDDLE = medler t. pop. L *metalla (as METAL)

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Medial a. Situated in the middle; of average dimensions. Hence mediately adv. [f. L medius middle + acumen edge + -AL]

Médial, a. & n. Situated in the middle; (n., Anat.) m. artery, vein, nerve, &c. [f. L mediunus (as prec., see -AN)]

Médiant, n. (mus.) Third of any scale. [f. It. medianti, medianti (as MEDIATE, see -ANTI)]

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Médiation, n. (mus.) Membranous middle septum, esp. between lungs. Hence médier, médial a. [med.L. neut. adj., = middle, f. medius]

Médiate (-at), a. Connected not directly but through some other person or thing; involving intermediate agency. Hence mediate, médiation adv. [as foll., see -ATE]

Médiate, v.t. & f. Form connecting link between; intervene (between two persons) for purpose of reconciling them; be the medium for bringing about (result) or conveying (gift &c.). So médiation n. [f. L LL mediare (medius middle, as MEDIATE, see -IZE)]

Médiate, v.t. Annex (principality) to another State, leaving former sovereign his title & some rights of government. Hence médatisation n. [f. F médatiser (médial, as MEDIATE, see -IZE)]

Médiateur, n. One who mediates, esp. Christ. Hence or cogn. médatorial, médatory, as., médatrical n. [f. F médiateur t. LL mediatorum (as MEDIATE, see -OR)]

Médicable, a. Admitting of remedial treatment. [f. L medicabilis (as MEDICATE, see -BLE)]

Médical, a. & n. Of the healing art; m. man, physician or surgeon; of medicine as opp. to surgery, obstetrics, &c.; requiring m. training by virtue of the legal knowledge required of a doctor; (n., colloq.) m. student. Hence médicalement adv. [f. F médical t. LL medicinalis (medical physician, see -AL)]

Médicament, n. Medication of a thing. [MEDICAMENTOSUM]

Médicatoire, n. Quack. [f. L medicus physician, see -ASTER]

Médecin, v.t. Treat medically; impregnate with medicinal substance. Hence or cogn. médication n., médicative a. [f. L medicari (as prec.), see -ATE]

Médicin, a. Of the Medici family, rulers of Florence in 16th c. [f. med.L. Medicus + -AN]

Médical, a. Of medicine; having healing properties. Hence médicalement adv. [f. L medicabilis (as foll., see -AL)]

Médicin (mé-dé-kén, n., v.t. Art of restoring & conserving health, by means of remedial substances & regulation of diet &c. as opp. to surgery & obstetrics; substance, esp. one taken internally, used in this; (among savages) spell, charm, fetish, as m. man, magician; (v.t.) give m. to, cure with m. [vb. L OF medicin] OF medicina t. L medicina (medical physician)

Médicin, a. Of medicine; having healing properties. Hence or cogn. médicament, médicat, médicativus, a., médicus, a. [f. L medicus physician, see -ASTER]

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Médicin, n. (facet. -pl.-os). Doctor. [It.]

Médico- in comb. = L medicus physician, medical- = -BOTA., -galvanic, -judicial

Medical. See médicinal

Médicére (-ker), a. Of middling quality, indifferent, neither good nor bad. So médicère n. [f. L medicus t. L medicus (middle degree (medicus middle)]

Médifate, v.t. & f. Plan mentally, design; (intr.) exercise the mind in (esp. religious) contemplation. Hence or cogn. méditation, méditeur, méditatives, a., méditation, méditer (v.t., f.) to think (about), méditer (v.t.) to think (about), méditer (v.}
ney; pith of mammalian hair; soft internal tissue of plants. Some medullary a. (L. - medull; medullis, kernel.)

Medusa, n. (Gk Myth.) one of the three Gorgons, with snakes for hair; (Zool.) jelly-fish, whence med'usa'l, med'u-san, a., med'u-soid a. & n. [L. f. Gk Medu'so] मेडेसा


Meek, a. Piously humble & submissive; 

submitting tamely to injury &c. (prov.) as m. as a lamb, as Mosca. Hence meek'ly² adv., meek'ness n. [ME meco f. ON miklour mild, kind].

Mee'sha (sawm, -shm), n. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, found in soft white masses; tobacco-pipe with m. bowl. [G. = sea foam (mee sa + saum foam)].

Meet', n. Meeting of hounds & men for hunt or of cyclists &c. [C. fol].

Meet², 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. (person) half-way, respond to friendly advances of, come to compromise with; (of line, macula) pay (full) at maturity; (intr., of two persons) come face to face; come together, as they had or were met, come into contact; (of qualities) unite in same person; m. with, come across (person, obstacle, &c.), experience (treatment &c.). [OE metas, cf. Du. meeten, D. mède, cogn. w. N. MOT MÖT n.]

Meet², a. (archaic). Suitable, fit, proper, (for Thing, to be done); it is m. (proper) that. Hence meet'y² adv., meet'ness n. [MK mète prob. repr. OE *gæmete f. O'fthe. gamete (go-y + mea measure).

Meeting, n. In vb senses, esp.: duel; rave or Judy; make an entertainment &c.; assembly for worship; persons assembled, as address the m.; m.-house, place of worship (usu. dispensing exc. of Quakers); m.-place (in which m. is held). [MEET² + -ING²]

Mega-, in comb. = Gk megas great, as: -megal-o-, large-headed; -ulth, large stone, esp. as monument; -manship, megalomane, as: -megal-o-mania, insanity of self-exaltation, passion for big things; -megal-o-, extinct genus of huge carnivorous lizards.

Megal-o-, n. Fibrous residue after expression of oil. [meg'el- (g.)], n. Mixture (usu. of linseed oil & turpentine) used as vehicle for oil colours. [I]

Mégrin, n. Severe headache usu. on one side only; whim, fancy; (pl.) low spirits, vapours; (pl.) staggers, vertigo, in horses &c. [F. mègren, dim. of mègre, fr. mètrum, fr. Gk métarion, fr. mollein (mit.) = LITITES. [GK mèlæs lessening (moeid lessen, f. melon less, see -oSID)].

Mélonche, n. Emotional mental disease marked by depression & ill-grounded fears. [LL, see MELANCHOLY]
MENSURAL

fixing limits; (Mua) having fixed rhythm. [f. t. LL mensurabilis (mensurare & mensura mensurabili) mensurabilis (-abilis) mensurabili]

mensural, a. Of measure; (Musa) = prec. [f. med. L mensuralis (as mesure, see -AL)]
mensuration, n. Measuring; (Math.) rules for finding lengths, areas, & volumes. [f. LL mensuration (as mensurable, see -TION)]
mensurative, a. Result or means of vbl action (atolement); some formed in L (fragment), some in F (abridgment), some in E on L F, or E vbe; a few are on adj. (oddment; fusionment, perh. on anal. of merriment, which is really f. obs. vb merryl 

Y of first element is often preserved in L. [f. L mensuralis (as mensurable, see -TION)]

mental, a. Of the mind; done by the mind, as m. arithmetic (performed without use of written figures); m. reservation. Hence mentality n., mentally adv. [f. L Mensuralis (mens-nitis mind, see -AL)]

mentality, n. Of the chin. [f. L mentum chin, see -AL]

mentation, n. Mental action; state of mind. [f. L mens-nitis mind, see -ATION]

menthol, n. Camphor-like substance got from oil of peppermint &c.; m. pencil &c., piece of m. & spermaceti for relief of facial neuralgia. [f. menthol, see -OL]

mention, n. Mentioning, naming, (of thing); honourable m., award of merit to candidate in examination, work of art, &c., not entitled to prize. [f. L mentionem (men- root of mens- mind, see -ION)]

mentor, n. Experienced & trusted adviser. [f. L Mentor; adj. of Telemon (root menth-think)]

men (go, or as F), n. Bill of fare. [fadj. small, n. = detailed list]

Mephistophelian, n. Evil spirit to whom Faust in Goethe’s legend sold his soul; fiendish person. Hence Mephistophelian, Mephistophagean,


Mephisto, n. God of trade, commercial; m. theory (that money is the only wealth); m. marine, shipping employed in commerce; mercenary, fond of bargaining. Hence mercantilism, mercantilist, nn. [f. 1t. mercantil (as merchant)]

Merce. See PROJECTION.

mercenary, a. & n. Working merely for money or other reward; hired (soldier). Hence mercenary n. [f. L mercenarius (merceres -editis reward, see -ARY)]

mercenary, n. Dealer in textile fabrics, esp. silks & other highly materials. Hence mercery (l) n. [f. f. mercreier f. pop. L mercarius (merce merce merchandise, see -ARY)]

mercerize, v.t. Prepare (cotton goods) for dyeing by use of chemicals. [f. Mercer, paten-

teer, + -IZE]

merchandise, n. Commodities of commerce for sale. [f. F marchandise (as foll., see -ISE)]

merchant, n. & a. Wholesale trader, esp. with foreign countries; m. prince, wealthy m.; law m.; m. ship, merchantman, (ship conveying merchandise); m. (mercantile marine) service. [f. Of marchand f. pop. L mercatus frequent of mercari trade (merce mercis merchandise), whence m. merchant; see -ARY]

merciful, a. Having, showing, or feeling mercy. Hence mercifully adv., mercifulness n. [-LESS]

mercifully, adv. Showing mercy. Hence mercilessly adv., mercilessness n. [-LESS]

mercifulness, n. [-LESS]

mercifulness, a. & n. Sprightly, ready-witted, & volatile, whence mercuivally, n.; of, containing, mercury, (M-) of the planet Mercury; (in preparation of mercury as drug, whence mercuialism) n.; of, containing mercury, (M-) of the planet Mercury; Hence mercuiality, n. [f. F mercurellic (as Mercury, see -AL)]

mercure, n. (M-) Roman god of eloquence, skill, thieving, &c., & messenger of gods; (facet.) messenger; (M-) planet nearest to sun; quicksilver, whence mercuretic, mercureous, aa. (chem.). [f. L Mercuarius, prob. f. merz-

-merc (merce merchandise)

mercy, n. Compassion shown by one to another who is in his power & has no claim to kindness; compassionativeness; at the m. of, sufficiently calm in the power of, to avoid harm from; that is a m. (blessing, thing to be thank-

ful for); (facet.) left to the tender mnn. of, exposed to probable rough handling by; m.-seat, golden covering of Ark of Covenant, throne of God. [f. Merci f. LL mercedem (nom. -ces) reward, (LL) pity]

mercy, n. (Méf) Lake, pond. [OE, cf. Du. & G meer sea, cogn. w. L mare sea]

mercy, a. That is solely what the noun implies, as a m. swindler, the merest buffoon-

ery; (Law) m. right (without possession). Hence mercy n., around. [f. L mercus unmixed, unmerci-

cloribus (shun), a. Of, belonging to a harlot; (of ornament, literary style, &c.) showy attractive. Hence mercerious, a. adv., merceriousness, n. [f. L meretricius f. meretrix harlot (mereti earn, see-TRIX) + OUS]

merger, n. Diving fish-eating duck. [f. merganser, -ERS]

merge, v.t. & l. Lose, cause (thing) to lose, character or identity in (another), esp. sink (title, estate, in greater one). Hence merger n. [f. law F merger f. L mergere mers- dip]

merger, n. Merging, combine. [ER]

meridian, n. & adj. 1. Of the inhabitants of the earth; 2. Of the inhabitants of the (as of England) 1. Of the inhabitants of the south (esp. of France). [f. F meri-

dional f. LL meridionalis (irreg. as prec., see -AL)]

meringue (èng), n. Confection of sugar, white of eggs, &c., small cake of this. [f. Meritim (or) (Méf), also m. sheep kind of sheep, with fine wool; wool material like French cashmere, orig. of m. wool; fine woolen yarn. [Sp., prob. f. L majorinus of a larger kind, major greater, see -INE]

mérèt, n. & v.t. Quality of deserving well; excellence, worth, (usu. pl.) thing that entitles to reward or gratitude; make a m. of, view, re-

merit}

[Digitized by Google]
present, (one's own conduct) as meritorious; the mm., intrinsic rights & wrongs (of case &c., esp. Law); judge (proposed &c.) on its mm. (with or without the mm., or of its merits &c. in view); (v. l.) deserve (reward, punishment). [vb. f. l. meritor] t. OF merito l. L meritus neut. p. p. of mereri earn, deserve.

meritorious, a. (Of person or act) deserving reward, praise, or gratitude (often as term of limited praise, = well-mean, well-meaning). Form. n. Meritorious excellence &c. (in view).

merit-eousness n. [f. L meritorius (mereri meritis), earn, see -ory + -ous].

merle, n. (archaic, Sc.). Blackbird. [F. l. L merlus, -la].


merlon, n. Part of embattled parapet between two embrasures. [F. f. l. merloncer (merilo) battlement, perf. f. merygola dim. f. L merga pitchfork; see -on].

mermaid, n. Human-fish being, with head & trunk of woman & tail of fish. So mer' man n. [f. MERE 1 + MAID].

méro- In comb. = Gk meros part, in senses 'partly,' 'partial,' as: blast, ovum that is only partly germinal; hé'dral, (of crystal) having less than full number of faces admissible.

Mérovingian (-j), a. & n. (King) of the Frankish line founded by Clovis & reigning in Gaul & Germany c. 500-750. [f. F Mérovingien t. med. L Merovingi of Germanic origin.]

merriam, n. Hilarious enjoyment, mirth, fun. [f. obs. vb merry be merry + -ment].

merry n. Kind of black cherry. [f. F mérise nym. dub. prob. taken as pl.]

merry a. Joyous, mirthful; m. (pleasant) England; the m. monarch, Charles II; slightly tipsy; make m., be festive; make m. over, make fun of; m. and s. mountebank's assistant, clown, buffoon, (also fig.); m.-dancers; m.-go-round, revolving machine with wooden horses or cars; m-making, festivity; merriment, merriment, forked bone between neck & breast of bird. [L meryment 1 adv., merryness n. (rare). [Oe meryn 1]. m. adj., merriness, m. (rare). [OE meory, meoric, meor, s. of mery, merric, m. (rare). [L mercurialis, s. of m. (rare). [L mercurial, s. of m. (rare).]

ménage, n. Presence of several parts, as dimesor, s-mervous. [f. Gk as prec. + -ous].

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mesalliance (F), n. Marriage with person of inferior social position.

mesaess, v. l. (archaic). It seems to me.

mesembryanthemum, n. Fig-marigold. [f. Gk mesembriath + anthemion flower].

mesentery, n. Fold of peritoneum attaching some part of intestinal canal to posterior wall of abdomen. Hence mesenteri- 

mesenterion (f. L g mesenterio intestinalis). [f. L g mesenterio].

mesh n. Open space, interstice, of net; (pl. network; fig.) snare; (pl. interlaced structure in bodies; (of wheels in) engaged. [cogn. w. Oo max net].

mesa, v. t. Catch in net (lit. & fig.); (of teeth of wheel) be engaged (with others). [vb. prec.]

mesial (mëz', mëz), a. Of, in direction towards, middle line of a body. Hence mesial-ly adv. (irreg. f. Gk mesos middle + -ial].

mesial. a. Hypnotic state, usu. involving insensibility to pain; muscular rigidity, produced on patient's influence over will & nervous system; doctrine concerning influence producing this. Hence mesial a., mesier, mesieris- 

mesécum, n. Part of hand between wrist & fingers. [f. META + Gk karpos wrist].

métage (-j), n. Official measuring of load of coal &c.; duty paid for this. [f. META + AG].

metallic a. Mesial + GENESIS a. [META + GENESIS].
Iron, lead, & tin, but containing many substances that have few of the characteristic of these; Bell, Britannia, Gun, White, Yel-
mow, 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. (v.t. & r. d.) Gk metallawn mine, perh. cogn. of metallidake seek after.

**metalllic**, a. Of metal(s); m. currency, gold, silver, & copper, cf. PAPER; characteristic of metals, as m. lustre (peculiar sheen of metals), m. sound. So **metalline** a. [f. L f. Gk mettialikos (as METAL, see -IC)]

**metallurgy**, n. Art of working metals, esp. of extracting metals from their ores. Hence **metallurgical**, a. Art of working metals, (Geol.) of rocks that has undergone transformation by natural agencies, whence **metallurgical** n. [irreg. f. f. Gk mettallurgy meaning: Form + -IC]

**metamorphic** a. Of, marked by, metamorphism; (Geol. of rock) that has undergone transformation by natural agencies, whence **metamorphism** n. [irreg. f. **metamorphic** + Gk morph form + -IC]

**metamorphism** n. Change in form, turn (i.e., into, new form); change nature of. [f. F métamorphoser (métamorphose, as foll.)]

**metamorphose** n. Change of form, by magic or by natural development &c.; changed form; change of character, conditions, &c. [L. L. Gk metamorphosis f. META(morpho) morph form, an image, a representation]

**metaphor**, n. Application of name or descriptive term to an object to which it is not literally applicable (e.g. a glaring error). In- stance of this: mixed m., combination of inconsistent mm. Hence **metrical** a. metapolitical v. adv. [f. f. métaphere f. L. Gk métaphora f. META(bar) bear] transfer.

**metaphorize** (p. t. & v.t.) Translation, esp. word-for-word; (v.t.) put into other words. So **metaphoric** a. [v. f. n. f. Gk metaphorias f. META(phaur) show] translate; metaphorical v. adv. [f. f. métaphere f. L. Gk has metaphorica fem. sing. & neut. pl. f. mod. Gk metaphorika the works of Aristotle placed after the PHYSICS]

**metaphysics**, n. pl. (often treated as sing.). Theoretical philosophy of being & knowing; philosophy of mind. So **metaphysical** a., metaphysical v. adv. [f. f. métaphere f. L. Gk has metaphysica fem. sing. & neut. pl. f. mod. Gk metaphysika the works of Aristotle placed after the PHYSICS]

**metaplastic**, n. pl. Abstract political science (often contempt.). Hence **metaplastic** a. **metapolitic** a. [f. META(after) METAPHYSICS]

**metastasis**, n. Transference of bodily function, disease, &c., from one part or organ to another; transformation of chemical compounds into others, in process of assimilation in an organism. So **metastatic** a. [L. L. Gk. = change, f. methistēmi remove (META + histēmi place)]

**metatarsus**, n. (anat.) Group of five long bones of foot between tarsus & toes. Hence **metatarsal** a. [L. L. Gk. = tāthēmē place] transpose

**metayage** (metayahzeh), n. Land tenure in which farmers pay part (usu.) half of produce as rent to owner, who takes stock & seed. [f. irreg. as foll. see AGÉ]

**métayer** (métayər), n. Holder of land on prec. system. [F. f. L. meditatus (medieata moityy, see -ARY)]

**mete**, n. Boundary, boundary stone, esp. (Law) mn. & bounds. [f. L. f. Gk meteo goal]

**mete**, v.t. (literary). Portion out, allot, (punishment, reward); mete- vand, -yard, (fig.) standard of estimation. [Com. -Teut.: OE metan, Du. meten, G messen]

**metempirical**, a. Also -ics, philosophy of things outside the sphere of experience; belief in this. [L. L. Gk. metempsychosis, pl.]

**metempsychosis**, n. Transmigration of soul of human being or animal at death into new body of same or different species. Hence **metempsychosy** n. [L. L. Gk (meta- + en + psukhe soul + osis)

**météor**, n. (Any atmospheric phenomenon, esp. shooting star, small mass of matter from celestial space rendered luminous by collision with earth's atmosphere. [f. L. Gk meteors, loamy, pl. atmospheric phenomena (META + aerī raise)]

**météoric**, a. Of the atmosphere; dependent on atmospheric conditions; of meteors; (fig.) dazzling, rapid. [prec. -IC]

**météorite**, n. Fallen meteor, meteoric stone. So **météorite** n. [METEOR + ITES]

**météorograph**, n. Anyone observing meteorological phenomena. [METEOR + GRAPH]

**météoroloeid**, n. Body moving through space, of same nature as those which by passing through atmosphere become visible as meteors. Hence **météoroid** a. [L. L. Gk. meteors, loamy, pl. atmospheric phenomena (META + aerī raise)]

**météoro** n. Meteorological, meteorologic, meteorological; meteorological phenomena. [METEOR + LOGY]

**météorological**, a. Dependent on atmospheric conditions & phenomena of atmosphere, esp. for weather forecast; atmospheric character (of region). Hence or cogn. **météorologizal** a., **météorologically** adv. [f. L. Gk meteoro logia (as MÉTÉOR + LOGY)]

**météorology**, n. Science of phenomena & conditions of atmosphere, esp. for weather forecast; atmospheric character (of region). Hence or cogn. **météorology** (as MÉTÉOR + LOGY)

**météromere**, n. Something that measures, esp. gas, water, &c., m., instruments for recording volume of gas &c. supplied. [f. META + ER, prob. after wd. w. foll. sur., as gasometer]

**météromer**, n. Suf. in names of measuring instruments on Gk nn. (but not on Gk anal.), as barometer, L. an., as calometer, mod. wds as if Gk L. an., as gasometer, or without assim. to Gk or L. as ammeter. [f. Gk métron measure]

**métin** v.i. (archaic; past méthought pron. -AW). It seems to me. [MS dat. + THINKS]

**métod**, n. Special form of procedure, esp. in any branch of mental activity, whence **methodology** n. Group of steps, means, or guidelines for achieving something: orderliness, regular habits; (Nat. Hist.) scheme of classification. Hence or cogn. **methodical** a. **methodically** adv. [f. L. L. Gk methods (META + hodos way)]

**métodist**, n. (M) member of any of several religious bodies originating in the evangelical
movement of Charles & John Wesley & George Whitefield, whence methodical (AL) aa., methodically 2 adv.; (contempt.) person of strict religious views; one who follows a method, esp. in Nat. Hist. Hence methodize, v.t. [F méthodiser] (Gk methheus wine + Aule wood).

methylate, 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. [ATK]

mettulous, a. Over-scrupulous about minute details. Hence mettulousy 3 adv. [F L meticuleux (metus fear, see -CUL, -OUS)].

mètre (Metyay), n. One's trade, profession, or line. [F]

mètre, n.. Offshoot of white & American Indian, esp. in Canada. [F F métis (as MÉSTITO)]

métis, n. Substitution of the name of an attribute for that of the thing meant (e.g. crown for king). Hence metonymical a., metonymicaly 4 adv. [F L Gk metonymia (META- + onoma name)]

mètre (Op), n. (Arch.) Space between two trusses in Doric frieze. [F L Gk metopé (META- + opé hole for beam)].

mètre 1 (cr), n. Any form of poetic rhythm, determined by character & number of feet; metrical group, esp. pair of feet in iambic & other rhythms. Hence metrician, metrical, metricaly 5 adv. [F L Gk metron measure].

mètre 2 (cr), n. Unit of length in metric system (39.37 in.). So métrico a. [F F mesure (as prec.)].

métric, a. Of, composed in, metre; of, involving, measurement, as m. geometry. Hence métrically 6 adv. [F L Gk metrikos (as MÉTRIQUE, see -IC) + AL].

métrology, n. Science, system, of weights & measures. Hence métrological a. [MÉTRIQUE + LOGY].

métronome, n. (musr.). Instrument marking time by means of pendulum. Hence métonomical a., metronomicaly 7 adv. [F L Gk metron measure].

métophys, n. Chief city of a country, capital; the m., London; metropolitan bishop's see; centre of activity. [L, Gk métopolités parent-state (mètre -ros mother + polis city)].

métopolitan, a. & n. Of or the metropolis; of an ecclesiastical metropolis; m. (bishop). Bishop having authority over bishops of a province, in the West equivalent to archbishop, in Greek church ranking above archbishop & below patriarch, whence métropo- litanate 1 (-at) n.; inhabitant of a metropolis. [F L métopolitanus L Gk métopolitis (as métropolis)].

métry, n. In names of systems corresp. to instruments in -meter on anal. of Gk geometria, but also in hybrids, as alkimeṭry.

métrie, n. Quality of disposition; natural ardor, vivacity, courage; be on one's m. (inclined to do one's best. Hence métrométrico, metrométrico, m. [VAR. OF MÉTAL N]].

métum, n. M. de tum, mine & thine (used to express rights of property). [L, neut. of mecum].

mew, n. (Also sea-mew) gull, esp. common gull (L. M. scolopax). [F (as ENGLISH M.)].

mew, v.t. & i. CAGE for hawks, esp. while moulting; (v.t.) put (hawk) in m., (fig.) short up, confine. ([VB F N.] F Mew (as FOLK)].

mew, n. Set of stabiling round open yard. [pl. (now used as sing.) of Mew 3; orig. of royal stables on site of hawks' mews].

mezannine (én), n. Low story between two higher ones (usu. between ground & first floors); (loc.) floor bearing stage. [F L messana- dine dim. of messano f. L medietus (medius middle, see -AN)].

mezzo (dz), adv. (Musa.) half, moderately, as m. forte, piano 1; m. sordido (-lyvó), half-relish, in which figures project half their true proportions; m. sopranino, (person with, part for) voice between soprano & contralto. [L, L medius middle].

mezzittance (dz), n. & v.t. Method of engraving in which plate is roughened uniformly, lights & half-lights being given by scraping away the nap thus produced, deep shadows by covering them; The mezzotinto plate. [It. 1. m. engrave in m. (vb f. n.) L, mezzetto (also used in E) f. mezzo half + tinto TINT].

mêle (mé), n. (mus.). Third note of octave. [first syllable of L mira, see GAMUT].

misook (miow), n. & v.i. (Make) cry of cat.

mit (mit), n. Injurious or noxious emanation, esp. malaria. Hence malaria, malariaic a., malariaicly 8 adv. [Gk (miaino) pollute, see -MA].

mialu, v.i. Cry like cat. [F F miauler, imit.]

mica, n. Any of several minerals composed of silicate of aluminium with other silicates, found in small yellowish flakes, or in crystals; m. schist, -ulate, slaty rock of quartz & m. Hence micaeous a. [L = crumb].

Michæl (-kel), 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. [Heb. michaël who is like God].

mickle, muu, -a, & n. (archaic). Much, great; a large amount (in prov. many a little, or pickle, makes a m.). [COM. -TENT. Gk micel, Sw. mycken, Dan. meget, cogn. w. Gk megas great].

mikro in comb. = Gk micros small, as: cephalic a. & n., (person) with abnormally small head, so cephalous a.; -thetic, constructed of small stones, marked by monuments so constructed; logy, hair-splitting; meter, instruments for measuring small objects or (Astr.) distances, so metrical, metry, -phone, instrument for intensifying small sounds; photograph (of microscopic object on magnified scale); phyto, microscopic plant, esp. bacterium; -scism (Gsm), faint earthquake tremor, whence -sethmic, -sethmic, -schoptopharmac, -seismology; -spore, parasitic fungus with small spores, small pow-, -time, instrument in animal laboratories for microscope; -zyme, symbiotic microbe. mirobious a. Minute living being, plant or animal (esp. of bacteria causing diseases & fermentation). Hence microbial a., microbiology n. [F micro + Gk bios life].

miroscope, n. Instrument magnifying objects by means and so to reveal details invisible to naked eye. [M. micro- + SCOPE].

microscope, a. Of the microscope, when microsecretional a.; too small to be visible (in
in your, m., among us, you; (adv., only in AEB.) first, m., & last; (prep., poet.) in the m. of. ([MID + -st., see -st., (see -st., prep. of MID)]

mids, n. [MID.] Middle; half; usually plural, as midsman. [MID]
midsomer, n., v.t., -somred, -soming. Middle summer solstice, about June 21: M. day, June 24, a quarter-day; m. (the height of) madness. [MID]
mids'wife, n. (pl. -wise). Woman who assists other women in childbirth. Hence mids'-woman (mids'-woman). [MID]
midwint, n. Middle of winter, esp. winter solstice, Dec. 21. [MID]
milen (mên), n. (literary). Air, bearing of a person, as showing character or mood. [prob. shortened from L demens, as assim. to F mine ex-]
miff., n., & v.i. & l. (coll.) Petty quarrel; huff; (v.i.) take offence with or at; (v.t.) put out of humour, [perh. imit.; cf. G miff, exclamation of disgust]
might, n. (mit, n.). Great (bodily or mental) strength; power to enforce one's will (often opp. to right); with m. and main, with one's power. [OE mæht, cf. Du. & G macht, f. OE. root root mag- May]
mighty, a. See May.
mighty, a. & adv. Powerful, strong, in body or mind; (blb.) m. works, miracles; massive, bulky; (coll.) grand; considerable: HIGH & M. (adv., colloq.) very, as that is m. easy. Hence mightyly adv., mightiness n. [OE mæhtig (as might, see -t), mighty, mighty, mighty]
mignon (f.), a. Small & delicately formed.
mignonette (mignon-), n. Plant with fragrant flowers; colour of these, greyish green; kinds of lace & fine net. [f. F (mignon), dim, of prec.]
migrane, n. = MEGRIM (first sense). [as MEGRIM]
migrante (or m-), v.i. Move from one place (country, town, college, house) to another; (of birds & fishes) come & go with the seasons. Hence or cogn. migrant, migrant.
migratorie, n., m. migratory a. [L migrare, see -t]
milka'do (kah), n. Emperor of Japan. [Jap. mi august-kado door, cf. Sublime Porte]
mi'lage (mi-laj), n. Miles travelled, used, &c.; distances at fixed miles. [L]
Milanese (ë), a. & n. (Native of Milan chief city of Lombardy; the M., territory of old duchy of Milan. [It. (Milan), see -t]
milch, a. (Of domestic animals) making, kept for milk; m. cow, (fig.) source of profit, esp. from person whom money is easily drawn. [ME milch f. OE. root melukjo- (melu-) milk]
mild, a. Gentle & conciliatory; (of rule, punishment, &c.) not severe; (of weather) calm & warm; (of medicine) operating gently; (of food, tobacco, &c.) not sharp or strong in taste &c.; (of beer) not strongly flavoured with hops, &c.; (of love) not too strong, too bitter, too cold, too hot, too romantic, too virile; m. in energy or vivacity; m. steel, containing small percentage of carbon, strong & tough, but not readily tempered. Hence milden (milde) v.t. & l., mildliness adv. [see -t]
mildew, n., & v.t. & l. Destructive growth of minute fungi on plants; similar growth on paper, leather, &c., exposed to damp; (vb) taint, be tainted, with m. Hence mildewy a. [vb f. n.] OE melde, f. OE. root melidu- (melidu-) mildew, honey + dauwo- dew]
mile, n. Unit of linear measure, in England now 1,760 yards (orig. Roman measure of 1,000 paces, about 1,618 yards); geographical, nautical, m., one minute of great circle of earth, fixed by British Admiralty at 6,000 feet; race extending over a m. mile, pillar set up
on road to mark mm. [OE mil, ult. t. L milia pl. milia, sing. milium] mil-
ner, n. (colloq.). Man, horse, qualified or trained specially to run a mile; also, in comb., as two-m. [E.R.]

Miliéan, a. & n. Irishman. [f. Mileius, fabulous Spanish king whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland c. 1300 B.C. + -AN]

milfoam. n. Common yarrow, or other plants. [ME MILLEFOY, fro. L milfoilium (mille thousand + folium leaf)]

military, 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). [L MILITARIS (as MILET-, -IAN, -IANUS) Engaged in (esp. spiritual) warfare, as the Church m.; combative. Hence MILITANTY n., MILITANTLY adv. [F, as MILITATE, see -ANT]

militarism, n. Spirit, tendencies, of the professional soldier; undue prevalence of military spirit or ideas. So MILITARIZATION n., MILITARIZE(S) v.t. [F MILITARISME (as MILITARIE, see -ISM)]

militarist, n. Student of military science; one dominated by military ideas. [ISTR]

militarily, a. & n. Of, done by, belittling soldiers; m. fever, enteric; m. chest, treasurers of; m. one's own, in one's own active will; m. the soldiery. Hence MILITARILY adv. [F MILITAIRE (as MILITE, -IERS) soldier, see -ARY2]

militate, v.b. Take part in warfare (usu. fig.); to effect or influence. [A against rarely in favour of, conclusion &c.; L MILITARE (miles -itis soldier, see -ATE2)]

milités (-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 the m. [L (as prec.1)]

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, kindness to others; m. of oats, juice of; m. (irremovable loss or error); m. like juice of plants; m. like preparation of herbs, drugs, &c., as m. of almonds; m. & water, foible or makewish discourse or sentiment (often attrib.); m. fever (occurring to women shortly after childbirth); m. log, 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 & milk; m. kieve, spiritless man or youth; m. kieve, kind of sycamore; m. kneaded, kinds of wild plant with milky juice; m. white (as m.); m. kvoed, kinds of plant. [CoM. Teut.: O'Mercian milic, Du. melk, G milch, v. O'TEUT. melkys (melk vb. cogn. w. Ok amelb), L mulitere]

milk, n. & v.t. Draw milk from (cow, ewe, goat); m. the ram or bull, engage in hopeless enterprise; get money out of, exploit, (person); (slang) steal message from (telegaph or telephone wires); extract juice, virus, &c., from (snake &c.). [OE MILCH (as prec.)]

milk, n. Milk, like, mixed with milk; (of liquid) cloudy, not clear; effeminate, weakly amiable; M. Way, luminous band of countless stars encircling the heavens. Hence MILKINESS n. [-Y2]

mill, 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, m.; any machine, or building fitted with machinery, for manufacturing processes &c., as saw, cotton, silk, m.; pulgistic encounter; millboard, stout pasteboard for bookbinding &c.; m. dam, dam put across stream to make mill-pond, water retained by this; m. race, current of water that drives m. wheel; millstone, one of pair of circular stones for grinding corn, as NETHERquart millstone; see far into a millstone. (usu. iron.) be extraordinarily acute; millstone grit, a hard siliceous rock; m. wheel, one (esp. of m. wheel) used to make or rev. m.; m.wright, one who designs or erects mm. [OE melec f. L. moli tum -na (mola mill f. root of molere grind)]

mill, n. v.t. & l. Thicken (cloth &c.) by fulling; grind (corn), produce (flour), in mil.; 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. prec.]

mill, n. (U.S.). One-thousandth of a dollar, money of account. [f. L millesimum thousandth part, in anal. of cenY]

mill, n. a. & n. Of, belonging to, the millennium; (person) believing in this. Hence MILLENNIANISM, n. [as foll. + -AN]

millenary, a. & n. (Period) of 1,000 years; of, (person) believing in, the millennium. [f. L millennium consisting of a thousand (mileni a thousand each f. mille thousand, -ARY1)]

millenium, 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 + annus year, on anal. of bie

millipes (ipid), n. Genera of myriapods, with numerous legs usu. placed on each segment in double pairs; kinds of terrestrial crustacea, esp. common woodlouse & armadillo. [f. L millipes woodlouse (mille thousand + pes pedis tool)]

miller, n. Proprietor, tenant, of corn-mill; one who works any mill; kinds of white or white-powdered insect; cockchafer; fluit, fluit, &c.; &c. [f. L millius, motto of &c.]

milleluna, a. & n. Thousandth (part); consisting of thousandths. [f. L millinus (mille thousand + -AL)]

millet, n. Graminaceous plant, native of India, bearing large crop of small nutritious seeds; its seed; m. grass, a tall handsome grass. [F. dim. ofPLIT. L milium]

mill- in comb. = one-thousandth of a (in metric system), as: grammie (0.015 of English grain), -itre (0.016 cub. in.), -metre (0.033 in.). [L mille thousand, -I]

milliard, n. A thousand millions. [F (mille thousand]

milliner, n. Person (usu.) woman who makes up bonnets & other female apparel; man, man, (fig.) man busied in trifling occupations. Hence MILLINERY (1) n. [f. Milan + -ER1; 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 MILLION FOLD a. & adv., MILLIONTHS a. & n. [F. It. miliune (mille thousand + one ONI)

millionaire (4), n. Person possessing a million pounds, dollars, francs, &c.; person of great wealth. [F. fra milliaire, prec. + -ARY1]

milor(d) (melor), n. French word for English lord or wealthy Englishman. [f. & my lord]

milreis (als), n. Portuguese gold coin worth ts. bid. [Port. (mili thousand + RAM)]
milt, n. & v.t. Spleen in mammals; analogous organ in other vertebrates; roe of male fish. (v.t.) impregnate (roe of female). [v.f. n.] OE milte, cf. Du. milt, G milz, perh. cogn. w. MELT.

milt, n. (esp. in spawning time. [ER]) Miltóm, a. Of, in the style of, Milton. So Miltóman a. — [10]

mimé, n. & v.i. (Gk or Rom. Ant.) simple farcical drama marked by mimicry; performer in this; pantomimist, buffoon; (v.i.) act with mimic gesture, usu. without words. [v.f. n.] n. [irreg. f. Gk mimema = imitate, see -GRAPH]

mimésc, n. (biol.) Close external resemblance between animal & another animal or animate object. (Gk. = imitation (as prec.).)

mimético, a. Of, addicted to, imitation, mimicry, or misrepresentation. Hence mimetically adv. [f. Gk miméttos (as prec., see -ETIC)]

mimer, a. & n. Apt to imitate; imitative and apt to mock a personascal in ludicrous imitation. [f. L f. Gk miméte, imitéte, -tée]

miméticos, v.t. (crying, cried). Ridicule by imitating (person, manner, &c.); copy minutely or servilely (of things) resemble closely. [f. prec.]

mimicry, n. Mimicking; that which mimics another; (Zool.) mimasis. [mimic + -RY]

mimide-birypminyca, a. Over-refined, finishless. [imit.

mimósa, n. (z.-z., n.) Genus of leguminous shrubs, including common sensitive plant. [f. L as mimic + -oea fem. suf., see -OE] 1

mimías, n. & m. Genus of flowering plants, esp. monkey-flower. [prob. dim. as prec.]

mimézis, n. Genus of smallest denomination of money, about ?l; ancient unit of weight in Greece, Egypt, &c., about 1 lb. [L. f. Gk mina]

mina, n. Kinds of eastern passerine bird. [f. Hind. maina]

minácious, a. Threatening. Hence minaciously adv., minácity n. [f. L minax (minari threaten), see -ACIOUS]

miner, n. Lighthouse: turret. [f. Arab. manar f. root of nar fire]

minerat, n. Slender turrent connected with mosque, from which muezzin calls people to prayer. [f. Arab. minerat]

minarion, a. Threatening. [f. Of minatoire f. LL minatorius (minari threaten, -ORY)]

mince, 1. a. Minced meat; minced meat, mixture of curdants, raisins, sugar, apples, candied peel, &c., for m.-pie (small round pie containing this), make m.-m. from destroy (person). [f. foli.] 2. v.t. & i. Cut (meat &c.) small; (usu. w. negative) m. matters, express oneself politely in condemnation; restrain (one's words) within bounds of politeness; utter words, walk, with affected delicacy, whence mincing. adv. [f. Of minicer f. pop. L minitiare (as MUTIATE)]

mincir, v.t., v.i. Miniment, Minement, as have ones m. resolve (to do, to a course &c., or abs.); change ones m., alter one's purpose; have a good or great m., half a m., be strongly, somewhat disposed (to do); MONTES m.; direction of thoughts or desires, as set one's m. on, desire to attain, give one's m. (attention) to; to one's m., as one would have it; way of thinking & feeling, as frame, state, of m.; seat of consciousness.

thought, volition, & feeling; soul, opp. to body; m.'s eye, mental view; person, as embodying mental qualities; intellectual powers, opp. to will & emotions, whence mindless a.; absence, presence, of m. [ME mynde, cf. OHG gemyndan f. GT. Gmynd, Gmyndan, v. = mund-, think, intend, cogn. w. L mens mind, Gk meno megale]

mind, 1. v.t. & i. Bear in mind (chiefly in imper.); give heed to, as never m. the expense; apply oneself to (business &c.); m. your own business, leave others (chiefly in neg. or quasi-neg. sentences) object to; mind you m. ringing? I should not m. (should like) a cup of tea, if you don't m. (have no objection); remember & take care (that thing is done, or omit that); (slang) m. your eye, be on the lookout; m. one's P's & Q's, be careful as to one's words or behaviour; be on one's guard against or about, as m. the step (remember there is one); have charge of. [f. prec.]

minded, a. Disposed (to do); having (specified) mind, as high, small, m. [ŒD]

minded, a. Taking thought or care of (or. or. to be done). Hence mindfully adv., mindfulness n. [MIND + -FUL]

mine, 1. n. Excavation in earth for metal, coal, salt, &c.; (fig.) abundant source (of information &c.); iron ore. (Ml.) subterranean gallery in which gunpowder is placed to blow up fortifications. (fig.) passageway under wall of besieged fortress; (Navy) receptacle filled with dynamite & sunk esp. at entrance to harbour. [f. etym. dub.]

mine, 2. v.t. & i. Burrow in (earth); make (hole) underground; make subterranean passages under (fig.); undermine; (Ml., NAV.) lay mines. (fig.) make a mine for (in earth &c.) for ore &c. [f. F miner (prec.)]

mines, poss. pron. & a. corresponding in pred. & elliptical uses to my, as it is m., I have lost m.; also used (archal. poet.) before noun beginning with vowel or h, as m. eyes. [com.-teut.: OE min, Du. mijn, G mein]

miner, n. One who works in a mine; soldier whose duty it is to lay mines; sappers & miners. [f. Of minour (as MINS, see -ORD)]

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 mines, impregnated with mineral substance, artificial imitation of this, esp. soda-water, also, other effervescent drink, e.g. ginger-beer. Hence mineralization n., mineralize v.t. & i. [f. F minéral f. med. L mineralis (minera mine) from com.-rom. mina, see -AL]

mineralogy, n. Science of minerals. Hence mineralogical a., mineralologically adv., mineralogist n. [f. prec. + -LOGY]

Minerva, n. Roman goddess of wisdom; M. press, printing-press in London, ultra-sentimental novels written under this name never,. 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 f. Obs. F f. meng f. OE meangian, cf. Du. & G mengen, see -ME 3]

miniate, v.t. Paint with vermilion; illuminate (manuscript). [f. L minimare (minium native cinnabar, red lead), see -ATE]

miniaturn, n. & a., v.t. Picture in illuminated manuscript; small-scale minutely finished portrait, usu. on ivory, sits in or is framed in; this branch of painting, as portrait in m.; reduced image in m., on a small scale; (adj.) represented on small scale, small-scale; (v.t.) re-
sent in m. Hence mi'niatu'rist n. (vb.f.n.) f. It. l. miniatura (as prec. -see-URB). mi'niety f. It. l. miniatu're (as prec. -see-URB).

mi'mny, f. Du. minneken (minne love + KVYN-KIN). mi'min, n. & a. Diminutive (creature); affected, mining. [f. Du. minneken (minne love + KVYN-KIN)]. mi'ming, n. [reg. l. minor less, -see-RY]. mi'mkin, n. & a. Diminutive (creature); affected, mining. [f. Du. minneken (minne love + KVYN-KIN)].

mi'mimal, a. Very minute; the least possible, minimum. [as prec. -see-AL]. mi'mimize, v.t. Reduce to, estimate at, smallest possible amount or degree. Hence mi'mimum (n.), (pl.-ma). Least amount attainable, usual, &c.; m. thermometer (automatically recording lowest temperature within period. [L. neut. as foll.).

mi'min, a. [In schools] youngest of the class, James m. l. [l. least].


mi'mish, v.t. & a. (archaic). Diminish (t. & l.); reduce in power &c. [f. Of menorist l. menoriste vulg.].

mi'mister 1. 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 rare of Anglican); also m. general superior of some religious orders. [f. Of monarches l. ministro servans (minister less)]

mi'mister 2. v.t. & t. Render aid or service to person, cause, &c.; be helpful, contribute, (to result); (archaic) furnish, supply, (help &c.). [f. Of minister f. l. ministerare (prec)].

mi'misterial, a. Concerned with the execution of law; subsidiary, instrumental of a minister of religion or his office; of minister of State; siding with the Ministry against Opposition, whence mi'misterialism(2) n. Hence mi'misterialism(1) adv. [f. F mi'misterial l. mi'misterialis (as MINISTER, see-AL)].

mi'mist, v.t. & a. As in religious matters; supplying (of). So mi'mistant a. & n., mi'mistrative a. [f. L ministriatio (as MINISTERS, see-ATION)].

mi'mistry, n. Ministering; the body of ministers of State or in religion. [f. L ministrium (as MINISTER)].

mink, n. Small semi-aquatic stoat-like animal; its fur. [Sw. has menk].

mi'mesinger, n. German lyrical poet & singer in 12-14th cc. [G (minne love + SINGER)].

mi'mnnow, n. Small freshwater fish (loosely used of several kinds, esp. stickleback); Trionum. common clown fish (is distinguished from the insignificance of those around. [prob. = OHG minnecaux; OE has mynce].

mi'mor, a. & n. Lesser (not followed by than). as m. prophetes; m. canon, clergyman assisting in daily cathedral service, not member of chapter. (Log.) m. term, subject of consideration of categorical syllogism, m. premises (containing this); (Musa.) m. interval, see MAJOR, M. key (in which scale has first, third, fifth, (log.) conversation in a m. key (dofule); (in schools) Jones minor (the year) 3; m. term or premises; person under age. [L = less].

Minorca. n. One of the Balearic Isles; M. (fowl), black variety brought from Spain. [f. Sp. Menorca].

mi'mority, n. State of being under age, period of this; smaller number or part, esp. smaller party voting together against majority; lesser of voices cast for this. [med.L minora (as MINOR, see-TY)].

mi'notaur. n. The M., fabulous monster, half bull half man, fed with human flesh. [f. Gk Minotauros (Mino, king of Crete, husband of the M.'s mother Pasiphae, +aurus bull)].

mi'm Marster, n. Church of a monastery; large or important church, cathedral. [Of M. (as MONASTERY)].

mi'mstrel, n. Minstrel's art; minstrels; minstrel poetry. [f. Of mensetral (as MINISTERIAL)].

mi'mstrelsiey, n. Minstrel's art; minstrel poetry. [f. Of mensetralie (as MINISTERIAL)].

mi'mt, n. Place where money is coined. usu. under State authority; fig. source of invention &c.; vast sum of money; m. mark placed on coin to show at what m. it was struck (also fig.); m. master, superintendent of coinage at m. [Of M. (as MONASTERY)].

mi'met, v.t. Make (coin) by stamping metal; invent, coin, (word, phrase, &c.). Hence mi'metisey, n. [L. neut. as foll].

mi'met, n. Aromatic plant, much used in cookery; m. sauce (of finely chopped mint with vinegar & sugar, eaten with roast lamb). [Of M. (as MONASTERY)].

mi'mus, quasi-prep. & a. With the deduction of (symbol -), as m. l. is equal to 3; (colloq.) deprived of, as he came back m. an arm; a m. (negative) quantity. [L. neut. of MINOR].

mi'muscole, a. & n. (Of kind of cursive script developed in 7th c.) small; (n.) small letter. [f. L. L. minusculus dim. of MINOR].

mi'mute 1. (-IT) n. Sixtieth part of hour; short time, instant; exact point of time, as the m. (that), as soon as; sixtieth part of degree (of angles); m. sun, a m. sun; (pl.) brief summary of proceedings of assembly, committee, &c.; official memorandum authorizing or recommending a course, as a Treasury m.; m. book (for writing mm. in); m. gun (fired at intervals of a m.); m. hand (indicating mm. on watch or clock). [f. L. L. minuta fem. (as MINUTE)].

mi'mute 2. (It.) v.t. Find the exact time of; draft (document, scheme); record in minutes; m. down, make a note of. [f. prec].


mi'mutia (-shia), n. (usu. in pl. -AC). Precise or trivial detail. [L. (as MINUTE)].

mi'nx, n. Pert girl, hussey. [Sc. mi'nee, n. (lessen)].

mi'mus, n. Of the middle division of tertiary strata. [lreg. f. Gk minos less + kainos new].

mi'mruscle, a. Supernational; supernatural; surprising.
Hence miraculously ² adv., miraculously n. [f. L miraculus t. med. L miraculās (as prec. see -ous)]]

mirage (mir-azh), n. Optical illusion, esp. illusive appearance of sheet of water in desert &c. [f. L mirare to look at oneself in mirror, to be reflected, t. L mirari wonder at] mira, n. Swampy ground, bog; stick, find oneself, in the m. (in difficulties); nud, dirt. [ME, t. ON mirr, cogn. with moss]

mirage, v.t. Plunge in mirage; (fig.) involve in difficulties; defile, bespatter. [f. prec.]
mirageful, adj. Having a glass surface reflecting image, looking-glass; (fig.) what gives faithful reflection or true description of thing; (v.t.) reflect as in m. [t. vb. fn.]

mire, n. Pop. L miratorium (mirrors look at f. L mirari wonder at, see -ory)
mirth, n. Merriment. Hence mirthful, mirthless, asa, mirthfully adj., mirthfulness n. [OE myrgith, cogn. w. MERRY]
mirth, v. Muddy; vile. [f. MIRY + -Y]
mirth, n. (In Persia) title added to name of prince or prefixed to that of official or man of learning. [Pers.][mirthy, adj. Added freely to vbs & vbs n. w. sense 'amiss', 'badly', wrongly', 'unfavourably', or intensifying unfavourable meaning contained in vb (misfortune). [OE, cf. Du. mist, G miss. f. OTeut. misto- (divergent) (2) mutual] mis- prefix to vbs, adjl., & n., derived f. F, in same sense as prec. [f. OF mis. f. MINUS, used in com. Rom. as pref.]

mission, n. Improper alliance, esp. marriage. [MIS-1, after MESSALLANCE]

missioner, n. Commissioner, agent, esp. member, missionary; one who accompanies, sends, or accompanies, or accompanies. [MIS-1]

missionary, v.t. Put wrong construction on (word, action); mistake meaning of (person). So misconstruction n. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, n. Wrong count, esp. of votes. [MIS-1]

miserable, a. & n. (Archaic) heretical; depraved; (n., archaic) heretic; ville wretch. [f. OF mescere (misere, see -ANT)]

miserably, adv. See above.

miserable, a. Ill-formed (often as abusive epithet). So misereation n. [MIS-1]

miserable, a. & n. (BILLIARDS). Failure to record all properly with cues. [MIS-1 or MIS-2]

misdemeanor, n. Convicted of misdemeanour or guilty of misconduct; first, second, class m. (to be treated with more, less, indulgence). [f. archaic misdemeanor (MIS-1)]

misdemeanor, n. (Law) indictable offence less heinous than felony; offence, misconduct. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, v.t. Direct (person, blow, &c.) wrongly. So misdemeanor n. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, v.t. Mistakenly deliver (for woman), abortion (of scheme &c.) of (child). [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, v.t. (Of person or business) fall, be unsuccessful; (of woman) be delivered prematurely (of child); (of letter) fail to reach destination. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, n. Wrong addition (of accounts). [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, n. Mixt. of various kinds; (of persons) many-sided. Hence misdemeanorly adj., misdemeanorously adv., misdemeanorousness n. [f. L miscellaneum (miscellus mixed f. miscere mix. see -ous)]

misdemeanor, n. Vt. Collection of treatises &c. in one volume; such volume. Hence misdemeanorist n. [prob. f. MISCELLANEA]

misdemeanor, n. (Piece of) bad luck, esp. by m. [f. OF misuse (misere, see CHANCE)]

mischief (-if), n. Harm, injury, wrought by person or other agent; make m., create discord, so m.-maker, -making, the m. (annoying part) of it is, that &c.; worker, source, of harm or annoyance; vexations cunctum, esp. of children; where the m. (devil) have you been t. Mischief (see -Y)

mischief (-IF), a. Of things having harmful effects; of persons, conduct, &c. disposed to acts of playful malice or annoyance. Hence mischieffully adj., mischieffulness n. [f. AF mischieu, misschou, see SIEVE]

mischief, v.t. & f. Have a wrong conception (of or abd.); misunderstand (word, person). So misconception n. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, v.t. & f. Adulterer; bad management. So misconduct n. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, v.t. Put wrong construction on (word, action); mistake meaning of (person). So misconduct n. [MIS-1]

mischief, v.t. & f. Mistake in dealing (cards, but usu. abs.). So mistake n. [MIS-1]

misdemeanor, n. Evil deed; crime. [OE MIDSIDE (see MIS-1 & DEED)]

mischief, v.t. & f. (archaic, poet.). Have wrong opinion of; mistake (person, thing for another); form wrong judgment (OF). [MIS-1]

mischief, n. (Archaic) mischief. [MIS-1 or MIS-2]

mischief, v.t. & f. (archaic). Have doubt as to the truth or existence of; have misgiving, be suspicious, about; suspect (that). [MIS-1]

mischief (mex, mis), n. (Hist.) settlement by agreement, as of M. of Leuves (between Henry III &
MISSION

not in its place, as there is a page m., a page is m.; m. link, thing lacking to complete series. (Zool.) hypothetical intermedial type, esp. between man & anthropoid apes. [Miss\^2 + -ing\^2]

mission, n. Body of persons sent to foreign country to conduct negotiations &c.; body sent by religious community to convert heathen; for religious activity; missionary organization in a district for conversion of the people; course of religious services &c. for this purpose; errand of political or other mission; person's vocation or divinely appointed work in life. [L missio (mutter miss- send, -io)]

missionary, n. Person sent or engaged in religious missions; m. box (for contributions to m. work); person who goes on m. work. [ARY]

missionary, n. Missionary; person in charge of parochial mission. [ERY]

mises, -us, n. (As used by servants) the mistress; (vulg. facet.) the m., one's own or another's wife. (corrupt. of MISTRESS)

misse\^2, a. & n. Letter(s) m., letter from sovereign to dean & chapter nominating person to be elected bishop; letter, esp. official one. [F. f. med.L missive (as mission, -ive)]]

mis\^2-spee\^2, v.t. -spelt. Spell wrongly. [M\^1]

missed\^2, v.t. Miss or fail to send amiss or wastefully (esp. in p.p.). [M\^1]

miss\^1-sta\^1-tment, n. [M\^1]

missy, n. (Affectation, playful, or contempt.) m.\^2 (not followed by name). [-Y]

miss, n. & v.t. Water vapour descending in fine drops smaller than rain-drops; Scotch m., thick m. frequent on Scottish hills; flimsy appearance before eyes caused by disorders of body or by tears; (vb) cover, be covered, as with m. Hence mist\^1ful a., mist\^1like a. & adv. (w. OE mistian) OE Du., cogn. w. Gk omphalos.

mistake\^1, n. Misunderstanding of a thing's meaning; error, fault, in thought or action; (emphasizing preceding statement) and no m., undoubtedly. [f. foll.]

mistake\^2, v.t. Misunderstand meaning or intent of something; state or say falsely, purport falsely (w. prel.); (vb) wrong opinion, (of action &c.) ill-judged, as you are mistaken, mistaken kindness, whence mist\^1kenly\^2 adv., mist\^1keness n.; m. A for (think he is) B; there is no mistaking, no one can help recognizing (person, fact). Hence mist\^1kable a. [L. ON mistaka (mis\^1-s-\^1-tako-take)]

mist\^1er, 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 word m. as title, as please don't call me m., untilled person, as he be prince or mere m.; (v.t.) say nothing to m. me. [w. f. n.)] weakened form of MASTER]

mist\^2issor, n. (cards). (Blank card) in a variety of poker. [f. F m\^1sistir] knave of spades]

mist\^1me, v.t. Say, do, (thing) out of season (esp. in p.p.). [M\^1]

mist\^1tice, (alt.); m. Parasitic plant growing in stems & other tissues & bearing glaucous fruit used in making birdlime. [OE mistil\^sian (as missil + lain twig)]

mist\^1ral (or -tral), n. Cold N.W. wind in Mediterranean provinces of France &c. [F & Fr., L. as MASTRALL]

mist\^1ris, v.t. Translate incorrectly. So mistranslation n. [M\^1]

mistress, n. Woman in authority over servants; female head of household; woman who has power to control or dispose of, as you m. of the situation, you are your own m., (fig. of countries) m. of the world &c.; woman who has thorough knowledge of (subject); woman loved & courted by a man; woman illicitly occupying place of wife; female teacher in school or of special subject, as music-m.; M. of the Robes, lady charged with care of Queen's wardrobe; (as title) see M\^1E. Hence m\^1tress\^1 status (m\^1tress\^1-MASTER), see m\^1E.

mist\^1ral\^1i, n. Trial vitiated by error. [M\^1]

mist\^1rust, v.t. Feel no confidence in (person, oneself, one's powers, &c.). So mistrust\^1 n. whence mistrust\^1ful a., mistrust\^1fully adv., mistrust\^1fulness n. [m. of, &c.; m. &c. indistinct; indistinct in form; (fig.) obscure, vague, as a m. idea. Hence mistr\^1st\^1ly adv., mistr\^1liness n. [OE mistig (as mist, see -Y^2)]

misunderstand, v.t. (stood). Take (words &c. or abs.) in wrong sense; misinterpret words or actions of (person, esp. in p.p.). So misunderstand\^1 n. [M\^1]

misuse\^2, v.t. Use wrongly, apply to improper purpose; ill-treat. So misuse\^2 n. [M\^1]

mite, n. (Orig.) Flemish copper coin of small value; (pop.) half-thing (as in Mark xvi. 43); m. of the various Missouri species, let me offer my m. of comfort; (collog.) not a m., not at all; small object, esp. child; [OE mite, perh. different wd) kind of arachnoid, esp. cheese-m. (found in cheese), whence m\^1ty\^2 a. (f. MDu. mite, cf. G mite small thing)

Mithridates, n. Person identified with sun. Hence Mithra\^2t\^2e\^2t\^2a, Mithra\^2ism, Mithra\^2t\^3a, Mithra\^2t\^3is\^2t\^2a, n. [L. Mithridates VI, king of Pontus, + -issa]

mitigate\^2, v.t. (colloq., perh. of action) alleviate (pain, grief); reduce severity of (punishment); moderate (heat, cold, severity, &c.). So mitigation n., mitigatory a. [f. L mitigare (mitis mild), see -ATE]

mistrailer\^2se (trainyers), n. Many-barrelled discharging machine gun discharging small missiles simultaneously one or more successions. [F., fem. agent-n. f. mistralleur (m\^1t\^1ral small missile, OF small money, m. mite)]

mitral, a. & n. Of, like, a mitre; m. (vate), a valve of the heart. [f. foll. see -AT]

mitre\^2, n. (er), n. Bishop's cap, deep cap at top, esp. as symbol of episcopate, whence m\^1tr\^2ed\^2; [perh. different wd) joint of two pieces of wood &c. at angle of 90\^2, such that line of junction bisects this angle; angle of 45\^2; m. block, board, box, guide for saw in cutting m.-joints; m.-wheels, pair of bevelled wheels with axles at 45\^2 & axes at right angles. [f. F. L. Gk m\^1tra girdle, turban]

mitre\^5, v.t. Bestow mitre on; join with mitre; shape off (end of wood &c.) to a mitre; m\^1tr\^1ine-machine (for doing this). [f. prec.]

mitten, mitten, n. (Mitten) kind of glove with thumb but no fingers, for warmth or protection of fingers; m. of the day now usu. m. woman's lace or knitted glove covering forearm & part of hand, but no fingers; give, get the mitten, dismiss (lover), be dismissed, (gen.) be dismissed from office &c. Hence m\^1t\^1ned\^2 a. [f. F m\^1tine, etym. dub.]

mitimus, n. Interrogating committing person (colloq.) dismissal from office, as get one's m. [L. as 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 diffused among those of the others (also of immaterial...
which subjects other than ancient languages are taught; new-fashioned, not antiquated; (n.) person living in m. times. Hence or cogn. modernity, n., modernness, modernism, modernization, n., modernizer (s) v.t. & i., modernly 2 adv. [f. LL modernus (modo just now)]

modernism, n. Modern view(s) or method(s), esp. (R.-C. Ch.) rationalist tendency in religion; so modernist(2) n.; modern term or expression. [sw.]

suggesting a humble estimate of one's own merits; retiring, bashful; (of women) decorous in manner & conduct, scrupulously chaste; (of demands, statements, &c.) not excessive; (of things) unpretentious in appearance, amount, &c. Hence or cogn. modestness, n. [f. F. moderate f. L. modestus (see MODERATE)]

modicum, n. Small quantity (of food &c.). [L. neut. of modicus moderate (modus measure)]

modi, v.t. Make less severe or decided tone down; make partial changes in (Gram.) quality senses of (word &c.); change (vowel) by unrounding. [Hence or modified, adj.]

modification, n., modifiable, modification, n., (f. L. modifier f. L. modify (as MODE, see -FY))

modillion, n. (archit.) Projecting bracket under corona of cornice in Corinthian & other orders of art. [L. modius, a Measure (modio)]

modish, a. Fashionable. Hence modishly 2 adv., modishness (as MODE, see -ISH)

modiste (-ist), n. Milliner, dressmaker. [F (as MODE, see -IST)]

modiste, v.t. & i. Regulate, adjust; vary (thing) conformably to; attire (voice) to certain pitch. [f. Mus. pass. make transition (from key to key). So modulation, modulator, s. n. (f. L. modulatori, measure, adjust, (as foll.), see -ATE)]

module, n. Standard, unit, for measuring; (Arch.) unit of length for expressing proportions, usu. semidiameter of column at base. [f. as foll.]

modulus, n. (pl. -i). Constant multiplier esp. for converting Napierian into common logarithms; constant indicating relation between amount of physical effect & that of force producing it. [L, = measure, dim. of fell (fell)]

modus operandi, n. (Lat.) The method or way in which something is done; way a thing operates; m. vivendi, mode of living, i.e. arrangement between disputants pending settlement of debated matters; money payment in lieu of title. [L. = MODE]

moire, n. (F.) (Fissure in earth from which issues ebb-tide of morphic gas. [F]

moor, v.t. (Anglo-Ind.): Rural localities as opp. to chief station. [f. Hind. mou'farqil f. Arab. mu'farq p.p. of fa'ilsh divide]

Mogul, n. & a. Mongolian; the Great or Grand M. emperor of Delhi; (pl.) playing cards of best quality. [f. Pers. mudgal f. mongol]

Mollusk, n. (Sw. smelt, yarn, from) hair of Angora goat; [ult. f. Arab. mukhayyar, lit. = choice, select, khayyara choose]

Mohammed, n. & a. (Followers of) Mohammed, founder of the Moslem religion. Hence Mohammedanism (s) n. Mohammedanize (s) v.t. [Nicholas f. Arab. Muhammedan]

Mohawk, n. One of a tribe of N.-Amer. Indians, their language; (Skating) step from either edge in one direction to same edge on other foot in opposite direction (cf. CHOCKAW).

Mohawk, n. (hist.) One of a class of aristocratic ruffians infesting London streets at night in 18th c. [f. prec.]

Mo'hur, n. (Also gold m.) gold coin of British India, worth 15 rupees. [f. Pers. muhr seal]

Mold, n. Portuguese gold coin worth, 1720, 2s. 6d. [f. Med. L. aurum gold]

Moll, n. Half, esp. in legal use; (loosely) one of two parts into which thing is divided. [f. Of Mollis (s) (f. Lat. mollis soft, see -FY)]

Mollusk, n. (Sw. smilt, yarn, from) hair of Angora goat; [ult. f. Arab. mukhayyar, lit. = choice, select, khayyara choose]

Mollusc, n. Animal belonging to the M.
lucan, sub-kingdom of soft-bodied & usu. hard-shelled insects, including lerpis, snails, cuttlefish, octopus, mussel, &c. Hence molluscan, molluscoous, &c., molluscooid a. & n. [L. molluscus (mollis soft)]

molly, n. Efferinate man or boy, milksoop; m.-coddle, (n.) milksoop, (v.t.) coddle, coocker up. [pet form of Mary]

Moloch (Molok), Canaanite idol to whom children were sacrificed (often fig.). thorn-lizard, a hideous Australian reptile. [L. Gk., Heb. molak, molok.

molt, see MELT.

molt, n. Fabulous herb with white flower & black berry. [Old English.]

molt: (n.) molt, a. molten, v.t. & v.i. Make molten; to incandesc; to reduce to the liquid state. [Ary]

moment, 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 men of important at the m.; (Mech.) m. of a force about a point, measure of its power in causing rotation; importance, as of great, little, no, m., whence momentous a., momentously adv., momentousness n. [L. momento, see MOMENT]

momentary, a. Lasting only a moment; short-lived, transitory. Hence momentarily adv., momentariness n. [L. momentarius (as prec. see ARY)]

momently, adv. From moment to moment; moment by moment; for a moment. [L.]

momentum, n. (pl. -ta). (Mech.) quantity of motion of moving body, product of its mass by its velocity; (pop.) impetus gained by movement (lit. & fig.). [L. as MOVE, see -MENT]

Mormus, n. Greek god of ridicule; fault-finder. [L. Gk. Mormo, see MORMON]


mornad, n. The number one unit; ultimate unit of being, esp. in philosophy of Leibniz, whence monadism (3.) ; (Biol.) simple organism assumed as first term in genealogy of life being a monad, with cell-biuring power of one atom of hydrogen. Hence monadico a. [L. Gk. monas -ades unit (monos alone)]

monadiphsus, a. (bot.). (Of stamens) having filaments united into one bundle; (of plants) with m. stamens. [L. Gk. monos one + adelphos, brother + -ous]

monandrous, a. (bot.). Having a single stamen. [L. Gk. monandrous (monos one + anther andros male) + -ous]

monandry, n. Custom of having only one husband at a time. [As prec. + -y]

monarch, n. Ruler with title of king, queen, emperor, empress, or equivalent; supreme ruler (often fig.); large red & black butterfly. Hence monarchial, monarchically, adv. [L. (cha) f. Gk. monarkhos (monarches alone + adorchos, with adorchos) + -aly]

monarchism, n. Principles of attachment to monarchy. So monarchist n. [ISAM]

monarchy, n. (State under) monarchical government; constitutional, limited m. (subject to constitutional restrictions). [F. monarque, n. f. Gk. monarkhos (MONARCH, Y!)]

monasteries and monasteries; (book binds.) mode of functioning by toiling with out gold. Hence monastically adv., monastical, monastism (5) a., monasticism, v.t., f. med. L. f. late Gk monastikon (as monasto live alone t. monos)

monastic, a. Of monks or monasteries; (book bind.) mode of functioning by toiling with

money (moin), n. Current coin; coin & promissory documents representing it (paper m.), esp. government & bank notes; (pl. pr.) particular coin; (pl. archaic, legal) sums of money; m. of account; conscience m.; property viewed as convertible into m.; coin in reference to its purchasing power, as (Prov.) m. makes the mare go, time is m., for love? or m.; make m., acquire wealth, coin m., do this rapidly; not every man's m., not worth its price to every one; m.-bag, bag for m. (pl. wealth); m.-bags, wealthy or avaricious person; m.-box, box into which poor's contributions are dropped through slit; m.-changer, one whose business it is to change m. at fixed rate; m.-grubber, person sordidly intent on amassing m., grinding a. & n.; (given to) this practice; m.-tender, one whose business it is to lend m. at interest; m-market. sphere of operation of dealers in stocks &c.; m.-orders, m.-appraiser, smallspleder thought to bring good luck; moneywort, plant with round glossy leaves; m.-worth, anything recognized as equivalent to m. Hence moneyless a. [Of money f. L moneta mint, money, orig. goddess in whose temple at Rome m. was coined]

moneyed, a. Rich; consisting of money, as m. resources, assistance; m. interest, the class concerned in money as a possession. [END]

monger (mung), n. Dealer, trader, (chiefly in comb. as, cheese, kahm, iron, costerm., flasks) see, &c. (OF mangere (mangian trad. f. L manger, or manger)]

Mongol, n. & a. (Member) of Asiatic race now inhabiting Mongolia, between China & Siberia. [native, perh. f. mong're]

Mongolian, a. & n. = prec.; (Anthrop.) of the yellow-skinned straight-haired type of mankind; of a class of idiots like Min.-ian.

mongose, mongoose, (nng). a. An ichneumon, common in India, & able to kill venomous snakes unharmed; kind of lemur. [native mong}

mongrel (mungrel), n. & a. Dog of undefined breed; animal, plant, resulting from crossing of different breeds or kinds; person not of pure race; (adj.) of mixed origin, nature, or character. Hence mongrelism (5) a., mongrelize (5) v.t., mongrelly 1 a. [prob. f. root mung, mong, mix, + -kly]

moral, a. Muller & (OF. stym. dub. moral-form, Suggesting necklace or string of beads. [L. moniste necklace. -FORM]

moomism, n. Doctrine that only one being exists; any of the theories that deny the duality of matter & mind. Hence moomist n., moomistic a. [f. Gk. monos one, -ism]

moment, a. (Of danger); formal notice from bishop or ecclesiastical court admonishing person to refrain from some offence; (in courts that use civil law process) summons. [L. momentio (mone rice nor, -jone)]

monitor, n. (Archaic) one who admoines,
MONOTONE, a. & n. v.t. & i. Utterance of successive syllables without change of pitch, whence monotonous a. (muss.)—sameness of style in writing; (v.t.) recite, speak, sing in unvaried tone. [F. L.f. L. late Gk mono-tonos (tones)
monotonous, a. (Of sound or utterance) without variation in tone or cadence; lacking in variety, tiresome through sameness. Hence or cogn. monotonicize (v.t.), monotony (n.) adv., monotonousness, monumentality (n.)


monseigneur (F.), n. (pl. messieurs). French title given to eminent persons, esp. princes, cardinals, archbishops, & bishops.

moneur (mes-yer'or-as F.), n. (pl. messieurs). French equivalent of mn., but also used by itself. [It. monetaor]. M. was a Frenchman; [Hist.] title of second son or next younger brother of French king.

moneignor (F.) (-sény-). n. Title of prelates, officers of Papal court, & others. [It., after monseigneur.]

money, n. Wind in S. Asia, esp. in Indian Ocean, blowing from S.W. in summer (wet m.) & N.E. in winter (dry m.); rainy season; other winds with periodic alternations. [It. munseon t. Port. monado perh. t. Arab. mu-sim, lit. season, (wusam marki)]

moneer, n. & a. Misshapen animal or person. [Fr. monstre l. comp. from the compound of incongruous elements, e.g. centaur, sphinx, griffin; inhumanly wicked person, inhuman example of (cruelty &c.); animal, thing of huge size; (adj.) huge. [t. of ele monstre l. L monstrum portent, monster (monére warn)]

monstrane, n. (R.-C. Ch.). Open or transparent vessel of gold or silver in which the host is exposed. [OF. t. med.L monstrarea (show, see -ANC)]

monstrati, n. Monstrousness; abortion, imaginary monster; outrageous thing. [L. LL monstrosus, monstrate, see -ANC]

monstrous, a. & adv. Abnormally formed; of the nature of a monster; huge; outrageously wrong or absurd; atrocious; (adv., archaic) extremely, as m. good friends. Hence monstrously (adv.), monstrouslyness n. [t. of montroix l. L monstrum portent, monster (monére warn)]

montan, n. Spanish game of chance, played with 45 cards; three-card m., game of Mexican origin. [Sp., = mountain, heap of cards]

mont, m. Any of the twelve portions into which the earth is divided, as m. a.m., m. e.m., m. p.m.; lunar m., period in which moon makes complete revolution; space of time from one to corresponding day in next; space of 28 days; m. of Sundays, indeterminate period; this day m., a month from to-day; m.'s mind, mass &c. in commemoration of deceased persons a month after death, (also) inclination, liking. [com. -Teut. OE monadh. Du. maand, G monat, cogn. w. L mensis, G msn, mth].

monthly (molti), n. & a. Done, recurring, payable, &c., once a month; m. nurse (attending woman during first month after accouche- ment); m. rose, China rose, supposed to flower monthly. [N.] magazine &c. published each month; (pl.) senses. So mounthly (adv.) t. [LYW]

monticola, n. Small hill; small mound caused by volcanic eruption; minute eminence on surface of animal &c. [F. L monticulus (little mountain, hillock).]

monument, n. Written record; anything that serves to commemorate, esp. structure, building; The M. column in London commemorating fire of London in 1666; stone or other structure placed over grave or in church &c. In memory of the dead. If. L monumentum (monument remind, see -MNT)]

monumental, a. Of, serving as, a monument; (of literary works) massive & permanent; stupendous, as m. ignorance. Hence monumentally (adv.)
MOSS

proboscis & sucks their blood; m.-net., curtain. (to keep off mir.) ; m.-craft, small light vessels for rapid manoeuvring. [Sp. dim. of moesca f. L. mosca fly]

moes, n., & v.t. Wet spongy soil; peat-bog; kinds of small herbaceous cryptogamous plant, some of which grow in bogs; others on surface of ground, trees, stones, &c. & in crowded masses, whence mossiness n., mossy a.; rolling stone gathers no m., one who constantly changes his place or employment will not grow rich; mo's,subunker, = MENADEN; m.-grow, overgrown with m.; m.-hap, broken ground from which m. grows as a weed; m.-man, a variety of cabbage rose, with m.-like growth on calyx & stalk; m.-trooper, border freebooter of 17th c. (v.t.) cover with m. [(v.f. n.) OE mos, cf. Du mos, G moos]

most, a. & adv. Existing in greatest quantity or degree, as you have made m. mistakes, see who can make m. noise, (abs. quasi-noun) this is the m. I can do, make the m. of it, employ it to the best advantage, (also) represent it at the best or worst; the majority, as m. people think so, (quasi-n.) m. of them are broken; for the m. part, the main, usually, whence most-ly a. adv.; (adv.) in the highest degree, which m. annoys me, (forming superl. of most adjl. of more than one syllable & most adv.) m. li- dụcrowly, m. certaincly, m. callowly; ten at m., not more than ten; this is at m. (is no more than a makeshift). [com.-Teut.: OE muest, Du. moes, G meist, L OTeut. maiso-sto, (mazis more est)-st]

most, suf. forming superl. adjl. formed not on adjl., but on prep. or demonstr. stems (afterm., forem., imm., utm.) & later on wds indicating position in place, time, or order, (backm. (of prep. or demonstr.), & the compar. upperm., utterm. furtherm., &c.); also in bellemost altered form of OK-mest, combining two superl., suff., -mo- & -isto- est; in late OK-mest was confused with most (see prec.), whence usu. mod. pronunc., (most) for the unexpressed (most), most n. (pl. mota pron. mosa, mosa, mota). [LL motum = L multum (muttire murmur)]

mote, n. Particle of dust; m. in (another's) eye, trifling fault if compared to one's own (see Matt. vii. 3). [OE mot, perh. cogn. w. Du. mot dust, sawdust]

molt (molot). Vocal composition in harmony, usu. to words from Scripture, for church use. [F. dim. of mot]

moth, n. (Also clothes-m.) Small nocturnal lepidopterous insect breeding in cloth &c., on which its larva feeds, whence moth^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 mothfe, cf. MDU. & G mottle]

mother (mudder), n. Female parent; quality, condition, &c., that gives rise to another, as necessity is the m. of invention; head of female race growing in bogs or on surface of ground, tree, &c.; m.-er (facet.) the ground; M. Hubbard, person in nursery rhyme, kind of cleek; 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. will, native wil, common sense. Hence motherhood n., motherless, motherlike, aa. [com.-Teut.: OE modor, Du. moeder, G mutter, cogn. w. Gk μητέρ, L mater]

mother-in-law, m. on whom the child is born to (usu. fig.); protect as a mother; acknowledge or profess oneself the mother of (child, lit. & fig.). [f. prec.]

mother^2 (mudder), n. (Also m. of vinegar) mucilaginous substance produced in vinegar during fermentation by mould-fungus. Hence motherly^2 a. [prob. = mother; cf. MDU. moese, m. rose, motherly, a. Having, showing, the good qualities of a mother. Hence motherliness n. [OE mordoric (see mother^1 & -ly)]

motion (mouv), n. Constituent feature, dominant idea, in artistic composition; ornament of lace &c. sewn separately on dress. [F. as motive a.]

mottle, a. (zool. bot.) Capable of motion. Hence motility n. [as move, see -il]

motion (mouv), n. Moving, change of place; manner of moving the body in walking &c.; change of posture; gesture; in m., moving, not at rest; put in m., set going or working; former, present, & future of (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)]

motify (mouv) (shn), v.t. & i. Direct (person to, records, 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 motivity n.; m. power, moving or impelling power, esp. form of mechanical energy used to drive machinery, e. g. steam, electricity; concerned with movement; (m.) what induces a person to act, e. g. desire, fear, circumstance, whence motiveless a.; = mo- tif. [F. f. motif (f. med. L. motitus (MOVE, -IVER)]

motley, a. & n. Diversified in colour; of varied character, as m. assembly; (n.) inconsistent mixture; esp. multicoloured dress, esp. wear m., play the fool. [I]

motor, n. & a. What imparts motion; machine supplying motive power for carriage or vessel, (often in narrow sense excluding steam-engines), as (attrib.) m. bicycle, cab; m. car, carriage propelled by m. for use on ordinary roads; whence m. design, one designed to move a part of the body; (nerve) designed to excite muscular activity, whence motorial, motory, aa. [L (MOVE, -OH)]

mottle, n. & v.t. Arrangement of spots or confluent blotches of colour; such spot; variegated woollen 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; (F. recut) motto. [L. mottus]

mouflon (mouden), n. Wild mountain sheep of S. Europe. [F. f. mouason f. LL musfrom]

moujik, muzhik, (mouzhik), n. Russian peasant; lady’s loose fur cape. [T. Russ. muzhik peasant]

mould (moul), n. Loose earth; upper soil of cultivated fields; man of m., mortal man; m. board, board in plough that turns over the furrow-alice. [OE molde, cf. Du. moede, G. dial. molt, f. OTeut. mul-grind, cf. meal]

mould^2 (mould), n. Pattern, temple, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., as guide in shaping mouldings; hollow form into which molten
metal &c. is cast to cool into required shape; metal or earthenware vessel used to give shape to puddings &c., pudding &c. so shaped: (fig.) cast in heroic &c. m., of such character; form, shape, esp. of animal body; (Arch.) group of mouldings; m. candle (made in a m.); m. loft, room on floor of which plans of ship are drawn to size. [ME mold(e) prob. f. OF modle f. Modul] m. mould 2, v.t. Produce (object) in certain shape, out of (elements) or upon (pattern), lit. & fig.; bring (object) into certain shape; shape (bread) into loaves. [L. prec.] mou(d)ly 1, adj. gloomy, foreboding of misfortune; growth of mildew or fungus things that lie for some time in moist warm air. [fig. prob. of obs. mould a., pp. of mould grow mouldy, fr. Swed. modga.] mou(id)er 1 (mōd-), v.i. Decay to dust, crumble away, often fig. [perh. Mould + -ER] mou(id)ing 1 (mōd-), n. In vb l senses, esp. moulded object, esp. ornamental variety of outline in cornices &c. of building, woodwork, &c.; m. board (on which dough is kneaded). [Mould + -ING] mou(id)y 2 (mōd-), a. Overgrown with mould; (fig.) stale, out-of-date. Hence mou ldiness 1 (mōd-ness), n. mou(l)in (F.), n. Nearly vertical shaft in glacier, formed by surface water falling through crack in ice. [F. lit. mill] moul(t) (mōld-), v.t. & l. & n. (Of birds) shed (feathers), shed feathers, in changing plumage (also fig.); (m.) moulting. [n. t. vb] MB moulene v.i. (OF mouline t. moulure change; -IL on false anal. of fault &c.] mound 1 (mown), n. Ball of gold &c. representing earth, surfacing crown &c., & used in heraldry. [F. m ondo t. mundus world] mound 2 (mown), n., v.t. & t. Elevation of earth or clay or earthy matter on or near the hillock; m. builder, one of prehistoric Indian race in N. America who erected mms. (also kinds of birds depositing eggs in a heap; (v.t.) enclose with, heap up in, mm. [t] mou(n)t (mown), n. Mountain, hill (abbr. Mt.; prefix m. =Mt Ephraim); (Palmistry) fleshy prominence on palm of hand. [OE m on t, L mons-ntis] mount 1 (mownt), v.t. & l. & l. Ascend (hill &c. or abs); proceed upwards; (of blood) rise into cheeks; rise to higher level of rank, power, importance (m. up) rise in amount; get on horse &c. for purpose of riding, &c.; (m. &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 (gema &c.) in gob &c.; fix (object) on microscope slide; put (play) on stage; dress (article of costume) on (m. go on duty as) guard (over thing or abs.). [t. Of m on ster f. pop. L m on tare (as prec.)] mount 2 (mownt), n. Margin surrounding picture, on card which is drawing is mounted; ornamental metal parts of various objects; horse provided for person's riding; ride, esp. in race. [t. prec.] mountain (thn), n. Natural elevation of earth's surface, large or high hill; waves rain mm. (very) high, m. high; large heap or pile; (also m. wine) Malaga wine from m. grapes. the m. M. exterior, French Revolution, occupying elevated position in chamber of assembly; m. ash, tree with delicate pinnate leaves & scarlet berries; m. chain, series of mm.; m. dew, Scotch whiskey; m. sickness, m. complaint caused by rarefied m. air. [t. Of montaigne f. pop. L montanea t. mons montanus -L montanus (mons -ntis mountain, -AN)] mountainer, n. Dweller amongst mountains; one skilled in mountain climbing, whence mountainerino 1 n. [ER] mountainous, a. Abounding in mountains; huge. [t. Of montagneux (mountain, -ous)] mountebank, n. Itinerant quack who held forth to audience from platform; snake oil salesman. Hence mountebankery: [v.t. & l. m on tende m on toa in banco mount on bench] morn (mōrn), v.i. & t. Feel sorrow or regret (for, over, dead person, lost thing, loss, misfortune, &c.); show conventional sighs of grief for (for) after person's death; feel sorrow for (for) dead person, thing. [com. -Teut.: OE m ornas, OHG m on RNAES be anxious, ON morra pine] mounner, n. One who morns, esp. who attends funeral of friend or relation; person hired to attend funeral. [ER] mournful, a. Doleful, sad, sorrowful. Hence mournfully adv., mournfulness n. [Mourn + -FUL] mourning, n. In vb l senses, also or esp.: (wearing of) black clothes as sign of m.; DEER 1, HALF m., in m., wearing such garments; m. coach (attending funeral); m. paper, note-paper with black border as memorial of deceased person. [INO] mouse 1 (mows), n. (pl. mice). Animal of any of the smaller species of a genus of rodents, esp. house, field, harvest, m.; (slang) black eye; m. colour, dark grey with yellow tinge; m. ear, hawk wood & other plants; mousetrap for catching mice. Hence mou se 2 a. [com. -Teut.: OE m us, Du. muis, G m aus, cf. L & G m us] mouse 2 (mous), v.i. & l. (of cat or owl) hunt for or catch mice, whence mouser 1 n.; search industriously, prowl about in search of something. [t. prec.] mouselain (mōs-lain'), n. F. French muslin; m. de-laine, dress material of wool & cotton; m. de-sorte (swah), thin silk fabric of muslin-like texture. [F. see MUSLIN] mustache (moustah'-sh'), n. Hair on either side or both sides of a man's upper lip; similar growth round mouth; (with partial cover to protect m.) when drinking. [F. t. m o n t a c c io f. Gk 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 & respond to pressure of bit) good mouth; horse m.; m. water at (food) referring to flow of saliva caused by anticipation; useless m., one who does no work but must be led: 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., dejected; laugh on the wrong side of one's m., lament; make a very m., grimace in sign of disapproval &c.; opening of bag, cave; furnace, 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. Hence (-mouthe-r) 1 (thd), mouthless, a., mouthful n. [com. -Teut.: OE m on t, Du. m on te, G m on te, O manic, m on te] m o u t h 2 (m̩th), v.i. & l. Utter (words or abs.) pompously or very distinctly; take (food) in, touch with, the mouth; train mouth of (horse); grimace. [t. prec.] mouthly (m̩th)-ly, a. Railing, ranting; bombastic. MOUTH 1 + -LY
movable (mōv-), a. & n. That can be moved; (of property) that can be removed, personal as 
appr. to real; m. feast, one that varies its date, (facet.) meal taken at no regular time; (n.) 
article of furniture that may be removed from the house, appr. to fixture; (pl.) personal 
property. Hence movability, movableness, move1 (mōv), n. Moving of a piece in chess 
& other games; player's turn to do this; device, step taken to secure object; on the m., moving 
about; make a m., go, esp. rise & go from dinner-table &c. [f. O.E. micel MIDDLE.]
movil, v.t. & f. From Spanish movil, movable. Change position of; change position of (piece) 
in chess &c.; put, keep, in motion, shake, stir; m. heaven & earth, make every effort to do; change posture of 
(one's body, limbs, &c.); cause (bows or) to act; provoke (laughter, anger, &c., in person, person 
to these); affect (person) with (usu. tender) emotion, whence moving &a., moving adv.; prompt, incline, (person to action, to do); the spirit (orig. in Quaker use, = Holy Spirit) 
moves me, I feel inclined (to do); make formal application to (court &c. for); propose (question, 
resolution, that thing be done) in deliberative 
body, etc.; move about, away, &c., from place to place; make progress, as the work moves 
slowly; make a move at chess &c.; change one's abode; m. about, do this often; 
m. is, take possession of new abode; m. on (policeman's order to person who stands too 
long in one place), (trans.) cause person to m. 
on by giving this order; (of person or part of 
body) change posture; (of inanimate things) 
suffer change of position; (of bows) be moved; 
move request or application (for); take action, 
(rare). L. motionless. Movement, n. Moving; military evolution; moving parts of machine, particular 
group of these; mental impulse; development of poem, story, &c.; (Mus.) mode of progression as 
regards speed or rhythm, (also) principal division of a musical work; series of actions & events 
(including more than one act) of one who does specific object, as the OXFORD m., activity in market 
for some commodity. [O.F. med.L. movimentum (as prec., see MENT)]
mover, n. In vbl senses, esp.: one who moves proposal; prime m., initial source (nature 
tu) of power (of) person who originates an action &c. [O.F. mover, moveur, moveur, move, 
mov1 (mō), n. Stack of hay, corn, peas, &c.; 
place in barn where hay &c. is heaped; mov, 
spotted by becoming overheated in the m. [O.E. maga, cf. ON muge, Sw. & Norw. muga] 
moving (mūv) in, m. & v. See move1 (v.t.) f. [O.F. mouver, mouu, move, move, mow, mow.] 
moving (mūv), m.t. (mowed, mown). Cut down 
(grass &c. or abs.) with scythe or machine; cut 
down produce of (field) thus; destroy sweeping-
ly, cut off or down in great numbers. Hence 
mover1 (mōv), n. [com. -WG: OE magan, Du. 
mage, G MAGE] mowza, n. Down from dried leaves of a plant, used for burning on skin as counter-irritant for 
gout; anything used so. [f. Jap. mokusa (moe 
kusa burning herb)]
moy'a, n. Volcanic mud. [!] 
moy'ah, n. (vbl. of moy'a). Christian owning allegiance 
to Moorish king but allowed his own religion. Hence mozarabica a. [f. Sp. Mor 
Arabstc. Arab. mozarib would be Arab 'arab] 
Mr (mister), n. See MISTLE. 
mrs (m'l size), n. Title prefixed to surname of married woman who has no superior title; Mrs 
Grundy (see GRUNDY). [abbr. of MISTRESS]
much, a. & adv. Existing in great quantity, as m. trouble, too m. noise, not a m. rain, (esp., 
quasi-n.) I have stood m., m. of what you say is 
true; too m. (more than a match) for; think, 
makes, m. of; he is not m. of (not a good) 
scholar; (adv.) in a great degree (qualifying vb 
& p.n.), as I m. regret the mistake, was m. an-
tiquated; m. (compar. or superl. adj.) m. 
better, m. the most likely; pretty nearly, as m. 
of a size, about the same size. Hence muck'y 
adv. [facet.]. [f. O.E micel MICKLE.
muchness, n. Greatness in quantity or degree; 
much of a m., very nearly the same or as 
m. [precd. -r].] 
mouillage (mōyl), n. Viscous substance from 
various plants; gum; viscous fluid in animal 
bores, e.g. mucus. So mucilaginous a. [f. 
L. mucilago (mucis) (MUCUS)] 
muck1, n. Farm-yard manure; dirt; (coll.) 
anything disgusting; (muck.) untidy state; m. 
rake (for collecting m. usu. fig.) muckworm, 
worm that lives in m., (fig.) money-grubber, 
street arab. Hence mucky a. [ME muck, 
prob. of Scand. origin.]
muck2, v.t. & i. Make dirty; (slang) bungle 
(job); (slang) go aimlessly about. [f. prec. 
MUCK, see MUCK.] 
mucker, n. Smaller, a. (one who does the 
work, a (slang) fig); come a m., experience this; go a m., plunge into extravagance (on, over, purchase). [ER1] 
mucous, a. Of, covered with, mucus, as m. 
membrane, internal prolongation of the skin so 
covered. So mucousity n. [L. mucosus (as 
mucus, see MUCUS)] 
Hence mucronate2 a. [m. =point] 
mucus, n. Slimy substance secreted by 
mucous membrane; gummy substance found in 
all plants; slimy substance exuded by some animals, esp. 
[L. cogn. w. emungere blow the nose, & Gk. 
muca, see MUCUS] 
mud, n. Wet sodgy earthy matter, mire (fig. as 
type of what is worthless); fling, throw, m., 
make disgraceful imputations; stick in the m., 
mudguard, piece of metal attached to wheel of 
cycle &c. to protect rider from mud; mud-
cloud, cloud of mud; mud puddle, mire old 
one who does specific object, as the OXFORD m., activity in market 
for some commodity. [O.F. med.L. movimentum (as prec., see MENT)]
mover, n. In vbl senses, esp.: one who moves proposal; prime m., initial source (natu 
tu) of power (of) person who originates an action &c. [O.F. mover, moveur, moveur, move, 
mov1 (mō), n. Stack of hay, corn, peas, &c.; 
place in barn where hay &c. is heaped; mov, 
spotted by becoming overheated in the m. [O.E. maga, cf. ON muge, Sw. & Norw. muga] 
moving (mūv) in, m. & v. See move1 (v.t.) f. [O.F. mouver, mouu, move, move, mow, mow.] 
moving (mūv), m.t. (mowed, mown). Cut down 
(grass &c. or abs.) with scythe or machine; cut 
down produce of (field) thus; destroy sweeping-
ly, cut off or down in great numbers. Hence 
mover1 (mōv), n. [com. -WG: OE magan, Du. 
mage, G MAGE] mowza, n. Down from dried leaves of a plant, used for burning on skin as counter-irritant for 
gout; anything used so. [f. Jap. mokusa (moe 
kusa burning herb)]
moy'a, n. Volcanic mud. [!] 
moy'ah, n. (vbl. of moy'a). Christian owning allegiance 
to Moorish king but allowed his own religion. Hence mozarabica a. [f. Sp. Mor 
Arabstc. Arab. mozarib would be Arab 'arab] 
Mr (mister), n. See MISTLE. 
mrs (m'l size), n. Title prefixed to surname of married woman who has no superior title; Mrs 
Grundy (see GRUNDY). [abbr. of MISTRESS]
muleteer, n. Mule-driver. [f. F muletier (mulet dim. of OF mule, mule, see -kerl)]
mull, n. Thin variety of plain muslin. [shortened f. molmull f. Hind. malmal]
mull, n. & v.t. Muddle, mess, esp. make a m. of; (v.t.) make a m. of (catch &c.). [f.]
mull, v.t. Make (wine, beer) into a hot wine, with sugar &c. [prob. irreg. f. MUFF]
muller, n. Stone used for grinding powders &c. on slab. [perh. f. OE molddre grind f. L molere]
multe , n. Two genera of fishes of which Red & Grey M. are the types. [f. OE multe dim. L mulius red m.]
mulligatawny, n. (Also m. soup) E.Ind. highly seasoned soup; m过去的音素, curry paste used for this. [f. Tamil mullu-gatunni pepper-water]
mulligrubs, n. pl. Depression of spirits; stomach-ache. [arbitrary]
mullion, n. Vertical bar dividing lights in window. Hence mullioned a. [prob. var. of MULLION]
mulllook, n. (Austral.) rock containing no gold, also, refuse from which gold has been extracted; (dial.) rubbish. [f. dial. mull dust, rubbish, f. Teut. root mul grind. + -ock]
multangular, n. Many-angled. [f. MULTI- + ANGULAR]
multiplicity, n. Manifestness. [f. L multus many]
multi- in comb. (before vowel sometimes mutl- = L multus many, as: -colour(ed), of many colours; -full (bot., zool.) cleft into many parts; -florous, of (stark) bearing more than three flowers; -foil (arch.), ornament consisting of more than 5 folias; -form, having many forms, of many kinds, so-for mility n.; -iterial, having many sides; -natorial a. & n. (arch.),(expression) of more than two terms; (multi)parous, bringing forth many young at a birth, (of woman) has borne more than one child, -partite, divided into many parts; -peck a. & n. (shattered, animal with shell) of many valves; (multi)valc a. & n. (word) susceptible of many meanings; -multic, having many eyes; multnugulate a. & n. (animal) with more than two functional hoofs]
multiparous, a. Having great variety; (w. pl. n.) many & various. Hence multi-

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muscular, a. Of, affecting, the muscles; having well-developed muscles; m. Christianity, ideal of religious character exhibited in writings of C. Kingsley. Hence musculaty n. [as MUSCLE, see -AR] m. musculature (øther, n. Muscular system of whole body; systems (as [iscle see -AR] m. muscle (z), n. The Mm., nine goddesses, daughters of Zeus & Mnemosyne, Inspirers of poetry, music, & c.; the m., poet's inspiring goddess, poet's genius; [poet.] poet. [f. F L. GK Mousa f. root men-, mon-, think, remember] m. muscle (-z), v. l. & n. Ponder, reflect, (on, upon); gaze meditatively (on scene &c.); [archaic] fit of abstraction. [f. F musser, prob. f. OF muesse mottle, orig. w. sense 'sniff the air when in doubt about scent'] m. musette (-z), n. Kind of bagpipe; soft pasto.; Air imitating bagpipe's sound; dance for which preserved; tune stop on organ. [f. dim. of OF muesse bagpipe] m. museum, n. Building used for storing & exhibition of objects illustrating antiquities, natural history, art, &c. [L. L. GK mousieon seat of the Museum (Mouusa)] m. musculin, adj. (N.-Amer.) kind of porridge. Hence muschiness, musky² a. [prob. var. of MASH] m. mush, n. (slang). Umbrella; small cab-proprietor. [shortened f. foll.] m. musrom, n. & v. l. Edible kind of fungus, partly white, partly brown (dug.) upstart; (colloq.) lady's straw hat with plume, plume, or crest of brim; (v. l.) gather mm.; (of bullet) expand & flatten. [vb f. n.] F. Monsieur, perf. f. mousseron m. 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 wind; musical instrument 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 uproot, esp. with vexatious Intention; m.-lull for singing, dancing, & other entertainments; m.-stool (with adjustable seat, for piano-player). [F. F musique f. L. f. Gk mousike (techne art) of the Muses (Mousa Muse, see -111)] m. musical, a. Of music; (of sounds, voice, &c.) melodious, harmonious; fond of, skilled in music; set to, accorded, contrived by, music; box, mechanical musical instrument played by causing toothed cylinder to work in comb-like metal plate; m. glasses, kinds of musical instrument in which tones are produced by glass bowls or tubes. Hence musically, m. melo- calness, n. m. melobly adv. [f. L. med. L musicales (music, see -111)] m. melobian (-shn), n. Person skilled in science or practice of music. [F. F musicien as music, see -ICIAN]
m. musk, n. Odoriferous reddish-brown substance secreted in gland by male m.-deer, used for perfumes & as stimulant &c.; kinds of plant with musk-scent: small; common nurient of Central Asia; m.-duck, (also Mouskoy duck), tropical American variety, (also) Australian variety male of which has musky smell; m. melon, common melon; m.-ox, ruminant found in Arctic America, with strong musky smell; m.-rat (also musquash), large N.-Amer. aquatic rodent, its fur; musk, muske, muske, rose with large fragrant white flowers; m.-tree, wood, trees with musky smell. Hence musky² a. [F. F musc f. LL. mesuscus late Gk musko(A)os perh. ult. f. Skr. muska scrotum] m. 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 mousquet f. It. muschetto sparrowhawk] m. musketeer, n. Soldier armed with musket. [ser] m. m. m. stry, n. Muskets; art of using, troops armed with, see m-keeta. [f. F mouquerie (as muskettier, see -ERY)] m. musk in, n. See MOBILIA. m. muslin (-z), n. Kinds of delicately woven cotton fabric for ladies' dresses, curtains, &c.; (colloq.) bit of m., woman, girl; m.-de-laine, see MOUSSELIN. Hence m. muslin⁴ a. [f. F mousseline f. It. musellina (Muscelo, town in Mesopotamia whence m. came, see -ING)] m. muslinet, n. Thick kind of muslin. [-ET] m. musmon, n. = MOUFLLON. [F. L musmon(n) f. late Gk mousmon] m. musquash (Shn), n. (Fur of MUSK-RAI. [F. Arab. mus'al] m. musself, n. Kinds (Sea, Fresh-water, M.) of bivalve mollusc; m. plum, dark purple kind. [OE mescie f. LL. mescula, fem. as MUSIC] m. muselman, n. & s. pl. -mans). Moham- men. [f. Pers. musl (fart. of Moham-), see MUSLA] m. must, n. New wine; grape-juice before fermentation is complete. [f. L. museum neut. of musubs new] m. must², n. Mustiness, mould. [prob. back-formation f. must] m. must³, a. & n. (Of male elephants & camels) in state of frenzy; (n.) this state. [f. Hind. L. Pers. mast intoxicated] m. must⁴, v. auxil. (3d. sing. must; past must,
MUSTACHIO

...as below. Be obliged to (do), as you m. (neg. need not, see below & cf. MAY 1) find if, it m. be found, (w. necessity less emphasized) used to express (esp. in) you m. to retract that; be certain to (do), as you m. lose, whichever happens; you m. be (surely are) aware of this; he must be (clearly is) mad; (as past tense, reporting reflection made at the time) it was too late now to retreat, he m. make good his escape by desert or flight; (past or historic present, w. reference to perversity destiny) just as I was getting better, what m. I do but break my leg?, just as I was busiest, he m. come worrying; m. have done, (1) surely did, as you m. have known quite well what I meant, (2) not or clip you would have done, as you m. have caught it if you had run; (w. negative belonging in sense to dependent vb, cf. MAY 1) you m. not infer (m. avoid the inference), you m. never contradict. [Of moste, past of most; (later moste) may, be permitted to, cf. Du. moest, G musst].

MUTCHIA, n. [Sp. musta'chio, perhaps Mesteno country of graisiers].

mustard, n. Kinds of plant, esp. black & white m., seeds of which are ground, made into paste or used as condiment or for poultice or m., paste m. & m., m. of New England; (sop or salad) French m. (mixed with vinegar); m. pot (for table m.). [orig. of the condiment; f. OF moustarde f. com. Rom. mosta MUS'T].

mustet, n. An assembling of men for inspection &c.; pass m., be accepted as adequate; assembly; collection; m. book (for registering military forces); m. roll, official list of officers & men in army or ship's company (also fig.). [f. Of mostre f. L monstrare show].

mustet, v.t. & l. Collect (orig. soldiers) for inspection, to check numbers, &c.; collect, get together, [l. & l.]; summon (courage, strength, &c.; often up). [f. Of maestre f. L as prec.]

musty, a. Muddy; of moidal or stale smell or taste; (fig.) stale, antiquated. Hence mustriness n. [I].

mutable, a. Liable to change; fickle. Hence mutability n. [f. L mutabilis (musterable) changeable].

mutation, n. Change, alteration; (Biol.) change resulting in production of new species. [F, t. L mutationem [as prec., see -ATION]].

mutari, adv. With due alteration of details (in comparing cases). [L.]

mute, a. & n. Silent; not emitting articulate sound; (Law) stand of m. of miscre, refuse deliberately to plead; (of person or animal) dumb; (of hounds) not giving tongue; not expressed in speech, as m. appeal, adoration: temporarily bereft of speech; (of consonant) produced by entire interruption of passage of breath; (of vowels) has nothing of you stopped, (usu. appld. to b p ph d t t h k g); (of letter) not pronounced, as the e in late is m.; (n.) m. consonant; dumb person; actor whose part is in dumb show; dumb servant in oriental countries; hired mourner; clip for deadening resonant strings of violin &c., pad for deadening sound of wind instrument. Hence mately adv., muteness n. [f. F mutet f. pop. L mutatitus dim. of L mutus].

mute, v.t. Deaden, muffle, the sound of (esp. musical instrument). [f. prec.]

mutilate, v.t. Deprive (person &c.) of limb or parts; destroy (plant &c.); render (book &c.) imperfect by excision &c. So mutilation, mutilator, nn. [L. L mutilare (mutilus harmed), see -ATE].

MUTINEER, n. One who mutinies. [f. F mutiner (mutin rebellious ult. f. L as movo)].

mutinous, a. Rebellious. Hence mutinization, mutinizer, nn. [f. obs. mutine f. F mutin (see prec.) + -OUS].

mutiny, 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 officers' mutiny & naval discipline, now embodied in Army Act, 1857), revolt (against or abs.), [v. vb. f. n.] as prec. + -YT].

mutilation, n. Muteness; silence; dumbness. [f. Obs. mutisme f. L as muta 1, see -ISM].

muto-, comb. form (irreg. 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, etc. -opic a.

mutter, v.i. & t. & n. Speak low in barely audible manner; murmur, grumble, (against, at); utter (words &c.) in low tone; (fig.) say in secret; (n.) muttering, muttered words. [prob. imit. w. aff. -ER].

muton, n. Flesh of sheep as food; (facet.) sheep; dead as m., quite dead; eat one's m., dine with; m. - shop, piece of m. (usu. rib & half vertebra to which it is attached) for frying &c., side whisker shaped like this. Hence mutonization, n. Doctrine that mutual dependence is necessary to well-being. So mutuallity n. -ly, adv. [f. F mutuel f. L mutus borrowed (cf. mutavas change), see -AT].

mutualism, n. Doctrine that mutual dependence is necessary to well-being. So mutualist n. [-ISM].

mutilate, n. (archit.). Modillion proper to cornice in Doric order. [F, f. L mutus].

mutshik, See mouvix.

muss, v.t. (slang) like mussy. [I].

muzzle, 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 museel f. med. L muscellum dim. of musculus].

muszzle, v.t. Put muzzle on (animal, its mouth, & fig. of persons); impose silence upon; take in (sail). [f. prec.]

muzzy, a. Dull, spiritless; stupid from drinking. Hence muzziness, adv., muzzling n. [-ISM].

mutter, n. (archit.). Modillion proper to cornice in Doric order. [F, f. L mutus].

myall, n. Austral. acacia, esp. kind with scented wood used for pipes. [f. nativo mical].

mycelium, n. (bot.). Mushroom spawn.

mycelial, a. [O. Fr. mycelium mushroom + -I].

mycotoma, n. Fungoid disease of foot or hand. [as prec., see -M].
n
N

Abbreviations (1): N.: National, as N.L.A. (Liberal Club), N.L.F. (Liberal Federation), N.S.P.C.C. (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children); Natural, N.O. (rder); New, as N.F. (foundland), N.H. (hamshire), N.J. (eseay); N.H. (lexico), N.S. (yle), N.S.W. (outhales), N.T. (estament), N.Y. (ork), N.Z. (ailand); non, N.C.O. (ommissioned officer); North, as N.E. (tland), N.C. (arolina), N.Dak. (ota), N. & N.E. (ant) & N.W. (east) as points of compass & as London postal districts, N.W. Prov. (inces); not, N.S. (ufficient); Note, N.B. (ene); Nova, N.S. (otia); n.: neuter; no, n.d. (ate); non; noun.

Abbreviations (2): Nah., (um); Nebr. (aska); Neh. (emiah); ncm. (ine) con. (tradicente); nem. (ine) dis. (sentiente); Nev. (ada); No. Nos. (number(s); Northants, Northamptonshire; Northumb. (erland); Norvic, bishop of; Norwich, B. (ota); Nottinghamshire; Numb. (ers), O. T. B. (otally); nab., v. (tang); nab. v. (tang); n.: noun.
nápóleon, n. French gold twenty-franc piece of Napoleon I (double n., forty-franc piece); kind of top-boot. [f. name of French emperor; Hence of cogn. Napoleonically adv., Napoleonism(n.), Napoleonist(n.), napoleonic adj., and proper n. napoleonic. napoleonico n. n. napoleonico. napuly, a. (archaic). Of ale & c.) foaming, heady, strong. [perh. f. NAP-G, Y]
napu (nā-pō), n. Musk-deer of Java & Sumatra. [Malay]
napočine, n. Alkaloid got from opium sometimes used instead of morphia. [f. G narké number-2. napočmes, n. (pl. -suses, -sst). Kinds of bulbous plant, esp. one bearing heavily scented kinds of white flower with undivided corona edged with crimson & yellow. [L. f. G narkis-sos perh. as prec. w. ref. to narcotic effect]
aparceleople, n. Disease with fits of somnolence. [f. G narké numbness + (splemy)
aparcoals, n. Operation or effects of narcotic; state of insensibility. [f. G narkósis (narkoed benumb)]
narcotic, a. & n. (Substance) inducing drowsiness, sleep, stupor, or insensibility; (fig.) sedative, [f. G narkosis; adv. narcotically adv., narcotization, narcotism(n), narcotist(2), n. [f. G narkóthis (prec., -10)]
narre(to), v.t. Relate, recount, give continuous account of, (abs.) utter or write narrative. Hence or cogn. narration, narrative, narrativeness n., narrativity adj., narrative name, (archaic) Nevertheless.
[£. OE nād (ne not, a ever) + THE + LESS]
narrate, & n. A. Tale, story, recital of facts; kind of composition or talk that confines itself to these; (adj.) in the form of, concerned with, narrative, whence narratively adv. [f. L narratius a. (prec., -ive)]
narrative, & a. & n. Story, account, recital of events; narrative name, (archaic) Nevertheless.
[£. OE nād (ne not, a ever) + THE + LESS]
nation, n. Distinct race or people having common descent, language, history, or political institutions (most favoured n. diplomat., to which State accords lowest scale of import duties); (in medieval & some Scotch univ.) common body of students for a univ. or district; Law of a. Hence nationhood n. [f. L nationem nom. -o (nasce nat- be born, -10)]
national, a. & n. Of a or the nation, common to the whole nation; peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; a. anthem, God save the King &c. [n. nation adj.] nationless n. (N., usu. pl.) n. part of a sound, straight, river, pass, or street. (Vb) make or become narrower, diminish, lessen, contract. [OE nearu, cf. Du. naár dismal
narrow, n. Railed-off western portico or ante-nasal. In early Christian churches for women, penitents, & catechumens. [Gk (ez), orig. name of a plant]
narwhal (-wail). n. Arctic delphinoid cetacean with straight horn(s) developed from one of its (or two) teeth. [f. Da. narhual cf. ON nárwal (perh. na- r) corse with allusion to its colour, WHALE]
natual (-zl), a. & n. Of the nose (n. organ facet., nose); (of letters or sounds) requiring the nose passage to be open (n., such a letter &c., e.g. n., y), (of voice or speech) having the twang described as speaking through the nose, whence nasalized, z. v. & n., nasality n. [f. L nasalis (L nasus nose, -AL)]
nascent (-ant), a. In the act of being born, just beginning to be, not yet mature. So nasency n. [f. L nasae be born, -ENT]
nasberry (-z), n. V.-ind. tree yielding small, plum-like fruits of the genus n. [n. super. n. nasa medal] nasso, comb, form of L nasus nose, as frontonal of nose & forehead.
nasutium (-shm), n. (Bot.) genus of pungent-tasted cruciferous plants including watercress; trailing garden plant with bright orange flowers, Indian cress. [L. derived by Pliny f. L nasus nose, torqué (tor-)
nasty, a. Disgustingly dirty, filthy; obscene, delighting in obscenity; disagreeable to smell or taste, unpalatable lit. or fig., annoying, objectionable; (of weather &c.) foul, wet, stormy; hard to deal with or get rid of, (a.n.) gross, fouler, worse than, disabling blow, &c. ; ill-natured, spiteful to. Hence nastily adv., nastiness n. [from 100; etym. dub.; cf. Du. nestig dirty]
natal, a. Of, from, one's birth. [L. natattis (nation, -AL)]
natality, n. Birth-rate. [f. -ety, as prec., -ty]
natafion, n. Swimming. [f. L natatio (natur swimming, -ATION)]
natatorial, natatory, aa. Swimming, of. [L.L natarius (prec.), -ory, -AL]
nátes, n. pl. (anat.). Buttocks; anterior pair of optic lobes in brain. [L]
nátes, n. (archaic). Nevertheless.
[£. OE na (ne not, a ever) + THE + LESS]
nation, n. Distinct race or people having common descent, language, history, or political institutions (most favoured n. diplomat., to which State accords lowest scale of import duties); (in medieval & some Scotch univ.) common body of students for a univ. or district; Law of a. Hence nationhood n. [f. L nationem nom. -o (nasce nat- be born, -10)]
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nationalism, n. Patriotic feeling, principle, or efforts; policy of national independence, esp. in Ireland; policy of nationalizing industry. So nationalistic (2) n. [-ist]
nationality, n. Being national, national quality; patriotic sentiment; one's nation (what is his a?); a nation (men of all a.); existence of a nation. Na nation, from being part of one or more political nations. [-ITY]
nationalize, v.t. Make national; make into a nation; naturalize (foreigner); convert (land, railways, manufactures, &c.) into national property or undertakings. Hence nationalization n.
native, n. One born, or whose parents are domiciled, in a place (of); (Australian) white born in Australia; member of non-European or uncivilized race; indigenous animal or plant; oyster reared wholly or partly in British waters, esp. in artificial beds. [f. L nativus n. (L natum a, see fol.)

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nativist, n. (philos.) Doctrine of innate ideas. So nativist (2) n. [-ism]

nativism, n. Birth of Christ, the Virgin, or St John Baptist; picture of the birth of Christ; festival of Christ's N. Christmass or of birth of Jesus, N. of Jan. 6 birth (Astrol.) horoscope. [F. Nativité L. Nativitas (native, ty)]


natterjack, n. British species of toad with yellow stripe down back. [I]

natty, a. Spruce, trim, launtily tidy; delft-handed; showing deftness. Hence nattily adv.

natural, n. [tshöö, - shr] a. & n. Based on the innate moral sense, instinctive, (law, justice); constituted by nature (n. day, year in Mus., n. note or key, n. sharp or flat, n. flat & n. naturals, etc.); or by nature; as distinct from adventitious; in Sci., classification, orders with abbr. N. O., etc., esp. in Bot. of Jussieu's arrangement of species according to likeness as opp. Linnaeaus' sexual system; normal, conformable to the ordinary course of nature, not exceptional or miraculous or irregular, (magic, death, by age or disease, not accident, poison, or violence); not enlightened or communicated by revelation (the n. man; n. religion, theology); physically existing, not spiritual or intellectual or fictitious, concerned with physical things, the world; one's n. life, duration of one's life on earth; (law); existing in or by nature, not artificial, innate, inherent, self-sown, uncultivated; life-like, unaffected, easy-mannered, not disfigured or disguised; not surprising, to be expected; consonant or easy to (comes n. to him); destined to be such by nature (enemies, friends); illegitimate, (n. son, child, brother, etc.); dealing with nature as a study (n. history, study of animal life, esp. as set forth for popular use, also aggregate of facts about the natural objects or the characteristics of a place or class; n. historian, writer on n. history; n. philosopher, physicist; n. science); born, having the character or position by birth; hence naturalism, n. (N.) person half-witted from birth, (Mus.) n. note, white key in piano; hand making 21 as first dealt in vingt-et-un.

naturalise, v. (naturalism, -al) adv.

naturalist, n. Action based on native 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., 1849]

naturalistically adv.

naturalistic, a. Of, according to, naturalism; of natural history. Hence naturalistically adv.

naturalise, v. (naturalism, -al) adv.

naturallity, n. (natural, -ly) adv. In adj. senses; esp., as might be expected, of course. [-ly]

nature (-tehr, - tür), n. Thing's essential qualities, (in or by or from the n. of the case or of things, inevitably considering these qualities, person's or animal's innate character (natural, innate, merely, good, ill, second, n.), general characteristics & feelings of mankind (often human n.), specified element of human character (the rational, animal, moral, n.), person of specified character (waggoner n. do not feel this; there are nns. can never be a kind, sort, class, (things of this n.) in or in the n. of a gun or shot (size 100 of each n. of case-shot); inherent impulses determining character or action (against n., unnatural, immoral); vital force or functions or needs (is exhausted; such a diet will not support n.; ease n.; evacuate bowels or bladder); physical power causing phenomena of material world, these phenomena as a whole, (N.; these personified; N.'s engineering; all n. looks gay; N. is the best physician; LAW of n.; in the course of n., in the ordinary course; debt of n., death; in n., naturally existing, also anywhere, at all; against or contrary to n., innate, inherent; (n. naturalness or fidelity in art; state of n., unregenerate condition (opp. state of grace); condition of man before society is organized, uncultivated or undomesticated state of plants or animals, bodily nakedness; n. printing, method of producing print of leaves &c. by pressing them on prepared plate. [F. L na

naught, n. & pred. a. (archaic). Nothing, nothing, (let in n., or Ought); (arith.) cipher, nought; (adj.) worthless, useless. [OE nautc.] (see NATHLESS, WIGHT)

naughty, a. (used of, to, or by children, or in inf. of childish speech). Wayward, disobedient, badly behaved; wicked, blame-worthy, indecent. Hence naughtily adv.

naughtiness n. [prec., -y]

nausea, n. Feeling of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing. [L. noun. nausea (navus ship)]

nauseate, v. & i. Reject, food, or fig. with loathing; affect with nausea, whence nauseating a.; feel sick (at), loathe, food, occupation, &c. [L. nauseare (prec.), -ate]

nauseous, a. Causing nausea; offensive to taste or smell, nasty; disgusting, low toned. Hence nauseously adv., nauseousness n.

nausea, n. [nausea,-ous]

nautch, n. E. Indian exhibition of professional dancing girls (n. girl, one of these). [f. Hind. nach]

nautilar, a. Of sailors or navigation, naval, maritime. Hence nautilarly adv.

nautilus, n. (pl. -i.) Paper n., small cephalopod of which the female has very thin shell & webbed sail-like arms; pearly n., cephalopod with chambered shell having nacreous septa.

naval, a. Of, in, for, &c., ships or (usu.) the or a navy (n. stores, all materials used in shipping; n. officer, in navy); fought, won, &c., by or consisting of or based on ships of war. Hence naval, a. (naval, -ly) adv. (f. L navalis (navis ship), -al)

naval, n. Central, root, main, hub by axle & spokes. [OE naf, cf. Du. naaf, G nabe, & see NAVEL]

nave, n. Body of church from inner door to chancel or choir, usu. separated by pillars from aisles. [f. L navis ship]
NAVEL

NAVE, n. Depression in front of belly left by severance of umbilical cord; central point or axis of a thing, as a wheel. [OE nabe, nabe, G nabel, L navellus; akin to L navis, G nabel, etc.]

NAVIGABLE, a. (of river, sea, &c.) Affording passage for ships, etc. (in a particular condition; of balloon) steerable, dirigible, seeable. [L navigationem (f) -ABLE]

NAVIGATION, n. Navigating (inland, communication by canals & rivers; aerial, of airships or balloons); methods of determining ship's position & course by geometry & nautical astronomy, seamanship; voyage; n., coal, steam-coal. [L navigatio (prec., -ATION)]

NAVIGATE, v. i. & t. Voyage, sail ship; sail ever or up or down (sea, river); manage, direct course of, (ship, flying-machine). [f. L navigare (navis ship, agere drive), -ATE]

NAVY, n. Laborer employed in excavating &c., for canals, railways, roads, &c.; (also steam-n) mechanical excavator. [abbr. of prec.]

NAVY, n. Fleet (poetic); whole of State's ships of war with their crews & all the organization for their maintenance; officers & men of 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' names & other information. [f. OF navis fleet (L navis ship, -1)]

NAWAB (na-wawb), n. Native governor or nobleman in India; (rare) rich retired Anglo-Indian, nabob. [f. Hind. nawaub]

of hypodermic syringe; steel pin exploding cartridge of breech-loader; obelisk; sharp rock, peak; beam used as temporary support, upright, pole, n-shaped pole, leaf of fir or pine; (slang) the n., fit of nervousness; n.-bath, shower-bath with fine spray; n.-book, book-shaped n.-case; n.-fish, kinds of fish, esp. garfish; nee'dle'd, length of cotton &c. put into n. at once; n.-gun, in which cartridge is exploded by a brace of n. shells with n. hard bovines; n.-point, fine sharp point, also point-lace made with n.; needlewoman, sempstress, also good or bad user of n.; needlework, sewing or embroidery. (vb) sew, pierce, or operate on, with n.; thread (one's way) between or through things, or richly in n. with n.; shiny crystals; thread one's way. [OE needli, cf. G nadel, Da. naal, prob. cogn. w. L nēre spin, Gk νέισις spinning & nēma thread]

needles, n. (a) Unnecessary, uncalled for. (b) to say used parenth., as I need not tell you. Hence needlessly, adv., needlessness n. (-liess)

need'ments, n. pl. Things needed, esp. personal necessities carried on journey. [NEED n. or v. -MENT]

needs, adv. Of necessity (now only after or before must); n. must do, cannot help or avoid or wish to avoid or do, such a thing; n. must do, usu. foolishly insists or insisted on doing. [OE nēdē (NEED 1, -ēs)]

ne'er (nēr), adv. (Poet.) never (not used ellipt. for sentence like never); n. a. not a single; n. do, well, good for nothing (person); n. ever (not used), untrustworthy, iniquitous. Hence nefariously, adv., nefariousness n. [f. L nefarius (nefar´ish), -ous]

nega'tive, v.t. Nullify, deny existence of, imply or involve non-existence of, be the negation of. [from L negare, deny, ATE]

negation, n. Denying; negative statement or doctrine; refusal, contradiction of; (Logic.) affirmation of existence or exclusion; absence or opposite of something actual or positive; negative or unreal thing, nonentity. Hence negatiorial a., negatiorialness n., negatiorialness -a, negatiorialness (sh-a), negatioria'ls (sh-a-s), -ous

negatiorial, a. Nullifying, negatiorializing. Hence negatiorialness, negatiorialness -a, negatiorialness -s, negatiorialness (sh-a), negatioria'ls (sh-a-s), -ous

negro, n. Small Negro; one of dwarf negro race in Central & S. Africa. [Sp. dimin. of NEGRO]

negro (né-grö), n. One of small negroid race in Polynesia. [as prec.]

négro, n. (fem. negreß) & a. Member, esp. of black-skinned woolly-haired flat-nosed Negroid race (opposed to white European), of this race. Hence black-skinned, (n. ministrēs, troupe of real 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. Negroland, part of Africa inhabited by black. Hence negroid a. & n., negro'dal a., negro'dal, negro'dalia, negro'dalia (sh-a), negro'dalia (sh-a), -ous, -ous

négro-philia a. & n. negro'-philia n. [Sp. f. L nigrum nom. niger black]

Négus 1, n. Ruler of Abyssinia. [native]

néque's, n. Hot seasoned wine & water. [Col. F. N. d. 1739]

negligence, n. Want of proper care or attention, (place of) carelessness; freedom from restraint or artificiality in literature, art. So negligent a., negligently, adv. [f. L negligenter (NEGLECT', -ENCE)]

negligible, a. That need not be regarded (esp. n. quantity). [as prec., IBLE]

negligiate (sh-ate), v.t. & l. Confer (with another) with view to compromise or agreement; arrange, adjust, bring (object of, desirable to), by negotiating; transfer (bill) to another for consideration, bring into cash or notes, get or give value for (bill, cheque) in money; clear, get, over, dispose of, (hence, obliged, difficulty). Hence or cogn. negotiable (sh-able), negotiable' (sh-able), negotiable' (sh-able), negotiator (sh-ate), negotiator (sh-ate), negotiator (sh-ate), negotiatorial (sh-ial), -ous

neg-nito, a. Small Negro; one of dwarf negro race in Central & S. Africa. [Sp. dimin. of Negro]

negro'to (rê), n. One of small negroid race in Polynesia. [as prec.]

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neg-nito, a. Small Negro; one of dwarf negro race in Central & S. Africa. [Sp. dimin. of Negro]
neutralize, v.t. Counterbalance, render ineffective by opposite force or effect; exempt or exclude (place) from sphere of hostilities. Hence neutralization n. [L. neutralis of neuter gender (prec., -AT)].

neutralize, v. (niz'v, or as F). n. Expanse of granular snow not yet compressed into ice at head of glacier. [F. L. nixis snow, -AET].

never, adv. At no time, on no occasion, not ever, (often n. before, since, after, yet; also repeated for emphasis; now or n.; n. is a long word to say, comment on rash renunciation or despair or negative prophecy; it is n. too late to mend, reformation is always possible); (coll.) expressing surprise or incredulity in sentence or ellipsis) surely not, you n. left the key in the lock; He ate the whole thing; never (n. arrived, n. is actually, etc.: such a thing &c.): not at all (n. fear, n. mind, do not be troubled); n. a., n. not, n. at all; n. a. one, none; (in cond. clauses) n. so, to unlimited extent, ever so; (with compar.) n. the, none the (with participles &c.) n. enough-to-be-regretted, n. to-be-forgotten, n. ceasing, n. dying, n. ending, n. fating, n. fading; n. more, at no future time; Never Never (Land), north Queensland; nevertheless adv. & conj., for all that, but for all that, notwithstanding, all the same. [OE ne saere (ne not, EVER)].

new, a. Not existing before, now first made, brought into existence, invented, introduced, known or heard of, experienced, or discovered, (N. TESTAMENT); unfamiliar to; renewed, fresh, further, additional; different, changed, (n. morality; n. man theo.), one converted to Christianity, put on n. man, show conversion by amendment; a n. fashion, whence newness of man, showing a too n. life; n. style; turn over n. leaf; (with the, as distinct epithet implying difference of character) later, modern, new-fangled, (the n. learning, model, comedy; the n. diplomacy, journalism, theology, &c., advanced in method or discussion); the n. country town; the n. country, the n. upper; the n. world, the n. world; women who aspire to freedom & independence & reject convention; the n. 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, &c.); n. church; subject of Parliament; not yet accustomed to, fresh from; (of family or person) lately risen in position; n. comer, person lately arrived; N. Englander, inhabitant of N. England, six N.-E. States of U.S.A.; new-fangled [L. obs. novisangl a. in same sense (fange, n.); fanged] fond of novelty (now rare), different from the old good fashion, objectionably novel; n. moon, moon when first seen as crescent after conjunction with sun, time of such appearance, (bibl.) Hebrew festival; n. year, coming or lately arrived; n. year's, n. year's, time, gift, wishes, &c.; year's day, 1st Jan.; n. year's eve, 31 Dec.; N. Zealander, Maori, also European settler in N. Zealand. Hence newish a. newness n. [Aryan; OE newe, cf. G. neues, Ok neos, L. novus].

new, adv. (preceding, & now usu. hyphenated with qualified word). Newly, recently, just, n. -blown, having just come into bloom, lit. & fig. &c.; n. born, & see below; n. built, & see below; n. coined, esp. of words; n. come, lately arrived; n. fallen snow; n. fledged; n. found; n. laid eggs; n. made; n. grown hay or lawn; anew, at first, re- n. born, regenerated, & see above; n. front, put n. front to; n. furnish; n. model, recast. [f. prec.]

Newel, n. Centre pillar of winding stair (open or hollow n., central well of winding stair; post supporting stair-handrail at top or below). [F. Of New, Newf. Newets nut, -AT].

Newfoundland, n. Island and part of St. Lawrence (N. dog or N., also Newfoundlander, large breed of spaniel kind noted for swimming power). Hence Newfoundland n. (adj.)

Newgate, n. (lit.) Celebrated London prison (N. Calendar, publication with accounts of N. prisoners; N. forge, F. till, beard grown below chin while face is shaven; N. knocker, curl worn by coxcombers &c.).

newly, adv. Recently (usu. with p.p. =NEW) in sense 1 & often now preferred; hyphenated w. attrib. part; the n. discovered country; a n. man; a n. name. [OE neol].

Newmarket, n. Town noted for horse-races (N. coat or N., close-fitting overcoat for men or women); a card-game.

news, n. pl. (usu. followed by sing. vb). Tidings, new information, fresh events reported, (have you heard the, this, or rarely these, n.); in n. facing, no n. is good; that is n. already well known; is there any, what is the, n.? (N.) part of newspaper title, as Evening N.; a. agent, dealer in newspapers &c., a. boy, man, selling newspapers in streets; n. letter (hist.), letter sent out periodically with the n. and country town, the n. and country; general periodical publication usu. daily or weekly containing the n., advertisements, & literary matter; n. room, reserved for newspaper-reading; n. sheet, simple form of newspaper; n. stand, stall for sale of newspapers; n. vendor, newspaper-seller. [N. new, news, newness n. [pl. of NEW after med. L nova after N. novus, new pl. of L novus new].

newt, n. Small tailed amphibian allied to salamander, eft. [for eft (a newt = an eft, cf. NICKNAME) var. of eft EFT].

Newtonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the sun, the moon, etc.; also used &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector. [Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). -IAN]

next, a. (sometimes governing noun), adv., prep., & n. (Adj.) lying, living, being, nearest or nearest to or nearest to (in the n. house; my n. neighbour; lives n. door, in the n. house; a n. neighbour; n. door to felony, to blasphemous, almost; n. to nothing, none, impossible, almost; the chair n. the fire; the skin with the flesh n. it; the shop n. to the corner); soonest come to, first ensuing, immediately following, coming nearest in order &c. to, immediately next, (with) next door, man at the n. policeman; shall return n. year, n. Friday, on Friday n.; what is the n. article?, shopman's formula; the Sunday n. before Easter; what is true one day may be false the n.; not till n. time, facet. addition to promise of abetment; n. town of London, in size, n. best; the person n. to him, to him, in rank. (Adv. often indistinguishable f. pred. use of adj.) in the n. place or degree, on the n. occasion, (in the week n. ensuing; came a strange figure; what n. F, can anything follow to attest this for absurdity &c.; placed his chair n. to here; New York is the largest city n. to London;
when I n. saw him he was lame). (Prep, often indistinguishable f. prod. adj, governing noun) in or into the n. place, on the n. occasion, in the n. line, etc. (n. & v. t.) to seat, place, set. his chair n. hers; loves him n. her own child; wear flannel n. your skin. (N., or ellipt. use of adj.) n. person or thing (n. of kin, person nearest of kin to some one) will tell you in my n., i.e. letter; to be continued in our n., i.e. issue or the next. (n. & v. t.) as n. a grocer, i.e. child, was a girl; n., please ask your n. question, let the n. man come, &c.).

Nexus, n. Bond, link, connexion, (fig.) [L (nectere nexion. NEXUS. [noun.

Nigredo, n. Catarract, torrent, din, (shoot N. with fearful risks). (N. Amer. waterfall)

Nivel, n. & v.t. Point of quill-pen; metal or quill point for insertion in penholder; point of tool &c.; (pl.) fragments of crushed cocoa-beans; (vb) make, mend, insert n. of (pen).

Nibble, n. & v.t. To nibble, i.e. bite; (bites & l.) gently or cautiously or playfully (esp. of fish with bait, or rabbits; often n. at lit., & fig. of dallying with temptation, bargaining, &c.); carp at, make trifling criticisms. (N.) act of nibbling, esp. of fish at bait; enough (grasst) to cut a foot from. 

Nible, n. Golf club with small round hollow head.

Nice, a. Fastidious, dainty, hard to please, of refined or critical tastes; precise, punctilious, scrupulous, particular, (must not be too n. about the marks the man requiring precision, care, tact, or discrimination (a. experiment, question, point, negotiation); minute, subtle, (a. n. distinction, shade of meaning); attentive, close, (a. n. inquiry, observer); delicately sensitive, discriminative, or felt (a. ear, judgment; weighted in the nicest scales, lit. or fig.); (collog.) agreeable, attractive, delightful, well-flavoured, satisfactory, kind, friendly, considered, generally commendable (often ironical, as here is a n. mess); n. and, satisfactorily, as the house stands n. & high, car is going n. & fast; n.-looking, pretty or of engaging appearance.

Nich, n. (1320). [earlier sense, stupid, wanton, Of. f. L nesciu ignorant (nescience)

Nicer, (or n.): a, Of Niceas (first & second N. councils, held a.d. 325, 787, to settle the Arian controversy & the question of images; N. creed, formal statement of Christian belief based on that adopted at first N. council). (f. L Nicer us (f. Gk Nikais)

Nicti, n. Punctiliousness; precision, accuracy, (to a n., exactly); intricate or subtle quality (a point of great n.); minute distinction, sub-division; (pl.) minutiae.

Of. Sictrici (def.)

Nich, n. & v.t. Shallow recess in wall to contain statue, vase, &c.; (fig.) place destined for person’s occupation, esp. n. in the temple of fame, right to be remembered for one’s achievements. (vb) place (statue &c.) in n. (usu. in p.p.); encase, place, set, esp. in p.p. in some hollow or corner. [f. F. Niche (n. of church).

Nick, n. Notch serving as catch, guide, mark, &c.; certain throws in hazard; in the n. (of a horse) the right moment. l. indent; make incision at root of (horse’s tail; also with horse &c. as obl.) to make him carry it higher; hit upon, guess rightly, n. it, the truth, &c.; just catch (the time, a train, &c.); catch, nab, (criminal &c.) make (certain winning throws)

at hazard; cut in by short cut, at corner, &c., in hunting or racing; (of breeding stocks) min- gled well &c. with others.

Nickel (-ile, -il, kohn. [l.]). Hard silvery-white lustrous malleable ductile metal much used esp. in alloys; U.S. five-cent piece or kinds of Continental coin corresponding to English & French coppers; n. silver, alloy like German silver; n. steel, alloy of iron with n.; (vb) coat, plate, clad with nickel.

Nichel, n. & v.t. To make, put, cover with nickel-coloured ore f. n. which was first got (kupper nickel, demon, w. ref. to disappointing nature of ore, which yielded no copper)

Nick-nack. See KIN-KNACK.

Nickname, n. & v.t. Name added to or substituted for a person’s or thing’s proper name; abbreviation or familiar form of Christian name. (vb) call (person or thing a n.), give n. to (some people are never nicknamed; they n. patience cowardice; Cumberland, nick-named Butcher). [earlier neke, origin an Eke name, of NEWT]

Nictate, n. & v.t. (n. & v.t., n. & v.t. adj. -ate). a. Of tobacco. [coll., ian]

Nicti (n.-en), n. Poisonous alkaloid extracted as oily liquid from tobacco. Hence nictization, nictitation, (n. of L nictat, -ate)


Nidile, n. & v.t. Noding, nodding, noddle. [n. & v.t. nod, v. t. & w. Nodding, quivering, unsteady; keep nodding (head); intr., totter, sway. (redup. f. nod, -les)]

Nide, n. Brood of pheasants. [f. L NIDUS]

Nidificate, n. & v.t. Build nest(s). Hence nidification, nidification (n. of L Nidificare (NIDUS, -FY, -ATE))

Nidus, n. (pl. -di, -duses). Place in which insects &c. deposit eggs; place in which spores or seeds develop; place of origin or development for disease, or for some quality, doctrine, &c.; natural receptacle; collection of eggs, tubercles, &c. [L, see NEST]

Niece, n. One’s brother’s or sister’s daughter. [f. F nièce (n. of church, cogn. w. obs. E n'f, G nickel]

Nifo, n. (pl. -i pr. -i, -i). Black composition for filling engraved lines in silver or precious metal; (esp.) ornamental work. Hence nillloed (a. it. f. neut. of L nigellius dim. of niger black)

Niersteiner (nirštěr). n. A white hock. [O]

Nigard, n. & a. Stingy person, grudging giver of; (adj.) ret. & poet.) fell. (etym. dub.; coll. obs., nig, esp. prob. of F orig.)

Nigarily, a. & adv. Parsonious, stingy, sparing, scanty, giving or given grudgingly or in small amounts; hence niggardliness n. (adw.) in manner. [-LY]

Nigger, n. Negro (usu. contempt.); (loosely) member of any African race, esp. a. E. Indian, native Australian; black turnip cattle,-n. minestr. SEE NEGRO; n. melody, song, &c. as prevalent among American negroes; niggerhead = negro-head. Hence nigger- dom n. [earlier niger f. F niger t. Sp. NEGRO]
night, n. Dark period between day &
time, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. or from
sunset to sunrise, darkness then prevailing, the dark,
(also nightfall) end of daylight, weather or
experiences or occupation of a n., (black, dark,
as: went forth into the n., the n. of ignorance,
or barbarism; stayed three n. with them; a
dirty n., stormy or rainy; have a good, bad, n.,
sleep well or ill, be comfortable or in pain, cf.
good-n., make a n. of it, spend a n. in festivity;
out, festive evening, also evening on which
secrets or oaths are off, a n. of contrariety, always
without cessation; all n., all n. long, for the
whole n.: by n., during, under cover of the n.;
at n., at nightfall, in the evening, also added to
the hours from 6 p.m. to midnight, ct. in the
morning of hours 1-6 a.m., cannot sleep o.n.
for fear or altro,竣工, n.-bowl, bowl, n.-cellar,
underground drinkshop of low class; n.-chair,
first thick candle making dim light down the
n. for invalids &c.; n.-time, left with baited hooks to catch fish by n.;
n.-long, lasting through the n.; n.-nightman,
employed to watch, (person or party keeping) watch by n.,
Hebrew & Roman division (one of three or four)
of the n. (in the n.-wiv, during the anxious,
wearisome, wakeful, &c.); n.-work, done,
that must be done, by n. Hence nightless a.
[Amer. G natch; L nocte, G nacht, L nox -ctis, G
nox-klos, Skr. naktas.]
nightingale (n.ing.), n. Small reddish-brown
migratory bird singing melodiously & power-
fully both by night & in the day. [OE nithigale
(night, galian, sing. G nachtigall)]
nightly, a. Happening, done, existing, &c.
in the n., nightly, every n; (poet.) of or such sleeping. [OE nithic (nignt, -ly)]
nightly, adv. Every night. [-ly]
nightshade, n. Kinds of plant, esp. Black
with white flowers & black poisonous ber-
ries, Woody N. with purple flowers & bright
red berries, & Deadly N. or belladonna. [OE
nichtdade, cf. Du. nacht, night, &c.]
Nigl, v.i. Spend time, be over-eloquent,
on petty details. [cf. Norw. nigla.]
Nigling, a. Trifling, petty, lacking in
breath, largely, without conviction or of
effect; (of handwriting) cramped. [-ing] 7
nigh (nl), adv., prep., & a., (comp. & sup.
formly near, now, next, nigher, nighest, also
as adv., prep., & a., cf. near, nearer, nearest,
= near, nearer, nearest, (archaic, poet., or dial., comp., doc. term.): OE nea(n),
ct. Du. na, G nah; the adv. use is the orig.;
next, nextest, a. & adv. since the relation of
near, next, to nigh was obscured]
night (nlt), n. Dark period between day &
time, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. or from
sunset to sunrise, darkness then prevailing, the dark,
(also nightfall) end of daylight, weather or
experiences or occupation of a n., (black, dark,
as: went forth into the n., the n. of ignorance,
or barbarism; stayed three n. with them; a
dirty n., stormy or rainy; have a good, bad, n.,
sleep well or ill, be comfortable or in pain, cf.
good-n., make a n. of it, spend a n. in festivity;
out, festive evening, also evening on which
secrets or oaths are off, a n. of contrariety, always
without cessation; all n., all n. long, for the
whole n.: by n., during, under cover of the n.;
at n., at nightfall, in the evening, also added to
the hours from 6 p.m. to midnight, ct. in the
morning of hours 1-6 a.m., cannot sleep o.n.
for fear or altro,竣工, n.-bowl, bowl, n.-cellar,
underground drinkshop of low class; n.-chair,
first thick candle making dim light down the
n. for invalids &c.; n.-time, left with baited hooks to catch fish by n.;
n.-long, lasting through the n.; n.-nightman,
employed to watch, (person or party keeping) watch by n.,
Hebrew & Roman division (one of three or four)
of the n. (in the n.-wiv, during the anxious,
wearisome, wakeful, &c.); n.-work, done,
that must be done, by n. Hence nightless a.
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next, nextest, a. & adv. since the relation of
near, next, to nigh was obscured]
degrees on thermometer &c., years of century or life, between 89 & 100. [Tf -TY]


ninni, n. Simpleton, fool, person of weak character or mind. [Perh. for innocent]

ninth, a. Next after eighth (on the n., day of month; n. part, one of nine equal parts into which thing may be divided; n. part of a man, tooth). [L. n. (from neut. n.), interval of one and second. [Ning, -TH]

ninthly, adv. In the ninth place (in enumerations). [LY]

Nirobé, n. Inconsolable bereaved woman. Hence Níob, an. Gk (-e), woman turned to stone while warning the serpent (chem.). A metallic element. Hence Nióbic (chem.), Nióbous (chem.), aa. [Prec. -um; named 1845]

nip, v.t. & i. & n. Pinch, squeeze sharply, bite; pinch off (bud &c.); check growth of (esp. a. in the bud; lit. & fig.). (Of cold) affect in-ipheral pain, whence ip. not nip or nippliny adv.; take up, out, &c., hurriedly or unobserved; [slang] step &c. nimbly in, out, up, whence nippliy a. (N.) pinch, sharp squeeze, bite; sharp saying, sarcasm; (check to vegetation caused by) coldness of air. [Cf. Du. nijfer nip, Du. & G nippn sip, Du. nippn wasp]

nip, n. & v.t. & i. Small quantity of spirits &c. as pick-me-up; (vb) take nn., take nn. of. [For obs. niperkin small measure of ale &c., ctym. dub., prob. of Du. origin.]

nip (no, ní), n. Kind of E.-Indian palm. [F]

nipper, n. In vb senses of nip 1, 2; also or esp.: kinds of fish; boy, lad, esp. costermonger's assistant or street arab; (pl.) implement with jaws for gripping or cutting, forceps, pinchers, pliers, (often pair of ns.); (pl.) pincers; horse's incisor tooth; crustacean's claw. [Erich]

nipple, n. Small projection in which mammary ducts terminate in mamal of either sex, test, esp. on woman's breast; cover for protecting woman's test while child sucks; test of nursing-bottle; n.-like protuberance on many animals; (med.); small rounded elevation on mountain; perforated projection of musket-lock on which percussion-cap is placed; nipplewort, yellow-flowered weed.

nirvána (vah-), n. Buddhist beatitude, i.e. extinction of individuality & absorption into the supreme spirit. [Skr. nirvána to blow!]

nirál, conj. (legal). Unless (decreet, 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, whereas + category; court-jury on certain day unless judges come sooner]

nit, n. Egg of louse or other parasitic insect. (OE nitu., cf. Du. niet, G nisi)

nitrát (at), n. Salt given by combination of nitric acid with base, or compound made by interaction of nitric acid & alcohol; (short for potassium or sodium nitrate), nitrate of potash or soda. [L. nitrátum, acid.]

nitrát, v.t. Treat, combine, or impregnate, with nitric acid. Hence nitratión n. (foil., -AT)

nitér (er), n. Salt-petre, potassium nitrate; cauli. [F, L L G nitriter, perh. Oriental orig.]

nitrile, a. Of nitre; n. acid, clear colourless pungent highly corrosive & caustic liquid, aquafortis. [F. nitrifique (prem., -10)]

nitrify, v.t. & i. Turn into nitre, make or become nitrous. So nitrification n. [F. nitrifier (NITRE, -FY), nitrite, n. Compound of base or alcohol with nitrous acid. [NITRE, -ITK]

nitr(o)-, comb. form of Gk nitro-; of, containing, made with or by use of, nitric acid or nitroxy or nitre or nitrogen; nitro- acid, compound of nitric with organic acid; nitro-compound, made by union of nitric acid; nitro-amino, by union of nitric acid; nitro-derivate(s), yellowish oily violently explosive liquid made by adding glycercine to mixture of nitric & sulphuric acids; nitro-fir, chemical grouping of nitrogen & oxygen.

nitrógen, n. Colourless tasteless scentless permanent gas forming four-fifths of atmosphere. Hence nitrógenus a. [F. nitrogène, see nitré, -ON]

nitróz, a. Of, like, impregnated with, nitre (n. acid, containing less oxygen than nitric acid; n. oxide, gas used as anaesthetic, laughing-gas. [F. L nitrous (NITRE, -OUS)]

nix, int. (slang) giving warning to confederates &c. that master &c. is approaching. [I]


Nizám (ahm), n. Ruler of Hyderabad; (man, men, of) Turkish regular army. [Hind. & Turk., G. Arab. nizám order, arrangement]

nó, a. Not any (no circumstances could justify it; no date, abbr. n.d., undated, in library lists &c.; no sex, no supper, you must sing first; no end; by no mean(s); not a, quite other than a, (service of no honourable kind; is not part of my plan; is no genius), hardly any (is no distance; did it in no time), there is &c. no—ing, none in &c. possible (there's no accounting for faces; 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 not be any, there is not any, (no Popery, surrender, &c.); hence: no answer, no permission, no 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. w. can, -able, &c.), be, feel, look, &c., n. awash, out of order, out of sorts; no man, no person (man's land, piece of waste, unused, unoccupied, or debauched land); nonsense; no one, person; no thoroughfare, notice that path, street, &c., is closed at other end, or that entrance is not permitted (no-f., such path); no way(s), no wise, in no manner, not at all; no whence, no whither, from to, ne 3, no-where, there are no, we compare. (for none, orig. only before consonants)

nó, adv. (Alw. as alternative after or) not (usu. whether or no. In either case, also tell me whether or no; pleasant or no, it is true). (prob. f. prec. by extension of adj. use & in other cases) that there be anothervote. [Perh. perh. & compar.] no, adv. (Alw. with compar.) by no amount, not at all, (no better than before; no sooner had he said it than, as soon as he had said it; no longer; no less, than, as much
special sense, usu. of condemnation, attached to the compd in un- un- not coming under the description of, not: n. -cet'tare, (soldier, sailor) not qualified for active service (cf. INEFFECTIVE); n. -hum-an, not belonging to human race (cf. INHUMAN); n. -lo-gi-cal, proceeding by other means than logic (cf. ANALOGICAL); n. -nal, unconcerned with morality (cf. IMMORAL); n. -natural, deviating from the natural order (cf. UNNATURAL). 6) to adv., as n. -con-tinuously.

nōnage (n.), n. Being under age, minority; immaturity, early stage. [OF [prec., age]]
nō-ral, a. & n. (Arith., of scale of notation) having nine as base; (n.) group of nine. [f. L nonarius (nona- 

nō-jesty (n.), n. (Arith., of scale of notation) having nine as base; (n.) group of nine. [f. L nonarius (nona-

non-anurus (n.), n. (Arith., of scale of notation) having nine as base; (n.) group of nine. [f. L nonarius (nona-

non avo (F.), a. (Regarded as as having never happened.

noncé, n. Being time, present occasion, (only in for the n.); n. word, coined for one occasion.

[the noncé = the n. once, cf. NEW).

nonchévalant (shazlant), a. Unexcited, un-moved, cool, indifferent. Hence nonchéval-

non-ascriptive, a. & n. (Person, thing) not easily classified, neither one thing another, hybrid. [NON-(4), L descriptus (DESCRIBE)]

none (nun), pron., a., & adv. Not any of (n. of them came; of this concerns me; n. of your

non', n. (nun), adv. & conj. (Archaic) neither (as the first n. in gold n. silver); (conj.) & not, no more, neither, & not either, (had neither n. provisions; not a man n. a child was to be seen; I said I had not seen it, n. had I; all n. it is true that we forgot; also poet. & archa. the omission of preceding neither or n., as thou nor I have made the world). [prob. f. obs. nother (OE nā see NATHLESS, WHETHER)].

Nor'denfelt, n. Kind of machine-gun. [Swedish inventor]

nor'w. See NORTH.

Norfolk (ok), n. English county (N. capon, red herring; N. dumpling, turkey, inhabitant or native of N.; N. Howard slang, bed-bug: N. jacket, man's loose jacket with waistband; N. plover, stone-curlew).

nor'land, n. Northern region. [for north-]

nor'ma, n. Statigraphic pattern, type. [f. L norma carpenter's square]

nor'mal, a. & n. (Geom.) standing at right angles, perpendicular; conformance to standard, regular, usual, typical; n. school, for training teachers; hence nor'mal-ity n., nor'mal-i-ty n., n. normality (n. normality) adv. (N.), (Geom.) line; (Physics) average or mean of observed quantities; usual state, level, &c.; n. temperature (80°F) of human body. [f. L norma (prec. -AL)].

Nor'man, n. & a. Inhabitant or native of Normandy, descendent of mixed Scandinavian & Frankish race there established; = N-French
Norn, n. One of the female fates of Scandinavian mythology. [ON. styn. dub.]

Norroy, n. Third King of Arms, with jurisdiction north of the Trent. [AF. AF. nor-north, roy king]

Norwegian, a. & n. The Norwegian language (Old N., language of Norway & its colonies down to 14th c.); (adj.) Norwegian, of Norway, so Nor'seland, Nor'eman. [prob. f. Du. nooroech (noordl NORTH, -BH)]

Norris, 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 equinox who faces setting sun (n. by east &c.; n. of, further n. than; due n.; lies &c. n. & south, lengthwise along line running north and south). -northerly, -northerness, -northerward, adv., nn., & aa., (regions) midway between n. & east, west, n.-east, n.-west, adv., nn., & aa., (regions) midway between n. & east, west, with uses & derivatives corresponding to those of north; so esp. n.-east-ly, -east-ward, -east-wardly, see northerly &c.; n.-east, n.-west, passage, passages for ships along northern coasts of Europe & Asia; northern coast of America; formerly thought of as possible routes to E. & from Atlantic to Pacific; the n.-west, = N.W. ter'torial; hence northward, n.-ward, adv., n., & a., northe'ward adv. & n. (Noun) cardinal point lying n. (magnetic n. point indicated by n. end of compass-needle); northern part of England (beyond Humble, Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland, or Europe; (U.S.) northern part of England or any country; n. wind. (Adj.) situated, dwelling, in or more towards the n. (N. Germany, Wales, America; the N. German; n. latitude; n. pole, whence north-pole'ar; n. tran'sec; facing n. (bird in flight, etc.). From the n. to the s. n. winds; n. light, esp. as desired by painters. N. Brith, abbr. N.B. Briton, Scotland; N. Country, n.p. part of England or Great Britain (N.'con'tryman, native of northern England; n.'country, from or characteristic of N. c.). N. lat., northern lands, northern part of a country; n. Light, Aurora Borealis; Notherman, native of Norway or Scandinavia; N. Sea, German Ocean; N. star, pole-star. [com.-Tout; OE north, cf. Du. noord, G nord]

Nor'easter, n. N.-E. wind. [ER '1]

Norther, -er (-th), n. (U.S.) Strong cold north wind blowing in summer & winter over Texas, Florida, & Gulf of Mexico. [ER '1]

Northerly (-dh), a. & adv. = (foll. (rare); (of direction) towards the north; (of wind) blowing as from the north or thereabouts. [I. north as EASTERLY]

Northern (dh), a. & n. Living or situated in, coming from, the north esp. of England or Europe (U.S.) of the north; (of wind) northerly (rare); characteristic of the north (a pallid n. day); n. lights, Aurora Borealis; hence nor-therman (-h), n., northermoer (-h), n.}

Northing (-th), n. Northward progress or deviation in sailing or travelling (two miles n.; have made very little n.). [ING '1]

Northumbrian, a. & n. (Native, dialect) of ancient Northumbria (England N. of Humber) or modern Northumberland. [North'umber, person living beyond Humble, + -IAN]

Northwardly, adv. & a. Northwards; (of direction) towards the north. [ER '1]

North-wester, n. N.W. wind. [ER '1]

Northwards (h), n. = NORTHWARD (h)

Norwegian, a. & n. (Native, language) of Norway. [I. mod. L. Norvegia + -AN, w. assim. to Norway]

Norther, n. North-wester; glass of strong liquor; oolskin hat, sou'-wester. [Nor'-]

Nose (noz), n. & v. & i. Member of face or head placed above mouth containing nostrils & serving as organ of smell (parson's n., rump of cooked fowl; n. of wax, person or thing easily influenced or moulded; make long n.; keep n. to grind-lame; as when the n. is 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. to smell something; if there is a n. full of lies, there is one's face, indulge pique at one's own expense; put one's n. out of joint, supplant or disconcert or frustrate him; bite or snap one's n. off, answer him snappishly; pay through the n., be overcharged, have to pay exorbitant prices; speak through one's n., pronounce with nasal twang; lead 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.; open end or nozzle of pipe, tube, bellows, retort, &c.; prow; projecting part; n.-eye, pro- spects-megaphone; n.-bag, containing nasal hangings to horse's head; n.-band, lower band of bridle passing over n. & attached to cheekstraps; n.-slice, musical instrument blown with n. among Siamese, Fijiens, &c.; nosepay (gay in obs. n. use = toy), bunch of (esp. sweet-scented) flowers; n.-mouth, nose-prospects-megaphone; a. piece, = n.-band, also part of microscope to which object-glass is attached; n.-pipe, piece of piping used as nozzle; n.-rag (slang), pocket-handkerchief; n.-ring, fixed in n. of bull &c. for leading, also ornament worn by savages; hence (-nose'go), noseless, s. & s. (b) perceive smell of, be aware of (fig.) be sensible to (smell, everything), smell out; rub with the n., thrust n. against or into; sniff (at, about adv. & prep.), pry or search (after, for); push one's way, push (one's way), with the n. (esp. of ship); of strata &c. dip in, basset out. [OE nowe, cf. MLG nose, Du. neus, same as Lat. nosa]

Noser, n. Strong head wind (esp. dead n.). [prec., -ER '1]

Nor-ing, n. Rounded edge of step, moulding, &c. or metal shield for it. [Nose, -ing]

Noseo-, comb. form of Gk nosos disease, as -GRAPHY, systematic description of diseases; (branch of medicine, surgery dealing with classification of diseases (so -LOGICAL, -LOGIST)

Nosta-lgia, n. Home-sickness as a disease. Hence nostal'gic a. [Fr. Gk nostos return home, Gk aligos pain, -IA]

Nosteo, n. Kinds of latinos unicellular algae, (name invented by Paracelsus)

Nostred'amus, n. Prediction-monger, pre- sided seer. [Latinaized L. M. de Nostredame, French physician who made prophesies 1556]

Nostril, n. Either opening in nose admitting air to lungs & smelis to olfactory nerves (stink in one's nn., be offensive to him). Hence
NOTES

A note is a written or spoken message. It can be a simple reminder, a detailed report, or a creative piece. Notes are used in various contexts, such as in schools, offices, and personal life. They are often used to enhance understanding or communication. Notes can be visual, such as diagrams, or textual, such as paragraphs or lists. They can be detailed or concise, depending on the context and purpose.

In a broader sense, notes can also refer to musical notation, which is a symbolic representation of music. It is used to transcribe and play music, allowing musicians to read and interpret the music accurately.

In addition, the word note is also used in various legal and official contexts. For example, a note can refer to a small amount of money or a personal note, which is a written message sent to someone. Notes are also used in medical contexts, where they can refer to medical records or patient information.

Overall, notes are a versatile tool used in many different fields and contexts. They can be simple or complex, and they can be used for both personal and professional purposes. Understanding the various uses of the word note is crucial for effective communication and understanding in different contexts.
as often still, now adv. followed by that) consequently or simultaneously with the fact that (N. I am a man I think otherwise. N. you mention it I do remember). (N.) this time, the present, (chiefly in prep. is there by, ere, till, n., the prepos. prefix, &c. & the future in the n.). [Aryan; OE nú, also in older Teut. lang., cf. Skr. nū, Gk nyn, L nūn] nowaday, a. Of nowadays. [f. foll. nowadays, adv. & n. (At the present day, now) these advanced or newfangled times. (nowadays, adv.) n] Nowell (nööl), int. expr. joy in Christmas carols. [f. OF noel f. L NATALIS] nowhere (hwär-, wär-), adv. In, at, to, no place (n. near, not nearly; be, come in, n., not be placed in race or competition). [No, WHERE nowhere (khish)-, a. Harmful, unwhole- some. Hence noxiousy adv., noxious- ness n. [f. L nostris (noxa harm), -ous] noyade (nwha'ya de), n. Execution by drowning, esp. wholesale as in France in 1794. [F] noyau (nwhä-o), n. Liqueur of brandy flavoured with fruit-kernels. [F L nuix nucis nut, -ULL] nozzle, n. Spout, mouth-piece, end fitted to hose &c. [NOSI, LUL] nuance (nu), n. Delicate difference in or shade of meaning, feeling, opinion, colour, &c. nub, nubble, n. Sm. knob or lump, esp. of coal. Hence nubby a. [var. of nub] nubbly a. & n. [a. Marriages (esp. of women). Hence nubility n. [f. L nubilis (nubere to be- come wife)] nuchal (-kl), a. Of nape of neck. [f. med.L nucha spinal cord, of Arab. orig.] núcleo-, comb. form of L nuix nucis nut, as -nous, -FORM, -VOROUS. nucelolus, n. (blad. N. of ovule or within a nucleus. Hence nucleolar, nucleolated [-ATZ], sa., nucelolo- comb. form. [f. L nu- cleo dim. of nucis nut] nucelus, n. (pl. -ctl). (Astron.) condensed part of comet's head; central part or thing round which others are collected, kernel of aggregate; (fig.) a central part with additional additions, central part of ovule, 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 nucelar, nucelar, nuclea- ler, nucleolated, -olated form. [L, f. nucela- dim. of nucis nut] nude, a. & n. Nked, bare, unclothed, undraped, (n. contract in law, lacking consideration & therefore void unless under seal); so nudi- comb. form (zool.), nuditg. n. (N.) n. figure in painting or sculpture; the n., the undraped figure, undraped state. [f. L nudus] nudge, v.t. & n. Push slightly with elbow to draw attention privately, (fig.) draw attention of; (n.) such push. [f] nugas (gä, jä), n. pl. Trifles, learned triflings, profitless minutiae. [It & L] nugatory, a. Trifling, worthless, futile; inoperative, not valid. [f. L nugatorius (nugari trine f. prec. &L)] nugar, n. Large broad-beamed boat used on upper Nile. [native] nugget, n. Rough lump of native gold. [n. of a trea] numeric, v.景德 any 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 (nuiere nuis- L. L noce hurt. -ANCS)] null, a. Void, not binding, in valid, (often a. of void); without character or expression; non-existent, amounting to nothing, (rare). [f. L nullus (ne not, ulius any)] nullah, n. (Anglo-lnd.) Stream, water-course, ravine. [f. Hind. nala] nullify, v.t. Cancel, annul, neutralize, efface. So nullification n. [f. L nullicare (NULL- -FY)] nullipore, n. Kind of marine vegetation. [f. L nullius NO + FOR] nullity, n. Being null, invalidity, (esp. n. of marriage; n. suit, for this); act, document, &c. that is null; nothing; a mere nothing; a nonentity. [f. med.L nullitas (null-us null) adv., nullity, nonentity, n. (v.) make n., (fig.) stupefy, paralyse. (earlier numb p. of obs. nim- take, com. Teut., cf. G nehmen, prob. cogn. w. Gk nemō occupy] number, n. (written No, for numero = in number, with pl. Nos, before distinguishing figure, as bedroom N° 18, N° 1-10). Tale, count, a. company, a. number of persons (also of) or things (also of) or abstract unit, a. model or figure representing such aggregate, ticket &c. bearing such figure, person or thing (esp. single issue of magazine, or part of opera &c.) whose place in series is indicated by such figure. (The n. of a foot of infinite Numbers, 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., arithmetic; took the cabman's n.; sleeps in N° 5; lose the n. of one's mews, die; n. one, oneself, esp. in take care of n. one; story issued in nn., in parts successively published bearing nn.; back n., earlier issue of magazine, fig. anything out of date: is not of our n., included among us; is now added to the n. of my enemies; (sing. or pl.) large, small, &c. & large, collection or company of or abs. (scene present in great, only in small, nn.; saw a great, or a n. of birds; a great deal of nonsense, there are nn. who live by begging); (pl.) numerical preponderance (won by nn. or force of nn.); numerical reckoning (the laws of n. & proportion pervade Nature; without n., innumerable, also numberless n.; in n., when counted or estimated, numerically, as cattle n.); (Gram.) class of word-forms including all singular, all plural, or all dual &c. words (Greek has three nn.; things is of the plural n.); rhythm; (pl.) groups of musical notes, metrical feet, verses. [f. OF nombre f. L numerus] number, 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, (so many years); be able to show (so many inhabitants &c.); amount to (specified n.). [f. OF nombre f. L numerus] numerable, a. That can be numbered. [f. L numerabilitas (prec., ABLE)] numeral, a. & n. (Word, figure, group of figures) denoting a number; of number. [f. LL numeratio (NUMBERAL, AL)] numeration, n. Method or process of numbering or computing; calculation; assigning of numbers; (Arith.) expression in words of number written in figures, n. table, showing value of figures according to their place in system of notation. [f. L numeratio (NUMBERAL, ATION)] numerum, n. Number above line in vugar fraction showing how many of the pa
indicated by the denominator are taken; person who numbers. LL (number) 2, -5.

num'beric, a. What is either a number, a proper or improper fraction, or an incommen-
surate; a (frac).' (archaic) thonged (a n. foot) carelessly; sit close over (fire); keep (constituency) in good humour by attentions; (Billiards) keep (balls) together for series of cannons; keep close to (rival omnibus to interfere with its custom, or horse in race to impede it); nursing, (a n. in the sense of receiving visits, and the like); (a n. in the sense of being selected, reception of invalids; (in) nursing father, mother, foster. [earlier nur'n f. NURISH]

nurse 3, n. Kinds of dog-fish or shark. [prob. f. obs. hus dog-fish eym. dub. w. adherent (a) n. of NEWT, & assim. to prec.]

nursery, n. Room assigned to children & their nurses (a n. govenring, one combining duties of nurse & government); practice, Institution, sphere, place, in or by which qualities or classes of people are fostered or bred; plot of ground in which young plants are reared for transplantation (nurseryman, owner of this); fish-rearing pond; place where animal life is developed (Billiards) (see NURSE 2: esp. in n. cannon). [EYRE] 3

nurse's-ing, n. Infant, esp. in relation to its nurse; a n. of person or thing bred in or fostered by. [NURSE 1, -LING]

nurture {labor}, a., & v.t. Bringing up, nursing, feeding, nourishment; (v b) nourish, rear, foster, train, educate. [Of NOURISH t. L nur'tirrous nourish, -uls]

nur'ture, n. & v.i. Fruit consisting of hard or leathery shell enclosing edible kernel (see also EARTH 3, PEA 3; DEAF n.; can't shoot &c. for nn. slang, do thing even tolerably well; need only crack, difficult or impossible thing, hard to deal with or get the better of; be nn. to slang, please greatly, delight; be nn. or dead nn. on slang, delight in, be skilful at; (slang head (of one's n., drunk or mad); small toothed projection on spindle engaging with cog-wheel, small spur-wheel; small block usu. of metal placed with female screw for securing or adjusting bolt; holder that tightens or relaxes horse-hair of fiddle-bow &c.; (pl) small lumps of coal; n. brown, coloured like ripe hazel-n. (esp. of girl's complexion, & of ale); n. butter, food like butter made from nn.; n. cracker, (pl) instrument to help in development of chin & nose with points naturally, or by loss of teeth, near each other (also used attrib. in sing., as a n. face, (sing.) common European but rare British bird; n. gall, gall found on dyer's-oyk used as dye-stuff; n. thatch, small creeping bird feeding on nn. (pl)]; oil, got esp. from hazel-n. & walnuts, & used in paints & varnishes; n. palm, Australian bearing nn.; n. shell, hard exterior covering of nn., tiny receptacle or dwelling, briefest possible way of expressing, epitome, (can give it you in a nutshell); n. tree, bearing nn., esp. hazel; n. tree, tree which must be seen to be green hazel & filbert n. (Vb) seek or gather nn. (usu. in gerund, went nursing &c.). [com. Teut.; OE anutu, cf. Du. noot, G muss]

nut-tate, v.i. (bot.) Nod, droop. So NUT'ba T a. [L. nutare frequent. of anu're nutritio]

nut'tiation, n. Fostering oscillation of earth's axis making motion of pole of equator round pole of ecliptic way; oscillation of spinning top; curvature in stem of growing plant. [L. nutatio (prec., -lly)]

nutmeg, n. Hard aromatic spherical seed got from fruit of evergreen EIndian tree (a n. tree), used as spice & in medicine; n. apple, fruit of n. tree yielding mace & nn.; n. fiver,
diseased state of liver, red atrophy, [partial transl. of OF nois mугéde, = med. L nau muscata, musky nut] nūtria, n. Skin or fur of the S.-Amer. coypu, an aquatic rodent. [Sp., -oter f. L nutra] nūtriens, a. Serving as or providing nourishment; nourishing. [L nutritus, -eant, -i] nūtriment, n. Nourishing food (lit. & fig.). Hence nūtrimental, a. (rare). [L nutritūmentum (prec., -MENT)] nūtrition, n. (Supplying or receiving of) nourishment, food. [as NUTRIENT, -ION, NUTRIENTLY, NUTRITION, -IABLE] NUTRIVIA, a. Nourishing, efficient as food. Hence nūtritionally adv., nūtriousness n. [L nutritus (NURSE, -ITIOUS)] nūtritive, a. & n. Serving as food; concerned in nutrition; (n.) article of food. [F (-/-i, -te) f. med. L nutritus (NUTRIENT, -IVE)] nūtty, a. Abounding in nuts; tasting like nuts, of rich mellow flavour; (slang) amorous or enthusiastic (upon). [-ṣ] nūx vòmesa, n. Seed of E.-Ind. tree yielding the poison strychnia. [med. L (nux nut, vomere vomit, -1c)] nūxal, i. & t. Nose, burrow or press or press out of with the nose, press nose or press (nose) into or against; nestle, lie snug, (also refl.). [NOSE, -3] nytalopla, n. Night-blindness or recurrent loss of vision after sunset; inability to see clearly except at night. [L. (Gk nytalopos) f. nykt- night, otoe blind, ops eye, -1a] -incorrect second sense due to looking of at -la] nytitróple, a. (bot.). Turning in certain direction at night. [Gk nux nuytus night, -1, Gk tropos turn, -1c] nýlghau (gaw), n. Short-horned Indian antelope (f. OIr. geagra (at blue, gaw cow) mýnth-p, o. class of mythological semi-divine maidens inhabiting sea, rivers, fountains, hills, woods, or trees, or attending superior deities, whence or cogn. nymphAE, nymphש, nymphǐa, nymphlike, a.; (Poet.) young & beautiful woman; pop. [F F nymphè L f. G nymphē] nympholepsy, n. Ecstasy or frenzy caused by desire of the unattainable. [foll., epilepsy] nympholept, a. Person inspired by violent enthusiasm esp. for an ideal. Hence nympholeptic a. [Gk nympholeptos nymph-ophile] nymphomània, n. (path.). Morbid & uncontrollable sexual desire in women. [Gk nymphè bride, -0, -MANIA] 0 O (0), letter (pl. Oe, Oe's, Oes). O-shaped mark, circle, (esp. round 0). 

Abbreviations (1): old, as O.S.(tyle), O.T.(estament), OE(nglish), OHG (high German); on, O.H.E.S. (his or her majesty's service); oppos., face or face-to-face; ord., order, as O.M. (order of merit). O.S.B. (of St. Benedict); ordinary O.S. (saman); over, o.p.(roof); (facet) all, O.K. (correct). 

Abbreviations (2): Ocb.(fif), Obad.(iah, O.T. book); oc.(avo); OLympiad; On.(ario); Op.(us); Opx(on); Ox.(fordshire); bl。(st. bl.) OZ.(oz), OZ. (oz). O (?), int. prefix to vocative name (0), 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. I.] O 1, prof. of Irish names, as O'Connor. [Ir. o, wa. descendant]. O 2, 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. -0-, letter used to adapt first part of double-barrelled word for connexion with second; prop. used in Gk compounds, -i being usu. in L, but now extended to many scientific & tech. terms, made word (of-frontal, joco-serious); & meaning expressing not merely modification of second element by first (Franco-German—essentially German with some French characteristics), but equal or any other relations (Franco-German war); used also for lengthening of nouns (Gk endings as -cracy, -logy, & perf. taken for part of the suff., whence 'logies' &c.


O, n. Kinds of tree & shrub, of which the best known is a forest tree yielding hard timber & acorns & having jagged leaves (Dyer's, Holm, Scarlet, &c., o. other species; Dwarf, Ground, &c., o., plants named from some resemblance to o.); wood of the o. (heart of o.); fruit of o., yellow wooden shells or seed in a set of rooms (sport one's, o. shut this to exclude visitors); leaves of o. (o. is still 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) taken; o. -spade, -spade, -spangle, -spangle, kinds of excessence produced on oo. by gall-flies; o. -apple day, 29th May on which o. are worn as anniversary of ROYAL o. incident; o. beauty, -copper, -hook tip, -lappet, -musk, kinds of moth bred on or resembling oaks &c. of o. smooth three-branched Polydora, o. of France, &c.; o., oo. gall-flies, &c., of oo., also o. timber. Hence oaks 2, oaks, oaks 3.

Oakum (ok), n. Loose fibre got by picking old rope to pieces & used esp. in caulking (pick. o., make this, esp. as formerly common task of convicts & paupers). [OE acum, lit. off-compactings (a-off, cemian an G kāmmen COM 2)]

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). o., oar (both with both hands); oar (both to the o., constrained to work hard & long, with allusion to galley-slaves; pair-o, four-o, &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, -woman, rower, whence oarsmanship (3) n.; hence oar(a)gr 1 n. (poet.), (also) oar(a)gr 2, oar-less, oar 2 y (poet.), sa. (Vb) row (t. & l., poet.; o. boat, water, air, one's way, etc.; o. one's pipe, play on (them as in swimming). [OF & (ON) dr., pern. cogn. w. G kārteis rower] oaks 3, n. (pl. oaks). Fertile spot in desert (lit. & fig.). [L f. Gk, prob. of Egypt. origin.

Oast, n. Hop-drying kiln; o.-house, building containing this. [OE oat, cf. Du. eest, cogn. w. O. E. oasthouse, easteus heat, easteus summer, Gk athos 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. (now oo. oo. induced as becoming steady); (poet.) o.-stem used as musical pipe by shepherds &c., pastoral or bucolic.
oblisk, n. Tapering usu. monolithic shaft of stone square or rectangular in section with pyramidal apex; o-shaped mountain, tree, &c.; (also obelus) mark used in ancient MSS. to indicate that word or passage was interpolated or is corrected; (also obelisk) mark of reference to note in margin &c. (†; double o.). [f. L. obeliskus dim. of obelos spit]
obelise, v.t. Mark with the obeli skilled as spurious &c. [f. Gk obelizó (obeloi see prec., -izé)]
obelus, See obelisk.
obell, n. (pl. ob.), &c. See ob. So obellary n. [f. L obellus p.p., = having eaten, of edere eat] obey, (a), v. & i. Perform bidding of, be obedient to; execute (command); be actuated by (force, impulse); do what one is bidden. [f. O fr. O. Fr. obéir t. L obedientre = audire hear]
obelissimo, v.t. Darken, obscure, (mind &c.); stupefy, bewilder. So obesption n. [f. O. Ital. obessare t. fuscus dark], -ate2
obit, v.i. 3rd sing. past (abbr. ob.). Died (with date of death). [L. f. ob Burnett it go die]
obiter, adv. By the way. In passing. (usu. a dictum, pl. -ta.) Judge's expression of opinion not essential to the decision, but not essential to his decision & therefore without binding authority; also gen., incidental remark. [L. = obbl the way]
obitory, n. & a. Notice of death(esp. in newspaper, brief biography of deceased person; hence obituarist n. (adj.) notice of a death, concerned person or object. [f. med. L. obitarius (L obitus death, see OBIT, -ARY1)]
object, n. Thing placed before eyes or presented to sense, material thing, thing observed with optical instrument or represented in picture; person or thing of pitiable or ridiculous aspect. Person or thing to which action or feeling is directed, subject of or for, (the Bible had been the o. of his study; he is a proper o. of or for charity); thing aimed at, end, purpose; (Metaphys.) thing thought of or apprehended as correlative to the thinking mind or subject, external thing, the non-sens; (Gram.) noun or noun-equivalent governed by active transitive verb or by preposition (direct, indirectly, that primarily, secondarily, affected by action, as shilling, him, in I gave him a shilling; o.-ball, at which player aims his in billiards &c.; o.-finder, contrivance for registering position of target on the ground slide so as to find it again; o.-glass or -lens, lens in telescope &c. nearest the o.; o.-lesson, instruction about a material o. that is present for inspection, (fig.) striking practical illustration of some principle; o.-plate, on which o. is placed for microscopic examination; o.-report, surveyor's levelling-staff. Hence objectless a. [f. med. L objectum thing presented to the mind, neut. p.p. of L. objectare ject-throw)]
object2, v. & i. & l. Adduce (quality, fact) as object (to theory &c.); state (usu. that-clause) as damaging fact to or against person &c.; state objection, feel or express dislike or disapproval, have objection or dislike to (I.o. to. being, & incorrectly to be treated like this). Hence objector n. [f. L. object- (prec.)]
ojectify, v.t. Present as object of sense, make objective, express in concrete form, embody. Hence objectification n. (object1, -ify)
ojection, n. Objecting, thing objected, adverse reason or statement; expression or feeling of disapproval or dislike. [f. L. objecto (object1), -ion]
objectionable, a. Open to objection; un-
desirable, unpleasant, offensive, disapproved of. Hence objectionably. [prec., -ABLE]

objective, a. & n. (Philos.) belonging not to the consciousness or the perceiving or thinking subject but to what is presented to this or that region of the mind, real; of person, writing, picture, &c.) dealing with outward things & not with thoughts or feelings, exhibiting actual facts uncoupled by exhibitor's feelings or opinions, (Med., of symptoms) observed by another & not only felt by patient, whence objectiveness, objectivity, nn.; (Gram.) relating to an object (a. 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; o. genitive, as in 'the fear of God', cf. subjective genitive) (Mill.) o. point, towards which advance of troops is directed, (transf.) point aimed at; hence objectively adv. (N.)=OBJECT-1 glass, (Gram.) o. case; (Mill. & transf.) o. point. [f. med. L objectus (OBJECT-1, -IVE)]

objectivism, n. Tendency to lay stress on the objective, doctrine that knowledge of non-egoic reality (devised) prevails over (Mill.) o. reality, (a.) Chide, scold. Hence objectification, n., o bjurgatory (or -erga) a. [f. L objuregare quarrel, -ATE]

obiste, n. Person dedicated to monastic or religious life or work. [f. med. L sense of L religio]

oblate (or Í•), a. (geom.) Of spheroid flattened at poles (cf. PROLATE). [as prec.; sense of ob-doubtful]

oblation, n. (Presenting of bread & wine to God in) Eucharist; thing offered to God, sacrifice, victim; donation for pious uses. Hence oblation, o. custom, o. service, aa. [OF, f. LL oblationem (oblate, -ION)]

obligate, v.t. Bind (person, esp. legally) to do (chiefly in p.p.). [f. L (oblige, -ATE)]

obligation, n. Binding agreement esp. one enforceable under legal penalty, written contract or bond; constraining power of a law, precept, duty, contract, &c. (o. of, obligatory), one's bounden duty, a duty, burdensome task; (indebtedness for) service or benefit (be, put, under an o.; repay an o.). [OF, f. L obligatio- nem (oblige, -ATION)]

obligatory (or obliga-), a. Legally or morally binding & not merely permissive, constituting an obligation. [f. LL obligatio- torius (foll., TORY)]

oblige, v.t. Bind (person, oneself) by oath, promise, contract, &c., to person or to do (archaic, legal) as well as with oath &c. as such; be binding on; make indebted by conferring favour, gratify by doing or with; (colloq.) make contribution to entertainment (with song &c., or abs.); (pass.) be bound (to person) by gratitude (for small service); constrain, compel, to do. [f. OF obliger f. L obligare bind]}

obligee, n. (Law) person to whom another is bound by contract or to whom bond is given (cf. obligor); (rare) person who has received a favour. [prec., -EE]

oblining, a. Courteous, accommodating, ready to do kindness, complaisant. Hence obligingly adv., obligingness n. [ING]}

obliterate, v.t. Or. destroy, wipe out, efface, erase, blot out, erase, leave no trace of. So oblitera- tion n. [f. L obliterare f. litera letter]

oblivion, n. Having or being forgotten, disregard, unregarded state, (Act, Bill, of, amnesty; fall into o., be forgotten or disused). [OF, f. L oblivionem f. oblivisci cf. livere be black & blue] forget, -ION]

oblivious, a. Forgetful, regardless, (of); (poet.) of, inducing, oblivion. Hence obli- viously adv., obliviousness n. [f. L oblivos (oblivium forgetfulness as prec., -ose)]

oblume, v.t. Deviating from square or circular form by having one long axis, (of plant) leaf having one long axis, (of paper, book, rectangular postage stamp or panel, &c.) greater in breadth than height; hence oblongo- (-ngho) comb. form (bot.). (N.) o. figure or object. [f. L oblongus long; sense of ob-doubtful]

obliquity, n. Angle; being generally ill spoken of. [f. LL obliquus L (oblique) speak] gainsay]


obnoxious (or -khas), a. Liable to harm or evil attack (nature); offensive, objectionable, disliked, whence obnoxious adv. Hence obnoxiousness n. [f. L obnoxius in the way of, noza harm, -US]

oboé (oi), n. Wooden double-reed wind-instrument giving treble to bassoon; organ reed-stop of penetrating tone. Hence oboist(3) n. [it. F OBOE]

obol (obl), n. Ancient-Greek silver coin = about 1d. [f. L f. GK obolos]

obscene (sen), a. Repulsive, filthy, loathsome, (archaic); indecent, lewd. Hence or cogn. obscenely adv., obscenity n. [L obscena (genus ety.: degner)]

obscourant, a. Opponent of inquiry, enlightenment, & reform. Hence obscourantism (3) n., obscourantist(2) n. & a. [G. f. L (obscure, -ANT)]

obscure, a. & n. & v.t. Dark, dim. (of rays, invisible heat-rays of solar spectrum); (of colour) dingy, dull, indefinite; indistinct, not clear; hidden, remote from observation; unnoticed; unknown to fame, humble, unexplained, doubtful; not perspicuous or clearly expressed; hence or cogn. obscurely adv., obscurity n. (N.) obscurity, indistinctness. (Vb) make o., darken, make unintelligible; dim glory of, outshine; conceal from sight; so obscuration n. [a. f. OF obscuer f. L obscurus f. scu- cover, cf. scutum shield, G. sked eye); vb. f. adj. or f. L obscureare]

observation, n. Earnest entreaty; Litany (lit. a 'little' binding on himself (over) or on himself to another or to give bond. [oblige, -OR]

oblique (ek), a. & v.t. Slanting, declining from the vertical or horizontal, diverging from straight line or course; (Geom.) of line, plane figure, surface) inclined at other than right angle, (of angle) acute or obtuse, (of cone, cylinder, &c.) with axis not perpendicular to plane of base; (Anat.) neither parallel nor perpendicular to body's or limb's long axis; (Bot., of leaf) with unequal sides; not going straight to the point, roundabout, indirect, (Gram.) o. case, other than nominative or vocative, o. pronouns, 2nd person, word with the changes of person, tense, &c., used in reports, indirect speech; hence or cogn.

obliquely adv., obliquity (-kw) n.; (vb, esp. mil.) advance obliquely. [f. L obliqueus (cf. litera bent upward)]

oblitrate, v.t. Robout, erase, erasure, leave no traces of. So obliteration n. [f. L obliterare (litera letter)]

oblivion, n. Having or being forgotten, disregard, unregarded state, (Act, Bill, of, amnesty; fall into o., be forgotten or disused). [OF, f. L oblivionem f. oblivisci cf. livere be black & blue forget, -ION]
pediments, make impassable or difficult of passage; prevent or retard progress of, impress or impose by (esp. Parliamentary) obstruction. [f. L obstrectäre struct- build] obstruction, n. Blocking or being blocked, making or becoming more or less impassable; hindering, esp. of Parliamentary business by talking against time, whence obstruction- man, v. & n.; obstruction (esp. Parliamentary) obstruction. [f. L obstrectio (prec., -iōn)] obstructive, a. & n. Causing, intended to produce, obstruction; hence obstructively adv., obstructiveness n. (N.) a. person, esp. in House of Commons. (obstruct.-iōn) obstructive-ly, adv. obstructive-ness n. (N.) a. person, obstacle (a. guard, bar fixed before locomotive to remove oo. from rails). [f. L obstruc- tio (prec., -iōn)] obstructive, a. & n. Causing, intended to produce, obstruction; hence obstructively adv., obstructiveness n. (N.) a. person, esp. in House of Commons. (obstruct.-iōn) obstructive-ly, adv. obstructive-ness n. (N.) a. person, obstructability n. (N.) a. a.; be prevalent or established or in vogue. [f. L obtenir f. L obtinere =tendere hold] keep
obstinate, a. (ontom). (Of pusa) having limbs &c. indistinctly discernible through outer covering. [f. L obstinere tect-cover] + -Ed]
obstinate, v.t. & l. (archaic). Adjure, supplicate, call to witness; protest. So obstination n. f. L obstinari f. Leist witness]
obstructive, v.t. Thrust forward (upon or on person or his attention; hence obstruction (i.shn) obstructive-ly, adv. obstructive-ness n. (f. L obstruere tru-push)
obstruc- tive, v.t. Cut off head of, top. [f. L obsturare tare maiiled, -ate]
obstruen, v.t. (med.). Blunt, dazed, (sense or faculty). [f. L obstruere tru-beat]
obstrue, v.t. Stop up, close, seal, (orifice in body, breech of gun, &c.) Hence or cogn. obstruction, v. & n. (2) n. [f. L obstruere -ate]
obstrue-ly, adv. obstructive-ly, adv. obstructive-ness n. (f. L obstruere true-push)
obstrue-ness n., obstue comb. form. [f. L p.p. of obstuere]
obstude, v.t. Observe, & a. Narrower at base or point of attachment than at apex (esp. in Nat. Hist., including as general term obstuus, oblanceolate, &c.;) answering as counterpart to something else; hence obversely adv. (N.) side of coin or medal bearing the head or principal design (cf. reverse); face of anything meant to be presented, front; counter, part of a fact or truth. [f. L obversus p.p. (foli.)
obverse, v.t. (log.). Infer another proposition with contradictory predicate by changing quality of (proposition). So obversion n. [f. L obsertere versa-turn]
obviate, v.t. Clear away, get rid of, get round, neutralize, (danger, inconvenience, &c.). [f. L obviare f. via way) withstand
obvious, a. Open to eye or mind, clearly perceptible, palpable, indubitable. Hence obvi- ously adv., obviousness n. [f. L obvius (ob viam in the way), -ous]
obverse, v.t. & l. Block up, fill with im-
For words in ob- not given see OB-.
OCTANT

(regular o., by equal & equilateral triangles; body, esp. crystal, of regular octahedral form.
So octahe'dral a. [Gk oktadechros (octa-, hexa- seat).]

octant, n. Arc of circle in 4 of circumference; 1 8 of circular area contained within two radii & an arc (or segment) of circle into which three planes of intersection (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 45° from conjunction or opposition with sun; graduated eighth of circle used in navigation (octant & nautical quadrant; cf. QUADRANT). See OCTAHEXAGONY, nu.]

octarch (kn), n. Aggregate of eight petty kingdoms (substituted by some historians for HEGARCHY). [OCTO-, nu. HEPTARCHY]

octaroon. See OCTAROON.

octastyle, a. & n. (Porch or building with eight columns at end or in front. [f. LL, octastylus OCTA-, stulos pillar.

octateuch (kn), n. First 8 O. T. books. [f. LL, Gk OCTAETHUKOS, cf. PENTATEUCH]

octave (iv), n. The day week of a festival, eight days including festival & its day week; group or stanzas of eight lines, octet; (Mus.) note produced by beating of two or half the vibration-rate of given note & eight diatonic degrees above or below it (second o., o. of the o. in same direction; so third & c. o.), interval between note & its o. series of notes filling this note & its o. sounding together; group of eight; a fencing position; wine-cask holding 134 gal.

octadeccional (kn), a. & n. (Reg. for octadecimial; cf. OCTAVE, OCTO-

cocentrical, a. Lasting, recurring every eight years. [f. L OCT(EN)NIIUM f. ANNUS year] period of eight years, -AL

cocetrical (kn), a. (Composition for) eight singers or performers of eight parts, esp. the first of a series of six. [f. Octo eighth after DUET

coliclion (kn), n. Eight power of million (1 followed by 48 ciphers). Hence Octillionth & a. & n. [F (row = ninth power of thousand) as prec. after MILLION.

cocenquinal (kn), a. 800th anniversary. [f. L OCTOCENTIUM 800, after CENTENARY

coc- (kn), nu., comb. form of L octo, & sometimes (-octa-) of Gk oktō, eight.

October, n. Tenth month; beer brewed in O. (archaic). [L (prec.), cf. DECEMBER]

occtocentenary (or -ā-nti), nu. CENTENNARY.

todiésimo (kn), a. (abbr. 8vo, oct.,) (Size of) book or page given by folding sheets into eighteen leaves. [for in 8 o. f. L OCTO(decimus tenth) eighteenth, cf. OCTAVO]

octogesian, a. & n. Eighty-year-old; person, esp. Eighth. [f. L OCTOGESARIUS (octogenies eight each, -ARY) -AN]

tocional, a. Proceeding of eight (of coinage, nomenclature system, &c.). [f. L octonai, see fol., -AL]

octogonian, a. & n. (Pros.) Eight-foot (line). [f. L OCTORONUS versus eight-line foot (octonai eight-foot, -ARI), -AN]

octonary, a. & n. = OCTONAL; (n.) group of eight, eight-line stanza (esp. of divisions of Ps. 119). [see prec.]

octopus, n. (Genus of) cephalopod molluse with eight suckered arms round mouth; organized & used harmful ramified power or influence. [f. Gk oktáopus eight-footed (octó-


cortroon, -na-, n. Offspring of quadroon & black, person of one-eighth negro blood. [irreg. f. octo- AFTE QUADRINOON]

cortlysable (or -sable), a. Eight-syllable (verse).


tyssylable, n. & a. = prec.; word of eight syllables. [see prec.]

octroy (-rwoh), n. Duty levied in some continental countries on goods entering town; place where, office by whom, it is levied. [.f. octroyer grant, as AUTHORIZE]

octuple, a., n. & v.t. Eightfold; (n.) product after multiplication by eight of; (vb) multiply by eight. [f. L OCTUPUS a. (octo eight, cf. DOUBLE]

ocular, a. & n. Of, for, by, with, &c. the eye(s) or eye(s) vision, o. demonstration, proof appealing to the eye(s); (n.) eye-piece of optical instrument. Hence OCULARLY adv. [f. L OCULARIS (oculars eye, AR)]

ocularist, n. Maker of artificial eyes. [f. OCULARIST, prec., -IST]

oculist, n. Eye doctor. Hence OCULISTIC

ocul-, comb. form of L oculus eye, as na- of eye & nose.

od, n. Power assumed to pervade nature & account for magnetism, crystallization, chemical action, mesmerism, &c. [arbitrary formation of Baron v. Reichenbach 1785; od was the bill & something over of lower denomination &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 number round, given sum, &c., is expressed).] (Here is a $100. Keep the o. money. There are 1000 what shall we do with the o. six?); additional, casual, beside the reckoning, unconnected, unoccupied, incalculable, (picks up o. jobs; do it at o. moments; in some o. corners; o. numbers, volumes, belonging to incomplete sets of magazines &c.;) extraordinary, strange, queer, remarkable, eccentric, whence oDDISH & a. oDDLY adv.; oDD-COME-SHORT, remnant, odd remainder, (pl.) odds & ends; o-Dom-COME-SHORTLY, some near day (esp. one of these o. -c. shortens before long; oDFellow, member of friendly society of Oddfellows with rites suggestive of freemasonry; hence oDDNESS n. (N. golf handicap given to weaker player by deduction of one, two (too o.), &c., from his strokes for each hole. [f. ON odda in odda-imathr man with casting-vote (odd angle, triangle, cogw. W. UK odd tip)]

oddity, n. Strangeness; peculiar trait; queer person; fantastic; (esp. in old-fashioned) oddity

oddments, n. pl. Odds & ends. [MENT]

odds, n. (Formerly always, & still in phrases as below. treated as sing.) Inequalities (make o. even, do away with these; difference (what's the o. 7, what does it matter?); variance, strife,
state of tissue &c. with serous fluid, local dropsy. Hence oedematous, oedematousness. [f. G. oitam, -asis (oedöwe, -swell, -m-)]

Oedipus (6-), n. Solver of riddles. [f. G. Odispos, who guessed the Sphinx's riddle]

Oedipus, Oedipus, (6-), n. Gardy; stimulus, vehemence impulse, frenzy. [f. G. oitroes] odious, odious (6-), adj., adv. & vb, indicating the relations roughly classified as follows: Removal, separation, point of departure, privation, (north, within a mile, upcords, have the advantage of; back of U.S., behind; wide of the mark; heat, rid, ease, brought to bed of; of destitute, empty, bare, of; take leave of; bulk, cheat, defraud, deprive, disappoint of, independently, guiltless, irrespective of, of origin, derivation, cause, agency, authorship, &c. (come, descend, spring of; borrow, buy, win, receive, hire, of; take it ill of; have command, make one joyous, make one happy, of; in respect of; of one's own accord; of course, of right, of necessity; of oneself, spontaneously; die of; smell, savour, smack of; tired, ashamed, afraid, glad, proud, of; sick of measates, laid up with; sick of delays, disgraced by; warned of God, forsaken of God & man, of; it was kind, foolish, thoughtless, clever, cruel, well done, of you to say so; has the approval of his master; the works of Shakespeare, Iliad of Homer); material, substance, closer definition, identity (house of cards; built of brick; make a fool of; the best of, make much of; family of eight; the name of Jove; the class of idiots; city of Rome, vice of drunkenness; a fool of a man, her scamp of a husband; the worst liar of any man I know; had a bad time, troublesome journey, of it; concern, reference, direction, respect, think well of; him, of it; hear of; the world, of it; is true of every case; repent, beware of; can not conceive, accept, approve, think of; does not admit or allow of; accuse, convict, suspect of; avails, bethink, oneself of; short, guilty, certain, sure, confident, found, of; swift of foot, blind of an eye, hard of heart, hard of hearing; be in; in the midst of; 50 years of age; by the levying of taxes; love of virtue; in search of knowledge; great eaters of pork; redolent, productive, fruitful, lavish, prodigal, sparing, capable, sensible, careful, observant, desirous, impatient, characteristic, destructive, indicative of; description, quantity, condition, man of taste, person of consequence, farm of 100 acres, the hour of prayer, potatoes of our own growing; girl of ten years, or with mixed construction, of ten years old); partition, classification, inclusion, selection, (no more of that; some, a portion of, or five, of us who were, more numerous of the crowd, being several or five persons; so any part, or the whole, of it; the most dangerous of enemies; he of all men, he most or least of all; is the one thing of all others that, illog. for all of that; song of songs, holy of holies, those best deserving the name; in one of a kind; has occurred on, among 1,000, 10,000, 100,000 cases; a friend of mine, of the vicar's, i.e. of the number in the my, the vicar's, friends, but extended to illog. contexts, as that long nose of his, this only son of the vicar's; drink deep of flattery, partake of food; was sworn of the
Council, admitted as member; his temper is of the quickest, belongs to the quickest class; a sort of thud; comes in of an evening, at some time in the evening; of old, yore, late years, late on the specified period; belonging, connexion, possession, (see 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. of something that naturally requires something resulting, as the nature of the part, opposite, image of); because, by mean's, for fear, for the sake, in behalf, in case, in face, in respect, in spite, instead, on account, on behalf, on the point of. [OE, unscented form of of, cf. Du. of & G ab off adv. Ok apo & L ab from; of & of are one word, differentiated in 14th-16th cc.

of-, pref. See ob. of.

off (awf, of), adv., prep., a., n., & v.t. A way, at or to a distance, (rode a, beat the attack; keep assiduous o., ward o. disaster; take one's a., stamp one's foot, go on with one's head, behead him; fall, go, deteriorate; of ship, fall, become less close to wind; the bullet glanced o., go, fall asleep; is far, three miles, two years, o.); (so as to be) out of position, not on or touching or dependent or attached, loose, separate, gone, (my hat is o.; leaves are out); throw o. reserve, become open or candid; be o. with the old love, have severer connexion; get one's daughter, stock, o., disposed of by marriage, sale; the gilt is o., disillusionment has come; we are o. now, just started, starting, or about to start; so as to break continually or discontinuance, discontinued, 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, GET, MARK, PALM, PASS, RATTLE, SHOW, TAKE, O., RIGHT, STRAIGHT, O., well, badly, comfortably, &c., o., so circumstance or supplied with money; o. & & on, intermittently, with varying, not & gain & o. load, o. saddle, & & for, rain, swim, o. or up from, disengaged or distant from, so as to be no longer on, (drove them o. the sea, is o. the beaten track; fell o. a ladder; take cover o. dish; eat o. silver plate; take thing, matter, o. one's hands, relieve him of it; had borrowed o. a. plaintiff o.; o. one's head, 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.archae, pork, vulg. - o. o. hand, extend, without pretence, (as a, o. side, in fact, as a side, as a side) o. o. o. side in footing with it; o. side opposite & a short way from it; o. side in footing with it; o. side in footing with it; o. side goal; so o. side play, rule. (Adj.) farther, far; (on the o. side of the wall); (of horses &c., & vehicles) right opp. near, w. ref. to side at which rider usu. mounts; the o. leader, front seat (as o. & l. side); (Cricket) towards, in, or coming from the off side; the ball, in the line by line through two middle stumps in which playing batsman does not stand opp. on, lea; an o. drive, whence off drive v.t.; o. stump; long o.; an o. break; subordinate, divergent, (in an o. street; fig. of argument &c., that is an o. issue); contingent, improbable, (there is an o. chance that); disengaged (will do it on my o. day); a consumption o. the premises; o. print, separate, printed copy of article &c. that was orig. part of larger publication. (N.; cricket) the o. side. (VB); colq. announce intention of abandoning or annulling (negotiation, agreement, understanding, with); o. food, with dignity, without suggestion or engagement with person. [see prec.]

offal, n. Refuse, waste stuff, scraps, garbage; parts cut off as waste from carcace meant for food, esp. entrails, also head, tail, &c.; carrion, putrid flesh; low-priced fish (e.g. plaice as opp. sole or other prime flesh); offscourings, dress; a. milk, wheat, wood, &c., inferior. [= off-fall or what falls off]

offence, n. Stumbling-block, occasion of unbelief &c., now rare; taking, aggressive action, taking the offensive, (the most effective defence is o.); wounding of the feelings, wounded feelings, (one was meant; too quick to take o.; give o. to; cannot be done without o.); transgression, misdemeanour, (esp. commit o. against). Hence offenselcss a. [ME & OF ofensus f. L ofensus, -us annoyance, & ME & F offence f. L ofensa a striking against, both f. OF entendre v. strike, &c.]

offender, v.t. & t. Stumble morally, do amiss, transgress, (against law, decency, person, &c.); whence offender n. 1, offending a. 2; wound feelings of, anger, cause resentment or disgust in, outrage, (am sorry you are offended; her delicacy, my sense of justice, whenever offended v. adv. [f. OF offendre f. L prec.]

tensive, 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 offensiveness n. (N.) attitude of assailing, aggressive action. (take, act on, abandon, the o.); [f. med. L offensive (OFFENSIVE, -IVE)]

offer, v.t. & l. Present (victim, firstfruits, prayer) to deity, revered person, &c., by way of sacrifice, give in worship or devotion, whence sacrifice, (offering 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; 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 ape offers its characteristic riddles); present itself, occur. (as opportunity of offering the first peace); of offer (OE offeran, a religion offering of L offerere bring); other senses of f. offer of same orig.]

offer, n. Expression of readiness to give or do if desired, or to sell on terms (on o., for sale at certain price), proposal esp. of marriage; bid [f. OF offre (prop.)]

offertory, 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 offer-torium (L offerett for L oblata- p.p. st of offerre offerer, or) offering]

office, n. Duty, work, performance of duty, attention, service, (ill o.) disservice. (owing to, by the good or ill o. of); duty attaching to one's position, task, function, (it is my o., the o. of the ar-
flammable. Chemically neutral substance lighter than air; insoluble in water & soluble in alcohol & ether. Kind of oil. Flammable oil, oil of Animal or Vegetable origin, greasy & non-dissoluble, subdivided into drying oils, which by exposure harden into varnish, & non-drying oils, which by exposure ferment, the latter used as lubricants, illuminants, soap constituents, &c. Essential, volatile, fatty oil: &c. Oils & fats: acid, lard, limpid, & distillable, giving plants &c. their scent, used in medicine & perfumery; mineral oils used as illuminants. Particular kinds are named from source with of, as of almonds, or with source or use preceding, as cod-liver, olive, salad, hair, o. Four o. on the waters, smooth matters over; smell of o. bear marks of study; burn the midnight o. read or work far into the night; strike o. lit, find petroleum by sinking shaft, fig., attain prosperity or success; strap &c. o. flogging with strap &c.; = o. colour (often pl.); = oil skin (pl.); o. bird, el-palm, plant, seed, tree, kinds of bird &c. from which o. is got; o. bush, filled socket for upright spindle [BUSH]; oilcake, mass of compressed linseed &c. left when o. has been expressed, used, as cattle food or manure; o. cans, containing o., ess oil; o. cloth, fabric waterproofed with o., oilskin, canvas coated with drying o. & used to cover table or floor; o. coat, of oilskin; o. colour, paint made by grinding pigment in o. (usu. pl.); o. field, district yielding mineral o.; o. gauge, hydrometer measuring specific gravity of o.; o. golding, goldleaf laid on linseed, mixed with yellow pigment; o. gland, secreting o.; o. hole, in machinery to receive lubricating o. oilman, maker or seller of o.; o. meal, ground linseed cake; o. paint, = o. colour; o. printing, art of painting, picture painted, in o.-colours; o. paper, made transparent or waterproof by soaking in o.; o. press, apparatus for pressing o. from seeds & o. oilskin, cloth waterproofed with o., garment or (pl.) suit of this; o. spring, yielding mineral o.; oildstone, [fine-grained stone used with o. as whetstone. Hence oild- linseed oil, linseed meal, linseed flour, cheese, etc.]

oil, o., v.t. & i. Apply o. to, lubricate (the) wheels, it., & fig. make things go smoothly by courtesy, briberies; = o. one's hand or one, bribe him; = o. one's tongue, say smooth things, flatter; (with butter, grease, &c., as subj. or obj.) turn (t. & l.) into oily liquid; impregnate or treat with o. (oiled sardines; oiled silk, waterproofed with o.). [f. prec.]

olier, n. In vbL senses; esp. oilcan for oiling machinery. [S-ER]

ol'ly, a. Of, like, covered or soaked with oil; (of manner &c.) fawning, insinuating, unctuous; o. adv. Oiliness n. [Y-]

ointment, n. Uncutaneous substance or liquid applied to skin to heal or beautify, unguent. F. Of ogumentum (L UNGUENTUM, -MENTI).

okra, n. Bright-coloured partially striped Central Afr. Leguminous discovered 1900 with flowers white, fruit black, & seeds [native to West Indies]; as vegetable, sauces, &c. [used in names of alcohols in the wider sense or analogous compounds (methanol, phenol); (L) oxide, ferric oxide (yellow).]

old, a. (ELDER), -ent. In particular uses: ordinaire, -n; &n. Advanced in age, far on in natural period of life; past youth or near its beginning, (the) aged people; &c. 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 &c. o. man colloqu., husband; o. man's wife, quilted; o. woman, article of apparel; &c. woman, wife; &c. o. woman colloqu., wife; o. woman, fussy or timid man, whence old-womanish; o. woman, fussy or timid woman, whence old-womanish; o. woman, fussy or timid woman, whence old-womanishness; o. womanliness, old-womanliness, n.; my &c. o. bones, 1 or me &c. who am so; the century woman, (appended to period of time) of age (is ten years so, is a boy of ten); o. man, a fellow, a boy of ten; o. man, a fellow, a boy of ten, could read Greek at six; ellipsis, four &c. year-o., person or animal, esp. raccoons, of that age, w. pl. olds; practised or invertebrate in action or quality or as agent &c. (in crime, folly, cunning, diplomacy; an o. campaigner, offender; o. bird, person on his guard against snares; o. hand, practiced workman, person of experience in something, at doing; o. Stager; o. bachelor, man confirmed in bachelorhood; o. maid, elderly spinster, whence old-maidish a. also precise & tidy & fidgety man, also a round card game); dating from far back, made long ago, long established or known; o. ancient, not new or recent, primitive, o. Ocean, Night, &c.; o. red sandstone, of o. standing, long established; so o. established; o. as the hills; o. countries, long inhabited or civilized; o. friends, an o. debt, grudge, o. score; an o. name, family; o. wine, matured with keeping; o. Tom, kind of gin; o. gold, colour of tarnished gold; o. Catholic, the o., what is not new; o. Testament; o. boy, chap, fellow, man, esp. in voc., intimate or person treated as such; O. England; the o. one or gentleman, O. Harry, Nick, Scratch, &c., the devil; good o. with name, slang exclamation in real or ironical commendation of person or thing's performance; have a fine, good, high, &c., o. time &c. slang, be well amused or entertained; belonging only or chiefly to the past, obsolete or obsolescent, out of date, antiquated, antique, concerned with antiquity, not modern, bygone; o. times, customs &c. of earlier generations; o. annals; o. fashions, that have gone or are going out, whence old-fashioned a. old-fashionedness n. opp. new-fangled &c. am old-fashioned enough to think, used in ironical self-deprecation; of the o. school, o. fashioned; the o. country, home, &c. used by colonists or colonials of mother-country; call up o. memories; the o. order changeth; have lost o. my beliefs; o. boy, former member of school; so o. Ekian &c.; the o. Comedy; o. London, Paris, England, &c. London &c.; o. once was, once the former state; the o. man, one's unregenerate self; the o. World, Eastern hemisphere; o.-world, not American, also belonging to o. times &c. so o. time attrib; O. style, abbr. o. a.; the o. year, just ended or about to end; o. year, discloses the new, deals in these; hence oirdish (2) a., oirdness (3) n. (rare). (N.) o. time (only in o. adj. & adv., as the men of o., o. there were giants; have heard it of o., from long ago). [om. Teut.; OE eal; cf. Du. eald, G alt, f. OTeut. al-.grow, nourish; cf. Lat. eger for OTeut. al-.] a. (archaic and literary). Old-time, of a former age, esp. the o. time. [EN]

olden, v.t. & i. Make or grow feeble &c. as with age. [EN]
oldster, n. One who is no longer a young-
ster (usu. antithetically to youngster).  [srR
ster]

Oldest, adj. Having properties of or
products of oil, oily, fatty.  [F. Oléagin-
oux f. Oléaginus (olea olive)

oléander, n. Evergreen poisonous Levante
shrub with leathery lanceolate leaves &
fine red & white flowers.  [med.L. etym. dub.

Oléas, n. The wild olive; small yellow-
fruited trees.  [olivaceus, olivaceus; also
comb. form of L. olivum, oil-oil; or (olivite.

ölé(o)-, comb. form of L. oleum oil; -graph,
picture printed in oils, -graphy; -marig-
rine, fatty substance extracted from beef fat &
serving as constituent of margarine; -meter, in-
strument determining density & purity of-
olive oil.  [L. oleum, oil, fat; or (olivite.,

öléine, n. Alcoholic gum-resin used as
incense.  [med.L. Gk libanos frankincense (or
perh. f. L. oleum oil, Gk the, or Arab. at the)]

ölid, a. Rank-smelling, putrid.  [L. olidus
(olea olive) -t-

ölígarch, n. Member of oligarchy.  [G.
Gk oligarchê (oligoi few, arkhô rule)]

ölígarchy, n. Government. State governed,
by the few; members of such government.  So

ölígarchically adv.  [Gk oligarchê]

ölígo, n. Mixed dish, hotchpotch, stew of
various meats & vegetables; medley, farego,
miscellany.  [Sp. olla stow f. L. olla jar]

ölives, a. (nat. hist.). Olive-green, of
dusky yellowish green.  [L. olivæa olive, -aceoul

ölivery, a. (anat.). Olive-shaped, oval.  [L.
Lociarius (olf., -ary t)

ölive, n. & a. (Also o. tree, evergreen tree
with narrow leaves hoary below & auxiliary
clusters of small white flowers, bearing) small
oval drupe with hard stone & bitter pulp, of
dark green to black; when ripe, oil yielding,
bluish black when ripe, yielding oil, & pickled unripe
for eating as relish; leaf, branch, or wreathe of
as emblem of peace (also o. branch, often fig.;
hold out the o.-b. make overtures, show dis-
position, for reconciliation); wood of the o. (also
wood); o-shaped kinds of gastronomic mof-
luge; (pl.) slices of beef or veal rolled up
with herbs & stewed (usu. beef, veal, etc.); o-shaped
bar or button for fastening garment by insertion
in corresponding loop, whence o. 1 or
olivette n. o. colour; o. crown, garland of o.
as sign of victory; o. branch, see above, also
(lit. a branch of carob); o. oil, from o. (o.
ol, extracted from oo. (Adv.) coloured like the
unripe o. (also o. green); of complexion yellow-
brown.  [F. L. oîlva

öliver, n. Tilt-hammer attached to axle &
worked by treadle for shaping nails &c.  [L]

Olives, n. See plants.

ölívico, a. Kind of chrysophych, chiefly
olive-green.  [L. olivea olive, -ing')

ölía podri'da-(rê), rarely oília, n. = oli-
[Sp. = lit. rotten pot (olio, L. PUTRIDUS)

(-ology, suf. = -o + -LOGY, & n. used faceti-
ously = any science, w. pl. = the sciences, mere
that]

olymph, n. Period of four years between
celebrations of Olympic games, used by ancient
Greeks in dating events (abbr. Ol.), 776 B.C. be-
ing first year of first O.  [F. F olympiade f. L. f.
Gk olympias -ad (Olympios see foll., -AD)]

奥林匹克, a. & n. Of Olympia, celestia-
lar; extra-ordinary &c. of outstanding, superior =
folk.; (n.) dweller in Ol. (one of the greater ancient-Greek gods.  [L. L. Olýmpeanus (f. L. Gk Olimpios f. Olimpos, -AN)]

Olympic, a. Of or at Olympia (O. games,
there held every four years by ancient Greeks
with music, literary, &c. competitions).

[fr. L. f. Gk Olímpos (a name being
named from the games in honour of Zeus of
Olympus)]

Olympus, n. Thessalian mountain on which
dwelt the greater ancient-Greek gods, divine
abode, heaven.  [L. f. Gk Olimpous]

ömbro- (Greek form), n. Greek game popu-
lar in 17th-18th cc.  [Sp. ombre f. L. hominem
nom. homo man, perh. thr. F (h)ombre]

ömbre-, comb. form of G. Gk ombros rain,
as

-logy, -meter.

oœm, n. Last letter of Greek alphabet, last;
last of series; final, development &c. (ALPHA &
C.)  [Gk. = great]

omelet(te) (o. mlet), n. Whipped eggs fried
& folded & often flavoured with or containing
herbs, cheese, chopped ham, jam &c. (savory
a. with herbs &c.; sweet, o. with sugar or jam;
cannot make an o. without breaking eggs, end
negligences meant by med. f. alemet, var. of alemiel thin plate prob. f. L. LAMELLA

ömen, n. & v.t. Occurrence or object por-
tending good or evil, prognostic, presage; pro-
phetic signification (is of good &c. a.); (vb)
foreboding, give presage of.  [L. earlier omen
perf. f. audire hear, -MEN]

ömenrum, n. (anat.; pl. -a). Fold of peri-
toneum connecting stomach with other vis-
cera, caul. Hence ÖMENTAL. a. [L]

öminous, n. Giving or being an omen (of
good or evil, or abs., portentous, rare); of
evil omen, inauspicious, foreboding disaster,
threatening. Hence ÖMINOUSLY adv.  [L. Gk
ömino (-OMINOS, ÖMEN, -INS, -OUS)]

ömision (-shn), n. Omitting, non-inclu-
sion; non-performance, neglect, duty not done,
(stine of & commission, negative & positive).

ömite, n. Name &c. of a. (Lit. a. of omen)

ömit-t, v.t. (t-t). Leave out, not insert or in-
clude; leave undone, neglect doing, fall to do.

ÖMISSiBLE a.  [f. L. omittere -iss- (o-
for, -mitter send]

ömni-, comb. form of L. omnis all, i.
com-

önmibus, 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 pass-
engers at fixed, odd places at fixed, odd places (also
hotel o.) vehicle conveying guests between
hotel & railway station; (also private or family
o.) vehicle provided by railroad company for
conveying party & luggage to or from station. (Adj.) serving several objects at once, comprising several items, (an o. bill, resolution, clause, &c.; a. a bill in theatre, box on pit or side of stage; a. a train, stopping at all stations; a. bar, wire, &c. in electricity, through which whole current passes). [f. L dat. pl. of omnis = for all]

omnium gath-gath-erum, n. Miscellaneous assemblage of persons or things, queer mixture. To one so invited. [mock L (omnium of all, GATHER)]

omoplate, n. Shoulder-blade, scapula. [f. Gk omoplate (OMOS shoulder, PLATE blade)]

omphalo- (-a), comb. form of Gk omphalos NAVAL, chiefly in surg. & med. wds as -CELE-; -TOW- dividing of umbilical cord.

omphalos, n. (Gk Ant.) boss on shield, corneal stone at Delphi supposed to be central point of earth; centre, hub, (the centre & o. of a world-wide empire). [see proc.]

-on (on, on), prep. So as to be supported by or by. A person sitting (or lying) on the table; floats on the water; is on the horns of a dilemma; lives on the continent, on annuity; have you a match on you? about your person; is, gets, falls, on his legs, knees, &c.; travels on foot, wheels, the wings of the wind; treat on the point of; of; another on the chair; there is a, &c. on the hearth; there is, &c. on the floor; there is, &c. on the table; a ring on his finger, hands; put a notice on the board; hangs on the wall; walks on the ceiling; has a bluster on the sole of his foot; a scholar on the foundation; a colonel on half-pay; went on board; is on the jury, committee, general staff; a writer on the press; dog is on the chain; on the bench, Board 1, card 6; fence 1, market 1, nail 1, parish, rack 3, shelf 1, spot 1, streets, stump, turf, way; on change, hand 1, one's hand 1, one's own hand 1, one's own hook 1, one's knee 1, tenterhooks; on a level 1, an equality, a par; with axis, pivot, basis, motive, standard, confirmation, or guarantee, consisting in (turn on one's heel); works on a peg; based on fact; imprisonment on suspicion; on my conscience; swear on the bible; had it on good authority; decided on no evident reason; go on; good terms; on account of; on the average, whole; on penalty of death; charged him on his life to do it; a tax on paper; borrowed money on his jewels; interest on one's capital; profit on sales; (so as to be) close to, in the direction of, touching, arrived at, against, just at, those on the shore, road, on the right.

North, far side, both sides, of: Burton on Trent; marched on London; hit him on the head; a box on the ear; left a card on him; serve a notice, writ, on; lay hold, seize, on; bowling is on the wicket, straight; drew his knife on me; made a rush on; make an attack on; put one on inquiring or inquiry, induce him to inquire; curse, plague, &c., on him, it; rose on their oppressors; on high; on side in football, not off side; ship is driving on shore; an on-shore wind (of time) during, exact at, contemporaneously with, immediately after as result of, (happened on the morning &c. of 20th Feb., on Christmas eve, on the next day; on the instant, immediately; on time, the minute, &c. punctually; on arriving, my return, my arrival; found in manner specified by adj. (on the charge, shy, it, &c.); dependent on, or state or action specified by noun (on fire, tap, loan, lease, sale, strike, guard; on the look-out, move, run, wane, watch; on one's best behaviour) concerning, about, while engaged with, so as to affect, (keen, mad, bent, determined, set, on; gone on slang, enamoured of; court martial was held on him; my opinion on; one thing trade; on the charge, start, of finance; a book, an essay, on grammar; meditating on vanity; take vengeance on person; did it on my way; was, went, on an errand; is not binding on us; work tells severely on him; title was conferred on him; draw cheque on; condole on; shut up on; ruin on ruin, heaps on heaps). [OE on, on, (so. Du. aan, G an, Gk ana; hence also A).]

-on 2, adv., & n. (So as to be) supported by, attached to, covering, enclosing, or touching, something (has, drew, his boots on; put the coat on; see, your coat on; put it on); in some direction, some distance, something, further forward, towards point of contact, in advanced position or state, with continued movement or action, in operation or activity. (LOOK 1, LOOKER, ON; getting on for two o'clock; broadside, stern, end, on, with that sort forward; ellipt. for Imperat. of go or come on, as on, Stanley, on; send on, in front of oneself; move on 2; happened later on; from that day on; was well on in the day; was rather on slang, half-drunk; speak, work, wait, &c., on, continue to do so; so struggle on to the end, cf. onward, below; on, a coupund prp., corresponding to on as into in, but usu. written as two words, & avoided in writing though common in speech; to be distinguished from the use in which each word has independent force as in went on to the next), to a position on (jumped on to the landing-stage). (Adj.) towards or in part of field to left front of playing batsman's wicket (cf. off, leg; mid-on; an on drive, whence on-drive v.t.; on licence, for selling beer &c. to be drunk on premises. (N.) the on side in cricket (a fine drive to the on). [L prec.]


[1. f. Gk onagros (ONES ass, AGROS wild)].

Onanism, n. Self-abuse, masturbation. [Onan xxxvii, one.]

once (wuns), adv., conj., & n. For one time or on one occasion only, multiplied by one, by one degree, (have read it more than o.; shall die o.; o. or twice, O. & again, a few times; o. more, another time; for all, in final manner, definitively; o. in a day, very; o. & all, in a day, very; a bit twice shy, pain, loss, &c., teaches caution; o. nought is nought; second cousin o. REMOVED; (in negative or conditional or indefinite clause &c.) ever, at all, even for one or the first time, (if we o. lose sight of him; when o. he under- stands); have not any assurance, are not (are not safe); on a certain but unspecified past occasion (also o. upon a time), at some period in the past, former, ly, (there was a giant; a famous doctrine, a loved friend; my mas-
ter, ally; at o., immediately, without delay, at the same time, (do it at o., please; don't talk at o.) — objective case. &c. from reluctant party; at o. stern & tender; for, this or that, o., on one occasion by way of exception. (Conj.) as soon as, if o., (o. he hasten, we have him.) (N.) one time, performance, &c. (o. is enough for me). [M E aunc, anc, anc, anc]

one (wun), a., n., & pron. (Num. adj.) single & integral, neither none nor fractional nor plural, numbered by the first or lowest integer, half of two, a. (man o. vote, principle of equality in voting, &c.) &c., or usu. twenty &c., or hundred &c., or hundred &c. of a. dosen, hundred, &c., precise or formal for a; 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., conclusion of a case; all o. direction; met him o. night; will take you there o. day; o. man's meat is another man's poison; (numeral noun, with a & pl; often used as substitute for repetition of previously expressed or implied noun) the number of things numbered by 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., three o.; came by o. & two; sell scores where they sold o.; never a o., none; will you make o. an end, join the party; ten &c. to o., long odds, high probability; all o., combined, the all & the totally & unity; at 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. do you like?; that o., the o. in the window, will do; (adj.) used excl. o., anything, in every sense, &c., expressed or customarily omitted & to be supplied with more or less of certainty) single person or thing of the kind implied (o. of them lost his o. her hat; o. of the richest men in England; shall see you again o. of these fine days; at o. clock o., i.e. hour; o. & sixpence, 1.6 shilling; gave him o. in the eye, once him o., that was a nasty o., blow lit., or fig. at o. & twenty, years of age; I for o. do not believe it; go 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 to o. as to me, quite o. as to me; similarly; o. by o. after another, singly, successively; o. with another, on the average; o. or the o., the other, formula distinguishing members of a pair, as o. is immoral, the other moral, also with pl. constr. as sheep & goats, of which the o. are the good &c.; o. another, formal or as sheep & goats, &c. another & objective or possessive, as struck o. another, write to o. another, buy o. another's goods; (pronoun) a particular but unspecified person (archaic; came running; o. said it pleased him not), a person of specified kind (archaic; holy) another that, as soon as, if o. is glad, lots of people; little, dear, loved, oo.; the Holy O. o. above, God; the Devil O., the devil; behaves like o. fiercest; what a o. he is to make excuses! colloq.; bought from o. Stephens.),(any person, esp. the speaker, spoken of or representing people in general (possessive case. &c. first, one's, oneself, formerly his, him, &c., himself, or ungrammatically them, thei, them, &c., themselves; if o. cuts off his nose, o. hurts only o. self; if it offender be to be told o. is not wanted; also incorrectly for I, as o. let it pass, for o. did not want to seem so rude, having only, blind of o. eye; o. hand, has done o. &c. with, o. hand only; o. horse, drawn or worked by single horse, (fig.) petty, poorly equipped; o. idea'd, i.e. idea'd, possessed by single idea, narrow-minded; o. lepped, having only o. leg, (fig.) o. sided, unequal, o. man, requiring, connected, attached to; o. of dozen, o. of yard, o. of room or set of rooms on first floor (above one pair or flight of stairs; o. p. back, front, such room in front or back of house); oneself, reflexive, &c. emphatic appositional, form of o. as generalizing pronoun to starve oneself is suicide; to do right oneself is the great thing; o. sided, having, occurring on, o. side of, o. street, with houses on o. side only; o. a. s. plane, with leaves or flowers all on o. side of stem), larger &c. on o. side, partial, unfair, prejudiced; so o. sidedly adv., o. sidedness n. Hence o. sided gold, fine Teut. OE af, of. Dn. ean, G ein, cogn. w. Gk. oenon, see. Lusus one; an, are, weakened forms)

-one (ôn), chem. suf. (1) used unsystematically as in ozone; (2) comb. in names of hydrocarbons (see -ane). [l. Gk. -óne fem. patronymic]

oneiro- (ôniró), nrophic, comb. in name of Gk onirokos dream-mancy, critic, interpreter of dreams; so -criterial, -criticism n.

o'ernes (wôr), n. Being one, singleness; singularity, uniqueness; wholeness, unity, union, agreement, concord; identity, sameness, changelessness. [N.-E.]

o'ner (wôr), n. Remarkable or pre-eminent person or thing (singl. a o. a. expert in; gave him a o., severe blow); (colloq.) stroke &c. counting one, esp. one-run hit at cricket. [ER]

onerous, a. Burdensome, causing or requiring trouble, (o. property in law, accompanied with obligations. Hence o'nerously, adv. o'nerosity, n. o'nerous f. L. onerous (onus oenir burden, -ous)

onion (ôn'yôn), n. & v.t. (Plant with edible rounded bulb of many concentric coats & pungent smell & flavour much used in cooking or eaten pickled; o. couch or -grass or -witch, kind of wild oast; o. shell, kinds of molluscs, hence o'nyony a. (Vb) rub (eyes) with o. to make them water. [f. L. oignonium L. unionnom. o. large pearl, onion]

only, a. That is (or are) the one (or all the) specimen(s) of the class, sole, (the o. way is to die; the o. child of his parents; the o. instances known to me; so scanty &c. as one o. my o. & o. hope; molley's o. wear, best or o. one worth considering). [OKE antic(ONE, -LY)]]

only's, adv. & conj. Solely, merely, exclusively, & no one or nothing more or besides or else, & that is all, (is right because it is customary, o. is right, o. is right because it is customary; o. you o. can guess, no one else can; you o. guess or o. can do no more; I o. thought I would do it, formed the design & did not execute it, or did it without external instigation; I not o. heard it, but saw it; if o. assuming a different opinion, those questions, some one would leave me a legacy; o. not, all but; has o. just come, came o. yesterday, no longer ago; o. too glad, true, &c. glad &c. not, as might be expected, the opposite). (Conj.)
It must however be added that, but then, (he makes got resolutions), o. he never keeps them; (with the exception) , were it not the, that he does well, o. that he is nervous at the start; o. that you would be bored, I should —. [One, -ly 4]

onomy, n. Onomatopoeic word.

onomy, n. (pea, -pea). n. Formations of names or words from sounds that 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, onomatopoeia, aa., onomatopoeistic, onomatopoeic, onomatopoeically, adv. [f. L. Gk onomatopoeia word-making (onoma-atos name, poioē make)]

Onset, n. Attack, assault, impetuous beginning, (esp. at the first o.); [f. to set on]

onslaught (awl), n. Onset, fierce attack. (prop. f. Du. aanstap of G anschlag (on an, schlagen strike) w. assim. to draught &c.)

Onto-, prep. See on 2.

Onto-, comb. form of part. of Gk eimi be: onposition, origin & development of the individual being (cf. PHYLOGENESIS), whence ontogenetic a., ontogenetically adv.; onto-pheny = onogenesis, also embryology; onto-pheny somewhat contrived with the essence of things or being in the abstract, so ontologica, onto-locally adv.; onto-logi, n.

Onus, n. (no pl.). Burden, duty, responsibility; o. probandi, obligation to prove resting on maker of assertion or claim. [L.]

Onward, adv. & a., onwards. Adv. Further on, towards the front, with advancing motion; (adj.) directed o. [On 2, -ward(s)]

Onymous, a. Not anonymous. [f. Gk onoma name + -ous after anonymous]

Onyx, n. Kind of quartz allied to agate with different colors in layers. (Path.) opacity of lower part of cornea. a. marbe, of banded onyx-like structure. [L. f. Gk onyx nail, onyx]

Oo- (oo), o., comb. form of Gk oion egg, ovum, in scientific us. biol. wds. as oogen, genesis, production or development of ovum; ooeicum (oe-), budlike scale for receiving & fertilizing ovule in female cell; ooeide, of egg, ooeideous, of eggs; ooeogenetic, of egg, etc.

Oft, n. (slang). Money, pelf, cash; o. bird, source of money, rich person. Hence ooty 2 a., ootlib, adj. (Yiddish G au dem tisch on the table)

Ollite, n. Granular limestone, each grain being a particle of sand in carbonate of lime, roe-stone; (Geol.) series of fossiliferous rocks of this formation lying between Chalk, or Waalden, & Flaes. Hence oolitic a. [f. F oolite (oo-, -lite)]

On, suf. formerly used in borrowing F wds in on (dragon) except when the final yl. was not accented (baron); esp. for F on f. It. -one f. L. -omem nom. -e (balloon, buffoon, cartoon); rarely in native wds. oappen (spittoon); F wds now taken have on in E (e.g. Baron); the I. expresses humorous or contemptuous description (Naso Nosey), the It. bigness or coarseness, the F (exc. in f. borrowings) small size; in E the has no definite meaning.

Oil, n. 1. W mud, slime, esp. in river-bed or edges of ocean bottom. & Tanning, liquor, infusion of oak Bark &c.; o. calf, calf skin through which dye has been forced. & Exudation, sluggish flow, something that oozes. Hence oozey 2 a., oozily 3 adv., ooziness n. [f. OE ose wcrs cosm. w. ON veista puddle; 2 OE oze juice, sap; 3 f. folk]

ooze, v.i. & t. (Of moisture) pass slowly through pores of body, exude, percolate; (of substance) exude moisture; (fig.) leak out or away (the secret oozed out); my courage is oozing away; emit (moisture, information, encouragement). [f. prec. 2]

Open, adj. & adv. (Of opening), a. (open), adv.; & n. Open-like, opalescent, iridescent; (n.) semi-translucent white glass. [f. Lopalius f. Skr. upala gem]

Opaline, a. & n. Opal-like, opalescent, iridescent; (n.) semi-translucent white glass. So opalize 3 v.t. [prec., -ine]

Opaque (ak), a. (open & n. Not reflect, not transmit, light, not shining (rare), impenetrable to sight; not lucid, obscure; dull-witted, (n.) the, darkness. Hence opaquely 3 adv., opaqueness n. [f. L opacus shaded; earlier opaqua, now assim. to F]

Ope, v.t. & i. (Poet. for) Open; [after obs. Ope reduced to open in p.p. (cf. awake, awne, f. awakens, woken)]

Open, 1 (open), a. (er, est), & n. Not closed or blocked up, allowing of entrance or passage or access, having gate or door or lid or part of boundary withdrawn, unenclosed, unconfined, uncovered, bare, exposed, undisguised, public, manifest, not exclusive or limited, to. open passage, church, drawer, box, field, grave, carriage, hostilities, scandal, contempt; o. airy, outdoors; door flew o.; o. boat, unhooked; lay o., expose esp. by cutting skin &c. of; o. ears, eagerly attentive, whence open-ear, s.; o. mouth &a; in voracity, frankness, &c. & esp. in grinning stupidity; o. mouthful, pr. -hdh, a.; o. mind, accessibility to new ideas, unprejudiced or undecided state, whence open-minded a., open-mindedly 3 adv., openmindedness n.; is to conviction, offers, &c. &c. &c. o. doors or house. Ope contain all commodities, without distinction, free admission of foreign nations to country for trade; the exhibition is open, admitting visitors; shop, show, court, is open at such hours; o. heart, frankness, unsuspiciousness, kindness, cordiality, whence open-hearted a., openheartedness n. o. champion, scholarship, successful, w. after unrestricted competition; race is open to all; position is open to; at &c. o. time, what is not closed; time; river, harbour, is open, free of ice; o. weather, visit, not frosty; bowels are open, not constipated; o. country, free of fences; there are three courses a. open, to the extent that 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. country, affording wide views; o. order, formation, system, matter on which are men or ships; o. harmony, of chord with wide intervals; o. ice, through which navigation is possible; receive with o. arms, heartly, whence open-armed a. with o. eyes, not unconscious-ly or under misapprehension, also in eager attention or surprise, whence open-eyed a;
as an o. hand, gives freely, whence opened2 [ad.v., open-handed2 N. face, ingenuity, whence open-faced2 a.; a. work or o.-work, pattern with interstices in metal, lace, &c.; will be o. with you, speak frankly; (Mus. of note) produced from unstopped pipe or string or the open hole, slide, key, or piston; (Phonet., of vowels) open, free, or relatively wide opening of mouth, cf. close1, (of syllable) ending in vowel; hence openness n. (N.) the o. a. space or country or air, public view. [com.-Teut. cf. Du. open, O. Den. f. root of up] open, a. v.t. & i. Make or become open1 or more accessible to view or access, esp. at s. o.; a. a business, shop, account, campaign, etc. or establish it or set it going; o. fire, begin shooting; abs. for a book, as opened at p. 12; o. ground, break up with plough &c.; o. bowels, cause evacuation; opens a prospect lit. or fig. brings it to view; o. the door to, give opportunity for; o. one's designs, reveal or communicate them; o. one's eyes, show surprise; o. another's eyes, undeceive or enlighten him; o. the mind, heart, &c. expand or enlarge it; not o. lips, remain silent; o. the ball1; o. parliament; o. the case of counsel in law court, make public by calling witnesses; o. the debate, begin it, first speak; door, o. room, opens into passage, on to lawn, &c.; the wonders of astronomy were o. to him, becoming known; o. one's shoulders in cricket, of batsman's attitude in driving; commence speaking [o. upon the fiscal question, with a compliment, &c.; make a start (hard opened active, was in demand at once; session opened yesterday); (of hounds, & contempt of men) begin to give tongue; (Naut.) get view of by change of position, into full view, take care not o. the obelisk; the harbour light opened; o. out, unfold, develop, expand, (v. t. & i.) become communicative; o. wp, make accessible, bring to notice, reveal. Hence openable a., (-o'pen'er) a. [f. prec.] opening a (open), n. In vbl senses; also or esp. gap, passage, aperture, commencement, initial part; counsel's preliminary statement of facts, of number of moves for beginning game; favourable, advantageous manoeuvre for. [-iing1]. opening a (open), a. In vbl senses; esp., initial, first, (his a. remarks). [-iing2]. openly, adv. Without concealment, publicly, frankly. [-i'ly]. open, n. Dramatic performance or composition of which music is an essential part, branch of art concerned with these, (grand a., without spoken dialogue: comic o., or opera comique F, of light character & usu. with spoken dialogue; o. bouffe yr. boof, of farcical or burlesque nature, cf. G. Bauf, with o. open at o. or going to evening parties; o.-glase(s), small binocular for use at o. or theatre; o.-hat, man's tall collapsible hat; o.-house, theatre for performance of oo. [It. l. L. -labour, work] operate, v.t. & i. To be in action, produce an effect, act, perform anything, bring about; to overcome, compensate (energy operates changes); manage, work, conduct, (chiefly U.S.); operating-room, -table, for use in surgery; operating-theatre, room for surgical operations done before students. So opera-
he holds to be the fact or the right course, professional advice, (you had better have another o.); a very high, low, favourable, o. of him, (with neg.) favourable estimate (have no o. of Frenchmen). [F, L
opinionem (OPINE, -JONI).

opinionated, a. Obstinate in opinion, dogmatical; self-willed. Hence opinionatedness n. [L. opinio, opinion. Sign. sense, perh. latter form of obs. opinionem.]

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 opis µετρων.]

opium, n. Gk opion poppy-juice, dim. of opium juice. Kind of soap liniment. [Wd used & prep. made by Paracelsus for kinds of medicinal plaster.

opopanax, n. A fetid gum-resin formerly used in medicine; a gum-resin used in perfumes. [L, the Gk word.]

opolepia, n. Kind of soap liniment. [Wd used & prep. made by Paracelsus for kinds of medicinal plaster.

opossum, n. Kinds of American small arboreal or aquatic nocturnal marsupial mammal with thumbed hind-foot (see also POSSUM) (Austral.) = PHALANGER. [Amer.-Ind.]

oppidanum, n. (Inhabitant) of a town (now rare); (at Eton) non-collegiate, boy in boarding-house in town. [F, L oppidum (oppidum town, -AN).

oppliate, v.t. (med.). Block up, obstruct. Hence opposition n. [L or (p)lare rami oppose, oppose.]

opponency, n. (rare). Antagonism, opposition.

opponent, a. & n. Opposing, contrary, opposed. (now rare.) o. muscle, opposing thumb or lateral digit to other digit; (n.) adversary, antagonist. [L or (p)onere place, -ENT.

opportunity (or; also -en), a. (Of time) suitably, well suited, as far as possible if chosen; (of action or event) well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence opportunely adv., opportuneness n., (also -en). [F, L opportunitas (L or portus f. portus as harbour).

opportune, adj. Allow ing of due or undue weight to circumstances of the moment in determining policy; preference of what can to what should be done, compromise, practical politics, adaptation to circumstances; putting of expedition before principle or place before power, political time-serving. So opportunism n. a. For opportune.

opportunity n. Opportunity (rare); favourable juncture, good chance, opening, (of doing, to do, for action, or abs.: And make, get, seize, give, afford, an o.). [F, L opportunité (opportuniteit, -TV).

oppositional (or produce or cite (thing, person) as obstacle; ant., resist, counterfeit, or contrast, or represent, things as antithetical, to fury let us o. patience; you are opposing things that are practically identical; to Plato f. o. Aristotle; opposed himself to it whereas one can be opposed to any of the fingers, placed against it in front, whereas opposable, o. possibility n.; set oneself against (person, thing), withstand, resist, obstruct, propose the rejection of (resolution, motion, &c.), (abs.) act as opponent or check (it is the duty of an opposition to o.); (p.p.) counter, o., contrasted, (characters strongly opposed: black is opposed to white), (of persons) hostile, adverse, (is firmly opposed to protection). [F or poter pose oppositely, a. (poet.). Irresistible. [L-oppositus (opposite, o. of to), n. in o. position (to), facing, front to front or back to back (with), (on o. sides of the square came from, went in, o. directions; the tree o. to o or o. the house; o. leaves &c. in bot., placed at same height on o. sides of stem, or placed straight in front of other organ, o.); antithetical, diametrically different to or from, the other of a contrasted pair, (of an o. kind to, from what I expected; much liked by the o. sex); hence oppositely adv. (chiefly bot.), oppositeness n. (N.) o. thing or term (you are cold-blooded, she is the o.; the most extreme o. have such qualities in common). (Adv. & prep. in o. place, position, or direction, (to), (there was an explosion o., in the house across the street; o. prompter in theatre, abbr. o. p., to actor's left; happened o. the Mansion House). [F, L oppositum p.p. of ponere place]

opposite, i. (adj., prep.) World as opposed to, opposite. opposites o. of the thumb, cf. O.Pose); diametrically opposite place (esp. astron. of two heavenly bodies when their longitude differs by 180., opposite conjuncture; place is in o. o. sun); o. of an o. human, o. of the sun; o. of the moon; o. of the moon; o. o. o. having qualities in common; (adv. & prep. in o. place, position, or direction, (to), (there was an explosion o., in the house across the street; o. prompter in theatre, abbr. o. p., to actor's left; happened o. the Mansion House). [F, L oppositum p.p. of ponere place]

opposite, o. (rare).块, Opposite position (rare). [L oppositum (opposite)]

oppress, v.t. Overseem with superior weight or numbers or irresistible power; lie heavy on, weigh down, (spirits, imagination, &c.); govern tyrannically, keep under by coercion, subject to continual cruelty or injustice. So oppression -sh, oppressor, oppressively a., oppressively adv., oppressiveness n. (rare) of oppressor, t. med. O. (pressure frequent of L premere press).


opprobrious, a. (rare). Adverse, anti; fond of opposition.

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opprobrious, a. Conveying reproach, abusive, vituperative. Hence opprobrious -ly adv. (Of) opprobrious (foll., -ous)

opprobrium, n. Controversy, call in question, whence oppugner 1 n. (rare) attack, resist, be in conflict with (so oppugnant a. & n., oppugnance, oppugnancy, oppugnator a. oppugnately, a. a. & n. (gram.). Expressing wish (o. mood, well of verbal forms of this kind, distinct chiefly in Greek and Sanskrit; o. use of
Orange2 (Orīn), n. Town on Rhone from which F'rce of O. took title (William of O. in Eng. hist., King of Sicily, 1155-1166). whic...
ORDER

Composite, each of which is superior to the preceding in height, lightness & decoration, of which was otherwise orderd │ commissioner, │ prescrib., (o. a retreat, thing to be done, person to do, that person or thing should; orderd him a mustard plaster); command or direct (person &c.) to go to, away, home, &c. (was orderd to Egypt) o. about, send hither & thereto, dominie over; direct, tradesman, servant, &c., to supply (o. dinner, settle what it shall consist of. [f. prev.]

orderly, a. & n. Methodically arranged or inclined, regular, obedient to discipline, not unruly, well-behaved, whence ord-in-er-liness n.; arrangement of; course or execution of, orders (o. book, regimental or ordnance book for entry of orders; o. officer, officer of the day; o. room, in barracks for company's business); attendant in (esp. military) hospital. [t. y.]

ordinary, a. & n. (Number) defining thing's position in series (first, twentieth, &c., are oo. or o. numbers; cf. cardinal); of a nat. hist. order. [f. L ordinarius (order, &c.)]

ordinance, n. Authoritative direction, decree (self-denying o.); religious rite; (rare) ordination of the church; ordination to the old o. changeth; whether there is a moral o. or not; stated form of divine service (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. / o., protest against infringement of it; rise to o. or a point of o., interrupt debate & 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 iso. & o.); o. of the day, (MIL) the o. position of company &c. with arms ordered (see fo.), 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. o. one o. the o., for something to be done, that it should be done, &c.; is obedient to o. by o., according to direction of the proper authority; judge pave, made, refused, an or the o.); (Banking &c.) instruction to pay money or deliver property signed by owner or responsible agent (o. cheque, cheque to pay a.), one condition before being cashed: postal, money or pop. post-office, o., kinds of Post-Office cheque for remitting money, the latter non-transferable; (Commerc.) direction to manufacturer, tradesman, &c., to supply something (made to o., according to special direction or to customer, individual measurements, &c., opp. ready-made; grocer has sent for o., is o., has been ordered but not yet supplied; a large o. colloq., difficult job; o. book, in which tradesman enters o., o. clerk, with duty of entering o.; o. foundation to be built, with building, can be procured; pass admitting bearer gratis, cheep, or privy, to theatre, museum, private house, &c. [f. Of ordre f. L ordinem nom. -o]

order, v.t. Put in o., array, regulate, (archaic; ordered his troops on, o. 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, he was otherwise orderd); command, bid, prescribe, (o. a retreat, thing to be done, person to do, that person or thing should; ordered him a mustard plaster); command or direct (person &c.) to go to, away, home, &c. (was orderd to Egypt); o. about, send hither & thereto, dominie over; direct, tradesman, servant, &c., to supply (o. dinner, settle what it shall consist of. [f. prev.]

ordinary, a. & n. Regular, normal, customary, usual, not exceptional, not above the usual, 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. a seaman, abbr. O.S., lower rating than able; in o. of ships, laid up, not in commission), whence ordinarily adv., ordinarily n.; (authority) having immediate or ex officio & not deputed jurisd. (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 o. room, simple inns, o. room (esp. chief, pole, bend, fess, bar, chevron, cross, saltire); uncared bicycle (opp. safety). [f. L ordinarius (order, &c.)]

ordinate -at, n. (geom.) Any of series of parallel chords of conic section in relation to (to bounding diameters or an (o. chord, from curve to diameter), straight line from one point drawn parallel to one coordinate axis & meeting the other. [f. L (linea) ordinate (applied line applied parallel]

ordination, n. Arrangement in ranks, classification; consecration of holy orders; admission to church ministry; decreeing, ordaining. [f. L ordinationem (ordination, &c.)]

ordain, v.t. New, ordained deacon. [ordain, E]

ornament, n. Mounted guns, cannon; branch of public service dealing esp. with military & strategic &c. or to do with any thing, 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]

ordinate -ate, -er, n. Excrement, dung; use, an in an in a language. [f. ord foul f. L HORRIBILIS, -ARE]

ore, n. Native mineral from which precious or useful metal may be profitably extracted; (poet.) metal, esp. gold. (prob. f. OE oir brass (cf. L aes acriis, Skr. ayas metal) with sense changed to that of OE oru unwrought metal.
orread, n. (L & Gk mythol.). Mountain nymph. [f. L orcas -ados L Gk orceas L oros mountain, -adi (l)]
orotic, a. (philoa., med.). Of desire or appetit, appetitive. [f. Gk orkritos (oreg -0 stretch or-7)]
oride, n. Kind of brass resembling gold used in imitation jewellery. [f. F oride (or L L aurum gold)]
organ, n. Musical instrument of pipes supplied with wind by bellows, sounded by keys, & distributed into sets or stops having special tone, which in turn form groups or partial oo. (great, choir, swell, solo, pedal, o.) each with separate keyboard, whence organs (3) n., = BARREL I.0. (o-grinder, player of this), keyboard wind-instrument with metal reeds, harmonium, (American o., with wind drawn inwards to reeds), mouth o., child's toy Reed instrument; part of animal or vegetable body adapted for special vital function (oo. of speech, perception, digestion, generation, &c.; NASAL o.), person with reference to its quality or o. (has a magnificent o.); medium of communication, mouthpiece of opinion, esp. newspaper or magazine or review representing a party, cause, sect, pursuit, &c.; o-boiler, person or mechanism working a bellows; o-builder, of musical oo.; o-do, gallery in church or concert-room; o.-pipe, organ-pipe; o.-pipe, wind instrument with mechanism giving sustained tones as in o.; o-screen, ornamental screen often between choir & nave on which o. is placed in cathedral &c.; o.-stop, set of pipes of similar tone in o. hand of mechanism that brings it into action. Hence organless a. [f. L t. F organon organ tool (erg-work)]
organick, n. Kind of very fine translucent muslin. [f. Organik etym. dub.]
organick, a. (Physiol.) of the bodily organs, vital, (Path., of disease) affecting structure of an organ (opp. functional); having organs or organ-like coming of animals, structure of animals or plants, (opp. inorganic); (Chem., of compound substances &c.) existing as constituent of organized bodies or formed from bodies so existing, of hydrocarbons or their derivatives (o. chemistry, dealing with these); constitutional, internal, structural, organized or systematic or coordinated (o. unity; an o. whole). Hence organically adv. [f. L Gk organikos (organ -1c)]
organism, n. Organized body with connected interdependent parts sharing common life, (material structure of) individual animal or plant; whole with interdependent parts compared to living being. [organize, -ism]
organization, n. In vbl senses of foll.; also, organized body or system or society. [f. med. Organisatio (foll., -ATION)]
organize, v.t. & i. Furnish with organs, machines, or other means for living being or tissue, (usu. in p.p.), (intr.) become organic; form into an organic whole (with constituents or resulting whole as obj.); give orderly structure to, frame & put into working order, make arrangements for or get up (undertaking involving cooperation of o. of organizing n. [f. med. Organize (ORGAN, -IZE)]
organon, organum, n. Instrument of thought, system of or treatise on logic. [Gk (-on), & L (-um), see organ; -on was title of Aristotle's logical writings, & novum (new) organon that of Bacon's]
organism (-en), n. Silk thread in which the main twist is in contrary direction to that of the strands. [f. F organism f. L. organism]
orgasm (-sm), n. Violent excitement, rage, paroxysm; venereal excitement in coition. So orgasmic a. [f. Gk orgab swell, -sm as in Spasm -ism]
organ (or -zahh), n. Cooling drink made from barley or almonds & orange-flower water. [F orgue f. L hordeum barley, -ADE]
organist, a. Of the nature of an organ. [f. Gk organistas (organista agent n. f. organize celebrate orv)]
orient (jli), n. (Gk & Rom. Ant.; usu. pl.) secret rites in worship of various gods, esp. in that of Bacchus celebrated with wild dancing, drinking, and singing; drunken or licentious revel, (pl.) bacchanalia or debauchery. [earlier pl. only, f. Orges f. L Gk oria pl.]
orient, n. Large windowed polygonal recess projecting usu. from upper storey & supported from ground or on corbels; (also o. window) window of o., projecting window of upper storey. [f. Of oriol, etym. dub.]
orient, n. & a. (Poet.) the eastward part of sky or earth; the East or countries E. of Mediterranean & S. Europe, esp. Asiatic, occurring in the mythical description of a distant, magical structure of animals or plants, (opp. inorganic); (Chem., of compound substances &c.) existing as constituent of organized bodies or formed from bodies so existing, of hydrocarbons or their derivatives (o. chemistry, dealing with these); constitutional, internal, structural, organized or systematic or coordinated (o. unity; an o. whole). Hence organically adv. [f. L L orientem nomin.
-ens rising sun, east, (ori rises, -enri) or (or -free, or -free), v.t. & i. Place (building &c.) so as to face E., build (church) with chancel end due E., bury with feet eastward; place or exactly determine position of with regard to points of compass, settle or find bearings of, (fig.) bring into clearly understood relations (o. oneself), determine the box one stands in; (intr.) turn eastward or in specified direction. Hence orientation n. [f. Orient (prec.)]
oriental (or or.), a. & n. Easterly (archaic); (inhabitant of) the East or countries E. of Mediterranean & S. Europe, esp. Asiatic, occurring in the mythical description of a distant, magical structure of animals or plants, (opp. inorganic); (Chem., of compound substances &c.) existing as constituent of organized bodies or formed from bodies so existing, of hydrocarbons or their derivatives (o. chemistry, dealing with these); constitutional, internal, structural, organized or systematic or coordinated (o. unity; an o. whole). Hence organically adv. [f. L orientalis (Orient, -ish)]
orient (or or.). a. & n. Easterly (archaic); (inhabitant of) the East or countries E. of Mediterranean & S. Europe, esp. Asiatic, occurring in the mythical description of a distant, magical structure of animals or plants, (opp. inorganic); (Chem., of compound substances &c.) existing as constituent of organized bodies or formed from bodies so existing, of hydrocarbons or their derivatives (o. chemistry, dealing with these); constitutional, internal, structural, organized or systematic or coordinated (o. unity; an o. whole). Hence organically adv. [f. L orientalis (orient, -ish)]
orificio, n. Aperture, mouth of o., perforation, vent. [f. L L orificium (o oris mouth, -fore = faceare = faceare make)]
"organ" (-am), n. Sacred banner of St Denis, banner of red silk on lance received by early French kings from abbot of St Denis on starting for war; (fig.) anything material or ideal serving as rallying-point in struggle for bright conspicuous object, blaze of colour, &c. [f. L aurum gold, flamme flame]
"organ," "organ," n. Wild Marjoram & kinds of allied plant. [L (-um), f. Gk organon]
-go (ori rises)]
"original," a. & n. Existent from the first, primitive, innate, initial, earliest, (o. sex, innate depravity common to all human beings in connection of "organ," n., of which copy or translation has been made, not derivative or dependent, first-hand, not imitative, novel in character or style, inventive, creative, thinking or acting for oneself, (where is the o. picture?; what does the o. Greek say?; where hooping-cough is o.; is it an o. drawing}
orthodoxy, n. Being orthodox. [f. Gk ortho
dox (prec., -DV)].

orthography, n. Correct or conventional
spelling; dealing with rules of ortho-
correct as contrasted with its cor-
rectness (i.e., o. is a correction); ortho-
graphic -ophysical.

orthopaedia (pédia) n. The curing of de-
formities in children or others, surgery directed
to this. So orthopaedia a. [f. Gk ortho-
die (pédie f. Gk pédie, rearing of children f. pae-
die train tr. paeis child)].

orthopaedian, n. The garden bunting, small bird
esteemed as table delicacy. [F. f. it. ortolano
orig. gardener f. L. Hortulanus (hortulus dim.
of hortus garden, -AN)].

-ory, suf. (1) of adj., originating in ONorm.
F -ori masc., -ori fem., & repr. (sometimes
the f. Gk -oria). -ory adj., agent termination -2
added to p.p. stems & -ius adj. suf. As every L
vb could form agent. n. in -ory, E has adj.
In -ory corr. to L vb's even when L has neither
adj. in -orius nor agent n. in -ory (compulsory, dispensatory, itursory), or when the L vb is not itself represented in
(R. & Latin) -ory & -ius alternatives to
-ory, E often has -oral (ory & -AL), -orius
(ory & -OUS). (2) of mn., chiefly J. L neut. adj.
in -orium (dormitory, factory, laboratory). In
a few vbs -orys is -ory added to agent termina-
tion -2 (rectory, oratory). In some technical
vb's -orium is preserved, as auditorium, 
crematorium, sensorium, (also -ory).

ötux, n. (Genus of) large straight-horned
African antelope. [L, f. Gk oryx].

Oscan, a. & n. (Of. in) the language, allied
to Latin, of the Osci, Oscol, or Ophi, a primi-
tive people of Campania. [L Oscani, -AN].

oscillate (öSälï), v.t. & i. L Swing (L, rarely
t.) like pendulum, move to & fro between two
points; vacillate, vary between extremes of
opinion, action, condition, &c. Hence or cogn.
oscillation, oscillatior (i, 2), n., oscillat-
ori (i, 2), n. (v. t. & i.) Yawning, inatten-
tion, negligence. [L oscillare (oscitare gapo
f. os mouth, citare move, -ATION)].

ocular, a. Of the mouth, of kissing;
[Math.] that oscillates. [L oscil. mouth, kis.
kiss, (mouth, -ous), -AN].

oscillate, v.t. & i. L Kiss (i. t. & rare, usu.
facet); (Nat. Hist. of species &c.) have con-
tact through intermediated species &c., have
common characters with another or with each other;
(Math. of curve) surface) have contact
to higher order with, coincide in three or more
contactant a. (esp. nat. hist.). oscillation n., oscillat-
a. (esp. math.). [L osculari kiss (prec.), -ATE].

oscula, 1, suff. f. L -ous abounding in; chiefly
in adj. of a technical kind, adj. In ordinary
use having -ous; but there are bellicos, jocose,
gnathios, & a few others. Nn. are formed from
them usu. in -ous, so -ous. Also -ous.

oscula, 2, suf. In chem. wds formed on glucose
(mod. F adoption of Gk Gkoukos must) giving
names for the related carbo-hydrates saccha-
rose & cellulose & isomeric substances.

osculum (other), n. (Shoofly) species of willow
used in basket-work; o. beech (tribut. of co.
[F. cf. L Ausaria, os., willow-bed].

oscula, suf. forming nn. of process or condi-
tion on Gk & sometimes L stems; names of
diseases or pathological states (amastrosis, tri-
chosis); a few rhetorical terms (metabolis); & some
in gen. use (metamorphosis, apotheosis).

-osity, suf. See -osity, -ous.

Osmani, a. & n. = OTTOMAN 1. [Turk., na-
tive wd for which Ottoman is the usu. E form]

Osmium (ôSîm, -óx), n. A metal of the plat-
ium group. [f. Gk osem small, -tum, named from
pungent smell of volatile acid formed by it. f. L
with osmum].

osmose, osmosis, (ôSîm, -óx), n. (physics.
(Tendency to) percolation & intermixtures of
fluids separated by porous septa. Hence osmo-
motic, a. osmotically adv. [irreg. f. Gk osmos
push (onkos push) + -os] os-mum (ôSîm, -óx), n.
Flowering Fern; any fern of genus Osmunda. [L]

osprey (-ô, -î), n. Large bird preying on
fish, the sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, or sea-hawk;
(miller's name for) egret-plume on hat or
bonnet. [prob. f. L osis/fracio (osis bone, 
frangere break) perh. the lammergeier]

osseous, a. Consisting of bone, ossified;
having bony skeleton (o. & cartilaginous
bones); abounding in fossil bones. [L osseus
(osis bone) + -ous].

ossicle, n. (anat.) Small bone, small piece
of bony or chitinous or calcareous substance
in animal framework. [L ossiculum (prec.,
ossiculus)].

ossification (ôSîfîkáShun), n. (anat.)
Receptacle for bones of dead, charnel-house, bone-urn; cave in which ancient bones are found. [L ossarium (irreg.
f. os see prec., -ARY)].

ostensible, a. Professed, for show, put for-
ward to conceal the real, this e. errand was to
=. Hence ostensible-ly adv. [F (l. osentendre
-ens, -IBLE).]

ostensory, n. Receptacle for displaying
Host to congregation, monstrance. [l. med.
L ostenorium as prec. + -ORY(2)].

ostentation, n. Pretentious display esp.
to impress wealth or luxury showing off, attempt or
intention to attract notice. Hence ostenta-
tious a., ostentatiously adv. [F. l. L osten-
tationem (ostenare frequent of ostendere
-ent, show, -ATION)].

osette (ôSêt), comb. form of Gk oseton bone
in many med. & nat. terms, as osartis; oste-
egnese formation of bone; osteography
scientific description of the bones; osteoid
a.; osteology, anatomy dealing with bones,
animal's bony structure; osteomalacia, soft-
ening of bone by loss of earthy salts.

ostler (-al), n. Stablesman at inn. [earlier
hoster (horn), stem].

ostredzie, v.t. (Gk Ant.; at Athens) banish
(dangerously powerful or unpopular citizen)
for ten or five years by peculiar voting-system,
name of person to be ostracized being written
on potsherd; (mod.) exclude from society, fav-
our, or common privileges, send to Coventry.
[earlier ostricult (ostrakon potsherd)].

ostreï, -ostroë, comb. forms of L ostra.
osseous, & Gk ostron, oyster, as oestreiculture
oyster-breeding; oestrophagous eating oysters.

ostrough (-ô), n. Large swift-running Afri-
can bird with wing & tail feathers valued as ornaments, swallowing hard sub-
stances 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
draw or describe in a; mark a of in decorating &c. [out- 4 a]

**out-live, v.t., see OUT- 6 b c; see OUT-look n., OUT-look; -ing a. -r- 2; outmu*nce,v.t., see OUT- 6 c; out-march v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-match v.t., OUT- 6 a.

**out-most, a. = OUT- most.

**out-ness, n. Externality, objectivity, [-ness]

**out-number, v.t., see OUT- 6 d; OUT-pa*ee v.t., OUT- 6 d; out-pa*tient n., OUT- 6 b; out-pa*poring n., OUT- 3 c; output n., OUT- 3 c.

**out-rage, n. (-i), & v.t. (-ij). Forcible violation of others' rights, sentiments, &c. (never safe from a); deed of violence, gross wrong, or wanton offence or indignity. (Vb) do violence to, subject to a, injure, insult, violate, ravish; infringe (law, morality, &c) flagrantly. [f. Of outrage (L ultra beyond, -age).]

**out-rageous (-jus), a. Immoderate, extravagant, extraordinary; violent, furious; grossly cruel, immoral, offensive, or abusive. Hence out-transcendent, extraneous, out-ordinate, out-ordinateous n. [f. Of outrageous (prec. OUT-)]

**out-range, v.t. See OUT- 6 d.

**out-reach (OUT-)}} a. Outside the bounds of propriety, eccentric, outraging decorum. [F]

**out-relief, n., see OUT- 6 b; out-ride v.t., OUT- 6 c; out-rider n., OUT- 6 b.

**out-road, v.t. Having outriggers. [f. OUT-, rig, -ed, after fall].

**out-rigger, n. Beam, spar, framework, rigged out & projecting from or over ship's side for various purposes; similar projecting beam &c. in building; extension of splinter-bar enabling extra horse to be harnessed outside shafts, such as horse; iron bracket bearing rowlock attached to boat's side to increase leverage of oar, boat with these. [OUT- RIG, -ER].

**outright, adv. & a. Altogether, entirely, once for all, not by degrees or instalments or half & half. (kill, buy a). (without reservation, openly). (adj.) downright, direct, thorough, whence out-right-ness n. [OUT- RIGHT]

**out-rival, v.t. (-r-l), see OUT- 6 a; outrun v.t., OUT- 6 b c; outrunner n., OUT- 6 b.

**out-stay, v.t., OUT- 6 c; out-stay v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-stay v.t., OUT- 6 c; out-stay P v.t., OUT- 6 c; out-stayed a., OUT- 2; out-standing a., OUT- 2.

**out-stript, v.t. (OPP). Pass in running &c.; surpass in competition or relative progress or ability. [OUT- 6 b, STRIP in obs. sense, some run, fast]

**out-thrust, n., see OUT- 3 a; out-value v.t., OUT- 6 d; out-voice v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-vote v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-vote n., OUT- 6 b.

**outward, a., adv., & n. Outer (archaic). Directed towards or away from outside; bodily, external, material, visible, apparent, superficial, (the o. eye, opp. mind's eye; o. form, appearance; o. man in Theol., body, opp. soul, also facet clothing &c; to o. seeming, apparently; o. things, the world around us); hence out-wardly adv. [Adv.] out-ward-ly adv. (o. bound or passing away from home). (N.) o. appearance; (pl.) o. things, externals. [OE OUTWERC (OUT- WARD)]

**out-world-ness, n. Externality, objectivity; interest or belief in outward things, objective-mindedness. [-ness]

**out-wa*rd, adv. In an outward direction, towards what is outside. [-WAES]

**out-watch, v.t., see OUT- 6 b c; out-wear v.t., OUT- 6 c; out-weight v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-wit v.t. (-it), OUT- 6 d; out-work v.t., OUT- 6 b; out-worker n., OUT- 6 b.


**ovar, o. & n. Egg-shaped or ellipsoidal; having the outline of an egg or elliptical; hence oval-ly adv. oval-ness n. (N.) closed curve whose one axis is considerably longer than the other, like ellipse or outline of egg; thing with o. outline. [OVAR, OVAL]

**over, a. Either of two reproductive organs in which ova are produced in female animals, whence ova-tomy, ova-tis, n.; lower part of pistil, consisting of one or more carpels, seed-vessel, germin. Hence ov-a-trial a., ov-a-tory comb. form. [OVAR, -ARY1]

**ovate, a. (nat. hist.). Egg-shaped as solid or in outline, oval. Hence ova-t-o- comb. form. [f. L ova
tis (OVAR- ATI)]

**ovation, n. (H. Ant.) lesser triumph; enthralment, reception, spontaneous applause. [f. L ova
tio (OVAR- ATO-)]

**oven (OVN), n. Brick or stone or iron receptacle for baking bread or other food in (Dutch o, metal box of which open side is turned towards ordinary fire); small furnace or kiln used for cooking, heating, &c., kinds making domed or o-shaped nests. [com. Teut.; OTO, cf. Du. oen, G oefen, Gk ipnoe].

**over, o'er (OF: poet.), adv., n., a., & prop. (Adv.) outward & downward from brick or from erect position (lean, fall, jump, knock, throw); so to pass across 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-.
look, boil, o.; so as to produce fold or reverse position, upside down, bend it o.; turn o., turn other side of leaf up; turn him o. on his face; roll o. & o., so that same point comes upward most repeatedly. (Crockett, as umpire's direction) change ends for bowling &c. (n.), number of balls, 1, 4, 5, or 6, allowed between two such changes. (In the university, a man shall pass across a street or other space or distance (take this o. to the post-office; asked him o., to come as visitor from some place not far off; is o. in, am going o. to, America; o. again, in opposite situation to, in contrast with); with transferred meaning, come to another (malcontents went o. to the enemy; handed o. the seals; made o. the balance to a charity; give o.); too, in excess, in addition, besides, more, apart, (o. anxious &c., more than is right, see over; not o. well &c., rather badly &c.; shall have something o.; 20 lb. & o.; that can stand o., not be dealt with now; o. & o. above, moreover, into the bargain); from beginning to end, with repetition, with detailed consideration, (read, count, o.; did it six times o., o. & o. again, o. & o. again; talk, think, the matter o.); at an end, done with, settled, (the store o.; o. & o. dealt with), up to a point excessive, (usu. written as one word with n., see over). (Prep.) above, on, at all or various points upon, to & fro upon, all through, round about, concerning, engaged with, (an umbrella o. his head; projects o. the street; doubt hangs o. the question; o. our heads, beyond our comprehension, also without consulting us; hand o. hand; writing o. the signature X.; o. head & ears, completely immersed lit. & fig.; o. shoes o. boots, no half measures; with his hat o. his eyes; draw a veil o. it; a change came o. him; blush spread o. his face; rice is grown all o. India; you may travel o. Europe or Europe o. all the world o.; in all countries o.; went o. his notes; sitting o. the fire, a cheerful glass, &c.; pause o. the details; laugh o. the absurdity of it; go to sleep o. one's work); with or so as to get or give superiority to, be your own self; you've been o. a long time; o. twenty millions; was victor, won the victory, was victorious, o.; set him o. the rest, has no command o. herself; give me the preference o. him; cost o. 50; o. above, besides, not to mention; out & down from, down from edge of, so as to clear, across, over to, the other side of, till end of, till end of, left o. the edge; precipice o. stumble o., be tripped up by; jumped o. the brook; looking o. the hedge; spoke o. her shoulder; courting o. the plain; a pass o. the company's line; the house o. the way, opposite; the King o. the water, Jacobite your; for exiled king; if we tide o. the next month; payments spread o. a series of years; will not live o. today; can you stay o. Wednesday?); [Aryan; Ok over, cf. Du. over, Guber, ober, Gk huper, Skr. uparit, cogn. w. above, & having compar. termin.] o. full, prep. & adv. (used first, in agreement with second part of compound, upper, outer, of higher kind, upside down, extra, (procl.) in higher position. So o. cover, worn outside another; o. verdress, outer part of gown made to resemble one dress worn over & showing part of another of different colour &c.; o. fold, fold of stuff made to resemble one dress worn over & showing part of another of different colour &c.; o. fold geol., fold of strata so complete that middle part is upside down; o. verdemand a. & adv., with hand above object held, with hand above shoulder (o. bowling; bowls o.), out of water (o. stroke in swimming, &c.; o. overlord, supreme lord, suzerain, whence o. erior'ship n.; o. verman phill, also superman, the ideal man, beyond good & evil, or superior to moral restrictions, of Nietzsche's philosophy; o. overplus, surplus, superabundance; o. overshoes of rubber or felt worn outside another; o. oversleeve, for pulling on over sleeve to protect it; o. oversoul, God as animating force; o. overseer, a man in charge of a farm; o. overtrust geol., thrust of strata on one side over those of other side of fault; o. overtime, during which workman works beyond regular hours; o. overtone n. mus, harmonic; o. over-weight, preponderance, excessive weight. 3 As prep. prefixed to verbs of motion, supply component & making with it n., a., or adv. So overall n., outer garment, esp. (pl.) kinds of protective outer trousers or leggings; o.verboard adv., from within ship into water (usu. fall, throw, o.; throw o. fig., abandon, discard); o. verdoor n., ornamental woodwork above door; o. verron n., armament of Inverness cape &c.; o.verground a., raised above ground, not underground; o.verhead adv., on high, in the sky, in the storey above; o.verhead a., placed overheard (esp. o. wires); o.verhouse a., (of wires) supported on houseposts instead of poles; o.verlay a., see o. verlay, on, retrace, supply component & making with it n., a., or adv. by land & not sea; o.veraland a., entirely or partly by land (esp. of route by Mediterranean to India, or from Atlantic to Pacific across continent); o.veral adv., on other side of leaf (of book); o. vermantel n., ornamental shelves &c. over mantelpiece; o.overnight adv., on the preceding evening with a view to, or as regarded from, the next day; o.ernight a., done &c. overnight; o. verproof a., containing more alcohol than proof spirit; o. seac a., across or beyond sea; o.verside adv., o. versea a. (of loading & unloading ship) over the side into or out of lighters; o. verplank a., beyond regular hours of work; o. verweight a., beyond weight allowed (esp. o. luggage).
superior authority to, (Surg., of fractured bone) overlap; overru[y] v.t., flood, bury & spoil (enemy's country), (of vermin, weeds, &c.) swamp or spread over, exceed (limit); overdose v.t., look at from above (rare), superintend or look after (workmen, execution of work, &c.), whence overcome v.t., n. (of head, the like duties); overshoot v.t., send missile, go beyond (mark &c. lit. & fig.; o. the mark, also o. oneself, go too far, exaggerate, overdo something; over-shot wheel, turned by water flowing above it; o. sight, n., supervision (rare), omission; o. sight, n., lack of seeing, oversight, a re-aid v.t. become diffused over, cover or occupy surface of; o. p't v.t., pass beyond (boundary lit. or fig.).

4. As adv in local senses, (above, by way of cover, down from above or from erectness, past, beyond, in addition) modifying vb or derived n. without itself governing object. So over-airch v.t. & i.; o. balance v.l. & t., lose balance & fall, cause to do this; o. bear v.t., bear down or upset by weight or force, put down or repress by power or authority, surpass in importance &c., outweigh; o. bear v.t. & i., carry too much; over-be-lying adv., over-bearingness n.; o. blow v.p.p., (of storm &c.) passed; o. compass v.t.; over-cloud v.t.; o. curst v.t.; o. downfall n., turbulent stretch of sea &c. caused by set of tide or current over submarine ledge or meeting of currents, overflow opening to keep water of look or canal up or down to required level; o. far v.t.; o. gild v.t.; o. haunt v.t., pull to places for purposes of examining, examine condition of, (esp. Naut.) catch up, come up with; o. hear v.t., hear as a cavesman, over-heard, (in a cave, one who happens to be out of mind and unintended listener; o. lay v.t., cover surface of with coating &c., (incorrectly) overlie; o. lay n., thing laid over something, coverlet, small tablecloth, &c.; o. pass v.p., past, a. gone by, past; o. saw v.t., sew (two edges) with every stitch passing in same direction through both & interlaced pasts of that layer, &c. & outside united edge; o. shadown v.t., shelter from sun, protect from attack (rare), cast into the shade, diminish conspicuousness of by outshining; o. spell n., what is split, surplus population &c.; o. spread v.t., cover with (material) spread over, streighten & strung a., (of piano) with strings in sets crossing each other obliquely; o. take v.t., come up with, catch up, (person &c. who has start, or arrears of work), (of storm, misfortune, &c.) come suddenly upon (overlaid in drink, die, etc.); o. throw v.t., upset, knock down, cast out from power, vanquish, subvert, put an end to (institution &c.); o. throw v.t., defeat, subversion, (Cricket) fielder's return not stopped near wicket & so allowing further run(s); o. tur[n] v.t. & i., upset, (cause to) fall down or over, overthrow, subvert, abolish, o. turn v.t., upset, subversion, (Cricket) reverse, v.t., bury beneath superincumbent mass, submerge utterly, crush, bring to sudden ruin, overpower with emotion &c., deluge with inquiries &c.; o. overwhelm a., irresistible by no means &c. amount, &c. whence o. overwhelm-ing-ly adv.

5. As adv. with trans. vb, adding sense of effectually, completely, into submission. So over-ac'v. v.t.; o. cog'v. v.t.; o. joyed p.p., transported with joy; o. master v.t.; o. mediate v.t. & i., produce too much of (commodity, or usu. abs. for) the demand; o. produce v.t. & t., produce too much of (commodity, or usu. abs. for) the demand; o. produce v.t. & t., produce too much of (commodity, or usu. abs. for) the demand; o. produce v.t. & t., produce too much of (commodity, or usu. abs. for) the demand.
opinion of, assess too high for rating purposes; over-read v.t., do too much reading; over-refine v.t., make too subtle distinctions; over-ride v.t., exhaust (horse) by riding; over-rip a.; over-scrupulous a.; over-seize v.t. & i., sell more of (commodity, stock, or abs.) than one can deliver; over-sensitive a.; over-sensitiveness n.; over-soil-citous a.; over-soil-citude n.; over-stated a.; over-statement n.; over-stock v.t.; over-stock n.; over-strain v.t., damage by exertion, make too much of (scruples &c. esp. in p.p.); over-strain v.t., overtraining or being overstrained; over-stripping a., (of person, his nerves, &c.) intently; over-stripe v.t.; over-stripe n. & a.; over-subtle a.; over-supply n.; over-wealthen a.; over-take v.t., give or be too heavy a task to or for; over-tax v.t., make excessive demand on (person's strength &c.), burden with excessive taxes; overtax v.t.; over-toll v.t.; over-wine v.t. (photog.); over-train v.t. & l., subject to or undergo too much athletic training, with injury to condition; over-use v.t.; over-use n.; over-true v.t.; over-true n.; arrogant, presumptuous, conceited, self-confident; over-weighted a., unduly loaded with; over-work v.t., wind (watch &c.) beyond proper time; over-work v.t., work too hard, weary or exhaust with work; over-work n., excessive work; over-wrought a., over-excited, suffering reaction from excitement, too elaborate; over-zea'l n.; over-zea'lous a.; over-zea'lously adv.

7. Prefixed to vb & enabling it to take self as obj. or to be used in p.p., with sense damage done by self by doing action to excess; many of these compounds can also be used abs. in same sense. So overdrink, overeat, overfeed (also transa.), overgrow (in p.p., that has grown over himself &c.); overjump oneself, strain sinew &c. in jumping; overreach oneself, strain oneself by reaching too far, (of horse) injure fore-foot by striking it with hind-foot; overspeak, overrun; oversleep oneself, miss intended hour of rising by sleeping too long; oversmoke'ke; overspell'ed (oneself or abs.), spend money beyond one's means; overspill v.t., v.i.; overscore v.t., overscore v.t. & i., exhausted by keeping awake; overwrit'one, damage one's style by writing too much.

8. Prefixed to vb or deriv., or adj., with added sense of more than. So overbalance v.t., overweigh lit. & fig.; overbalance n., (amount) of excess; overdue a.; overful v.t.; overfull a.; overmatch v.t., be too strong &c. for, defeat; overmatch n.; overpay v.t., overvalue, overstake 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 i., usu. with sense of too much or closely on (land); overcast, cover (sky &c.) with clouds or darkness (usu. p.p.), stitch over (edge) to prevent unravelling, esp. with blanket or button-hole stitch; over-ice, live beyond (other person, specified age, &c.); overpower, make too big; over-charge n., (thing) ineffective or imperceptible by greater intensity, (of heat, emotion, &c.) be too intense for, overwhelm; overpowering a., irresistible; overpoweringly adv.; overreach (circumvent, outwit, get the better of by cunning or artifice); over-react, charge too high a rent for (land, house, or service); over-rule (aside (decision, argument, proposed course) by superior authority, annul decision or reject proposal of (person); overstay, stay beyond (one's welcome &c.); overt, be or become higher than; overrule v.t., play higher trump than; overact, v.t. & i., see over 6; overall n., over 2; overarch v.t. & l., over 4; overawe v.t., over 5; overbalance v.t. & l. & t., & n., over 8; overbear v.t., overbearing a., over 4; overblow v.t., over 6; overblown a., over 6; overboard adv., over 5; overdo v.t. & l., over 3; overdo v.t., build v.t., over 9; overburden v.t., overbuy v.t., over 6; overcanopy v.t., over 4; over-capitalize v.t., overcare n., over 6; overcast v.t., over 8; over-caution n., overcharge v.t. & l. & t., & n., over 6; over-clean v.t., over 4; over-cloak v.t., over 5; overcook v.t., over 8; over-colour v.t., over 6; overcome v.t., over 3; over-confidence n., over-credulity n., over-crop v.t., over 6; overcrow v.t., over 8; overcrowd v.t., over 6; overcrush v.t., over 4; over-cunning n., over-curious a., over-delicacy n., over-develop v.t., overdo v.t., over 6; overdoor v.t., over 2; overdose v.t. & n.; overdraft v.t., overdraft n., overdraw v.t. & l., over 6; overdress n., over 1, i., v., over 8; overdrink v.t. & l., over 7; overdrive v.t., over 4; overdrive n., over-earn v.t., over 4; over-earn v.t. & l., over 7; over-exact v.t., over 3; over-examine v.t., over-examine n., over-expose v.t., over-exposure n., over 6; overfall n., over 4; over-fatigue v.t. & n., over 6; overfault n., over 1; overfeed v.t. & l., over 1; overfill v.t., over 8; overfill v.t. & l., over 4; overfish v.t., over 8; over-flow v.t. & i., over 5; over-flowing a., over 3; overfold n., over 1; overfront n., over 2; overfull a., over 8; overglid v.t., over 4; over-govern v.t., over-govern n., over 6; over-ground a., over 2; overgrow v.t., overgrow n., over 3; v.i., v., over 7; overgrowth n., over 6; overhand adv. & a., over 1, a.; overhang v.t. & i., & n., over 3; overhaul v.t., over 4; overhead adv. & a., over 2; overheat v.t., over 4; over-house a., over 2; over-housed a., over-indulgence n.; over-insure v.t., & n., over 6; over-joyed v.t., over 5; over-joy v.t., over 3; over-keep v.t., over 4; over-keep v.t., over 6; over-lock v.t., over 3; overlord, overlordship, overman, nn., over 1; overmantel n., over 2; over-many, overmasted, aa., over 6; overmaster v.t., over 5; overmatch v.t. & l., & n., over 8; over-measure n., overmuch a., &c.; over-mind &c., over-mind &c.; over-moodiness, mn., over 6; over-night adv. & a., over 2; overpass v.t., over 3; overpassed, -past, a., over 4; overpay v.t., overpeopled a., over 6; over-persuade v.t., over 5; overpitch v.t., over 6; overplus v.t., over 4; over-population n., overpop v.t., over 6; over-power v.t., over-powering a., over 9; overpraise v.t. & n., over 6; over-reach v.t. & l., over 7; v.i., over 8; over-reach v.t. & l., over 7; v.t. over 9; over-read v.t., over-refine v.t., over 6; over-rent v.t., over 9; over-ride v.t., over 3; over 6; over-ride a., over 6; overrule
ovum, n. (pl. -ov). Female germ in animals, capable of developing into new individual when fertilized by male sperm, egg esp. of mammals, fish, or invertebrates. [L.; egg]

owe (o), v.t. & i. Be under obligation to (re-)pay (person money, money to person, money to render (person) money &c., gratitude &c., person to be in debt (for) obligation to; he owes not any man; I owe you for your services, owed for all my clothes; o. one a grudge, cherish resentment against him; be indebted for to person (or with date; we o. to Newton the principle of gravitation, o. him much). [compound; OE. OE owe, OE. OE abide]

Owenism (-ism), n. Communist cooperation advocated by Robert Owen (d. 1892). [1820]

owing (-ing), v.t. To be paid, owed, due, (paid all that was o.); o. to, attributable to, caused by, (all this was o. to the drought, the crops are short). [owe, -ing]

owl (owl), n. Kinds of large-headed small-billed hook-beaked large-eyed soft-plumaged nocturnal bird of prey (esp. Barn O., Tawny O., & Long-eared or Hallow C., each with other as Church Sore, Hooting, &c., O.; fly with the o., have nocturnal habits; oo. to Athens, o. to Newcast, solemn person, wise-looking dullard, whence owlish, o. lishly, adv. (also o. pigeon) fancy variety of pigeon; o. light, dusk, twilight. Hence owlishly, o. lly, -ishly]. [compound; CL. owl; OE. CL. CL. owle, prob. um, cf. C. ulula owl, ululare howl]

owllet, n. Owl, young owl. [earlier howlet]

own (own), a. Appended to possessive adj. or case) in full ownership, proper, peculiar, individual, & not another's, (saw it with my o. eyes; has a value all its o.); let them err in o. justice; Jones's true o. for C. O. &c.; one's o. man, independent, free; God's o. heaven; may I have it for o. or my very o.?; my o. sweetheart &c., or abs. o. my esp. in voc. expressing affection; often also used to emphasize not the ownership, but the personality subject &c., as cooks her o. meals, every man his o. lawyer, &c.]; abs. = private property, kindred, &c., as May I not do what I will with my o.?, And his o. received him not, The Devil's o. of one's o., belonging to one, as I have nothing of my o. will give you one of my o. hold one's o., maintain one's o., keep one's o. separate from others, independently, on one's o. account or responsibility or resources; (without preceding possessive) o. brother, sister, with both parents the same, o. cousin, first. [O. own, agen, p.p. of owe (in obs. sense possess); cf. Du. & G. eigens, own, v.t. Have as property, possess, whence owner (owner), nn., ownerless a.; acknowledge authorship, paternity, or possession, of (child, pamphlet, hat, that nobody will own); admit as existing, valid, true, &c. (owns his deficiencies, himself indebted, he or that he did not know); confess to (owns to a sense of shame, to being in the wrong); o. a colloquial, make frank confession; submit to (person's sway &c.) without protest. [O. own, ogen (agen own)]

ox (oxen), n. Any bovine animal, individual of kinds of large usu. horned cloven-footed ruminant quadruped used when domesticated for draught, or beef, or milk, or meat; O. E. ox, ox, &c. (now oxen). oxen, v.t. To eat as meat, (esp.) castrated male of domestic species, (the black ox has trod on one's foot, misfortune or old age has come upon ox); (ox) bird, kinds of small bird, esp. the dunlin; ox-eye, large human eye, whence ox-eyed, a. kinds of plant esp. (Fellow O. C.). Corn Marigold,
pace, v.t. & i. Tending to peace; of peaceable disposition; The Peace, that between America & Asia. Hence peaceful, adv. [F, L pacifus (pacificus, pace, see -FIC)]

pacification, n. Pacifying; treaty of peace. So pacificatory a. [F, L pacificationem (as foll., see -FICATION)]

pacific, v.t. Appease (person, anger, excitement) & reduce (country &c.) to state of peace. [F, L pacifier, l. pacificare (as PACIFIC, see -FY)]

pack, n. Bundle of things wrapped up or tied together for carrying, parcel, esp. pedlar's bundle; a measure of various goods; (usu. contempt.) collection, set, (of ruses, lies, &c.); number of hounds kept together for hunting, or of beasts (esp. wolves) or birds (esp. grouse) 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 [FR]. In m. p. -tack, p. -tack, p. -spread (adapted for supporting pp.); packthread, stout thread for sewing or tying up pp. [ME packe, cf. Du. pak, G pack]

pack, v.t. & i. Put (things) together into bundle, box, bag, &c., for transport or storing (often p. u. 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.) seeing (jury) &c. so as to secure partial dismissal. [F, L pacca]

package, n. Bundle of things packed, parcel; box &c. in which goods are packed. [AOE]

packer, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who packs meat, fruit, &c., for market; machine for packing. [G]

packet, n. Small package; p. -boat, mailboat. [PACK 1 + -ET]

packing, n. In vbl senses; p. -needle, large needle for sewing up packages; p. -sheet, (1) sheet for packing goods in, (2) wet sheet used in hydropathic treatment. [ING]

pack, n. Compact. [OF, L pactum, neut. pactus, -atis]

padd, n. (Slang) road, esp. gentleman, knight, squire, of the p., highwayman; (also p. -m) easy-paced horse. [Du., cogn. w. PATH]

pad, v.t. & i. Tramp along (road &c.) on foot; travel on foot; p. u., p. the hoof, go on foot. [OE]

pad, n. Soft stuffed saddle without tree; part of double harness to which girths are attached; cushion, stuffing, used to diminish jarring, fill out hollows, &c.; guard for parts of body in crick &c.; number of sheets of blotting paper, &c., a drawing-paper fastened together at edge, flexible cushion, a walking sole of foot in some quadrupeds; paw of fox, hare, &c.; socket of brace, tool-handle. [I]

pad, v.t. Furnish with a pad, stuff; fill out (sentence &c.) with superfluous words; padded cell, room in lunatic asylum with padded walls. Hence padded, adj. [OE]

pad, v.t. Open pannier used as measure of fruit &c. [I]

pad, n. Small spade-like implement, with long handle; short broad-bladed oar used without rowlock; double p. (with blade at each end); one of the 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. [I]

pad, v.i. & t. & n. Move on water, propel craft by means of paddles; row gently (n.) action, spell, of paddling. [F, L]

pad, v.t. Dabble with the feet in shallow water; toy with the fingers (in, on, about, thing); (of child) toddle. [I]

pad, n. Small field, esp. as part of stud farm; turf enclosure near race-course, where horses are assembled before race. [prob. var. of parrack, OE pearroc, cf. G pferdek, fold, Du. perk, PARK]

pad, n. (Nickname for) Irishman. [etym. of Padraig, Patrick]

pad, n. Rice in the straw or in the husk. [Ir. padal, padal, v.]

padishah, padshah, pad-., (pah-), n. Title in Persia of the Shah, in Europe usu. of the Sultan of Turkey, in India of British sovereign. [Pers. padi master + shah SHAH]

padlock, n., v.t. Detachable lock hanging by pivoted hoop on object fastened; v. t. secure with this. [F, padi. etum. dub. + LOCK]

padre, p., n. & v.t. Master of Mediterranean trading-vehicle; Italian employer of street musicians, beggar-children, &c., whence padronismo, n., proprietor of Italian inn. [lt.]


paean, n. Chant of thanksgiving for deliverance (orig.) addressed to Apollo or Artemis, song of triumph. [L. G. Gk. paian hymn to Apollo under name of Paian]

paederasty, peder., n. Sodomy. [G. Gk. paiderastia (paideidos boy + erastes lover)

peadeso., pedo., in comb. = Gk pais paidos child, as -bapistism, infant baptism, -bapist, adherent of this.

pen, n. Metrical foot of one long syllable placed first, second, third, or fourth (first &c.) & three short. Hence paeno. [L. Gk. paion, Attic form of Paian PAEAN]

paegan, n. & a. Heathen; unenlightened person. Hence pagan, paganism, paganism, pagans.

pagan, n. (Slang) road, esp. gentleman, knight, squire, of the p., highwayman; (also p. -m) easy-paced horse. [Du., cogn. w. PATH]

page, n. Boy, usu. in livery, employed to attend to door, go on errands, &c.; v. t. honour, of, the presence, &c., titles of various officers of royal household; boy employed as personal attendant of person of rank; (Hist.) boy in charge of horse or horseman, or to knight's service. Hence pagehood, pageship, nn. [OF, etym. dub., cf. L paggio]

page, n. One side of leaf of book &c.; (fig.) episode fit to fill a p. in history &c. [F, L pagina, pagine, pagines]

page, n. For executive numbers on pages of (book &c.). [F, L pagine, pagines]

pageant (jnt; also p.), n. Brilliant spectacle, esp. procession, arranged for effect; tableau, allegorical device, &c., on fixed stage or
moving car; (fig.) empty or specious show. (etym. dub., perh. f. pagina)  

paginany, a. [f. L. paginatis} (PAGE, -ATE)  

pagoda, n. Oriental building, esp. tower usu. of pyramidal form, in India, Chine, &c.; ornamental imitation of this; gold coin once current in S. India. p.-tree, kinds of Indian & Chinese tree, (fig.) tree felled to produce pagodas (coin), esp. shake the p.-tree, make rapid fortune in India. (f. For. pagode of Ind. origin.)  

pail, n. [It. palaia, [f. L. Gk. pagonwos, kind of crab, + -AN.]  
pail, i. [It. Gk. pagonwos, kind of crab, + -AN.]  
pale, n. Native fort in New Zealand. [f.]  

Maori pā (pā block up)  
pale, See PAY.  
pale, n. Vessel, usu. round, of wood or metal for carrying liquids &c.; amount contained in this, as half a p. of milk. Hence paleful, n. [OE has pægel gill; OF has paleel tyning-pan, bath, &c., f. L. palliata dim. of patina dish.]  
palissade, palissas, (pálý's or pál'yə), n. Straw mattress. [F (pali), p. paleile straw & l. pali.]  
pallet, n. Piece of bright metal used in enamel painting; spangle. [f. dim. as prec.]  
paint, n. Suffering, distress, of body or mind; whence paintless, adj., innocent, harmless, unpainted, adv., unpainted, painless adj. paintless adj. (p.) trouble taken, esp. to make up, be at the pp. of (doing), get a thrashing &c.; for one's pp.; punishment, now only in pp. & penalties, on or under p. of death or other punishment to be incurred; p.-killer, medicine for alleviating p.; paintstaining, careful, industrious. [f. OE peine f. l. poena penalty.]  
pain, v.t. Inflict pain upon. [f. OE gener 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, n. Work on a support, represented, (object or) abs. in colours; adorn (gall &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 speer &c.; apply rouge to (face, often abs.); p. out, efface with paint; painted lady, butterfly of orange-red colour with black & white spots. Hence painting 1, 2, 3, 4 (f. painting.)  
painter, n. One who paints pictures; with brush &c. from &c. (fig.) a painter of paint; p.'s colic, form of colic to which pp. who work with lead are liable. So painstress 1, 2, 3.  
paint, v.t. Of paint; (of picture) overcharged with paint. [v. y.  
pair, n. Set of two, couple, (esp. of things that usu. exist or are used in couples, as gloves, shoes, sculls, eyes, heels); 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, longs, trousers; engaged or married couple; mated couple of animals; p. of horses, two horses harnessed together; p. (of horses), two voters on opposite sides absenting themselves from the committee or assembly; p. (flight) of maize, of steps; another p. of shoes; p.-horse a., for a p. of horses; p.-oar, boat rowed by p. of oars. [f. F paire f. L. paria neut. pl. of par equal.]  

palais, n. Place of persons, (fig.) in love or marriage; (of animals) mate; (of opposite sex) p. off, put two by two, (intr.) go off in pairs. (Farl.) make a pair, (colloq.) marry with. [f. prec.]  
palaises, See PYJAMAS.  
palais, n. See E. & &. [slang]omid, mate; (v. l., usu. v. up) associated with. [E Cigay]  
palace (-as), n. Official residence of sovereign, archbishop, or bishop; stately mansion; spacious building for entertainment, refreshment, &c.; gin-p., p.-car, luxurious railway-carriage. [f. Of palais f. L. Palatum, hill in Rome, house of Augustus built on top.]  
paladin, n. Any of the Twelve Peers of Charlemagne's court, of whom Count Palatine was the chief; knight errant. [F, AS PALATINE]  

palace, palaic, in comb. (before vowel palaic = Gk palaios ancient (cf. neo-), as: crys-atic, of ancient ice, frozen from remote past; graphy, the history of ancient writing & inscriptions, so grapher- graphic; lthic, marked by use of primitive stone implements; ontol-ogy, study of extinct organized beings, so on-tool-ic; ontologist; there (fr.), extinct genus of tapir-like mammal; zo-ic of, containing, ancient, zoology of, the first geological period (cf. canozioic, mesozoic).  
palaestra, païtis, n. Wrestling-school, gymnasium. [L, f. Gk palaiotria (palaïd' wrestle)]  

palaître, n. Prehistoric hut on piles over lake in Switzerland or N. Italy. [f. It. palaïtia plie-fence (palo stake & pito fixed)]  
palanque, n., qvin (k'en), n. Covered litter for one, in India & the East, carried usu. by four or six men. [f. Port. palanquín, cf. Malay palangik, Hind. palki]  
palatable, a. Pleasant to the taste; (fig.) agreeable to the mind. Hence pala-tably, adv.  

pale, n. Of the palate; (sound) made by placing tongue against (usu. hard) palate, whence pala-talize, v.t. [f. foll., -at]  
pale, n. Roof of the mouth in vertebrates; bony or hard, soft, p., its front, back, part; cleft p. (see cleave) 1 sense of taste; mental taste, liking. [f. L palatum]  
palátia, n. A like a palace; splendid. [f. L, L. PALACE + AL]  
palatinate, 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]  
palatine, a. & n. (Count) P., count having within the territory jurisdiction such as elsewhere belongs only to sovereign (in Eng. Hist. also Earl P.; County P., his territory; (n.) woman's fur tippet. [f. -in, -ine]  
palatine, a. & n. Of the palate; (pl. also bones) two bones that form the hard palate. [f. -in, -ine, as PALATE, see -INE]  
palaver, (lah-), n. & v. & t. Conference, discussion, esp. between African or other uncivilized natives & traders &c.; profane or idle talk; calvary (v. l.) talk profusely; (v. l.) chatter, wheedle. [vub n. L. Port. palabra word f. L. AS PARABLE]
PALPATITE, v.i. Pulsate, throb; tremble. [f. L. palpatire frequent. as palpatio, see -ATTEN.] for- going. (f.)

PÁLgrave (pawl-), n. Count palatine. [f. Du. Paal grave = G. Palgrave (palazena palace + grave count)]

PÁLey (pawl-), n., & v.t. Palilation; (f.) cause, condition, of utter helplessness; (v. t.) palil - ogy (usu. fig.). [Me. M. OF palilasie as PARALASIE]

Palisade (pawl-), v.i. Shuffling, equivocate, (with person); haggle (with person about thing); triffe (with subject). [I.]

Paltry (pawl-), a. Worthless, petty, contemptible. Hence paltriness n. (gen. attrib. use of dial. paltry rubbish (Fris., MDJ., & dial. palt rubbish + RIY).

Pálidal (or pal-), o. Of a marsh; malarial. [f. L. paludus = marsh + al]

Pálidy, a. (poet.) Somewhat pala. [v. 2.]

Pám, n. Knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo. [Sc. has Pamphile, F. Pamphile prob. f. G. name Pamphile, familiar name of 12th-c. Latin amatory poem Pamphilus seu de Amore, see -ET]

Pamphlet, n. Small undoubt treatise, esp. on subject of current interest. [prob. f. Pam philet, familiar name of 12th-c. Latin amatory poem Pamphilus seu de Amore, see -ET]

Pamphleter, n., & v.t. Writer of pamphlets; (v. t.) write pamphlete. [m. E.]

Pan, n. Metal or earthenware vessel, usu. shallow, for domestic purposes; stew, warm. [imp. p. -like vessel in which substances are heated, which held that the priming in obsolete types of gun; hollow in ground, as salt-p. (also hard. p.) hard substratum of soil; brain-p.; pancake, thin flat batter-cake in p., esp. flat as a p., quite flat. Hence pan - ful. n. (O. E. panne, cf. Du. pan, G. panne)

Pancake, v.t. & f. off, out, wash (gold-bearing gravel) in pan; (in) p. out, wash gold (fig.) succeed, work, (well &c.). [f. prec.]

Pan - in comp. = Gk pan pas all as. 'Afric. of, for, all Africans; cosmism, doctrine that material universe is all that exists; ge nes, theory that each unit of an organism represents itself; -cosmism, of all the Germans in political union; helemism, political union of all Greeks, so -hellic a.; -iism, union of Mohammedan world, so -iied mic a.; -logic, (of Hegel's philosophy) treating only the rational as real, so-logism; -ism, mic a.; -logicism, (of Hegel's philosophy) treating only the rational as real, so logism; -ic a.; -ism, (of Hegel's philosophy) treating only the rational as real, so logism; -ism, (of Hegel's philosophy) treating only the rational as real, so logism; -ism, of all Slavs; -ism, of all Slav
panic, n. Genus of grasses including Italian millet. [L panicum]

panic, n. (Of terror) unreasonable, excessive; (n.) excessive fear, esp. general alarm about commercial matters leading to hasty measures; panic-stricken, one who fosters a p. Hence panickey, a. (colloq.) [F panique n. Gk panicos of god Pan, reputed to cause p.]

panicale, n. (bot.) Loose irregularly of common wheat, in oats. [L panicula, dim. of panis, ear of millet]

panification, n. Bread-making. [F. fl panis bread, see -IFICATION]

panjadrum, n. Mock title of exalted personage; pompous official or pretender. [arbitrary]

pannage, n. (Right of, payment for) pasturage of swine; aurum, beeoh-mast, &c., as food for swine. [F. Of pannage f. LL pastinacium (pastio pasturum f. pascore pastum, -AEG)]

pannier, n. Basket, esp. one of those carried, usu. in pairs, by beast of burden or on the shoulders, used as basket for surgical instruments & medicines for ambulance; frame of whalebone &c. for distending woman's skirt at hips. [F pannier n. L panarium broad-basket (panis bread, see -ARY)]

pannier, n. (colloq.) Robed waiter in inns & private houses. [L]

pannikin, n. Small metal drinking-vessel; its contents. [F. PAN 2 -KIN]

pap, n. Complete suit of armour (often fig.). Hence pap ofAppled, a. [F. G panoplia f. hopla arms]

papal, papped, adj. Relating to or connected with the Holy See; papal arm. [PAPAL]

papalton, n. Bentham's proposed circular prison with cells round warders' well in centre. [F. PAN + Gk optike of sight (ap-see)]

panorama, n. Picture of landscape & arranged on inside of cylindrical surface or successively rolled out before spectator; continuous passing scene; unbroken view of surrounding region (often fig.). Hence panoramaically, adv. [F. PAN - Gk horama view (horas, view)]

pan-pipe, n. Musical instrument made of series of reeds, mouth-organ. [Pan, Greck rural god, + PIPE]

pansey, n. Wild & garden plant with flowers of various colours, heartsease. [F. pensée thought, pansy, t. penser think f. L pensare frequent. of pendere pens- weigh]

pan, v.t. & n. Gasp for breath; (fig.) yearn (for, after, thing, to do); thrrob violently; utter gaspingly; (n.) gasp, throb. [n. f. vb. prob. cogn. w. Of panteisier pant f. pop. L phantasiae be oppressed with nightmare (as PHANTASY)

pant- in comb. =PANT- before vowels.

pantagruellism, n. Extravagant coarse humour like that of Pantagruel, a character in Rabelais. [So potagruelian a., pantagruellian as, -AEM]

pantaleon, n. (P.) character in Italian comedy wearing pp. now, clown's boot & abete in pantomime; (pl. chiefly U.S.) trousers. [F. Pantagruel f. Pantagruel, favourite Venetian saint]

pantehoon, n. Furniture warehouse (orig. name of a bazaar); pan (for removing freight) + Gk teknikon of art (tekné, see -IC)

pantétheism, n. Doctrine that God is everything & everything God; heathen worship of all gods. So panthéist n., pantéholisc (AL) a. [F. PANT + Gk theos god + -ISM]

pantétheon (or pán-i), n. Temple dedicated to all the gods, esp. circular one at Rome; deities of a people collectively; building in which illustrious dead are buried or have memorials; building in London opened for public entertainment in 1772. [L, f. Gk PANTHEON pantea god]


pantile, n. Roof tile transversely curved to ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other. [PAN + ITALIAN]

pantiscracry, n. Community in which all are equal & all rule. [PANT + ISO + -CRACY]

panto- in comb. (before vowels panto = Gk pas pants all, as: -logic, -logy, (of) universal knowledge; -morph, taking all shapes; -pragmatic a. & n., (person) meddlin in everything; -ecopic, with wide range of vision]

pantograph, n. Instrument for copying plan &c. on any scale. Hence pantographc a. [F. PANTO + Gk -graphos writing]

pantomime, n., & v.t. & i. (Hist.) Roman actor performing in dumb show, mimic actor; English dramatic performance ending with pantomime; information scene; retreat of clown & pantaloon & dancing of harlequin & columbine; dumb show; (v.t. & i.) express (thing), express oneself, by dumb show. Hence or cogn. pantomimic a., pantomimist(3) n. [F. L, Gk PANTOMIMOS mimic]

pantry, n. Room in which bread & other provisions or (butler's, housemaid's, p.) plate, table linen, &c., are kept; pantryman, butler or his assistant. [F. Palaterie f. med. L panetaria bread-shop (panis bread, see -ARY)]

pantry, n. Pl. (vulg.). (Chiefly U.S.) trousers; (shop) drawers. [Abb. of PANTALOON]

paper, n. (archaic). Nipple of woman's breast; corresponding part of man; (pl) conical hilltops side by side. [Limit. of sound made by infant in feeding]

pap, n. Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids; mash, pulp. Hence pap'py, a. [lit., cf. prec.]

papa (ah), n. Father (used chiefly by children). [F. L;imit.]

papacy, n. Pope's (tenure of) office; papal system. [F. med. L papatia (papa pope, -ACY)]

papal, a. Of the pope or his office. Hence papalism(3), papalist(2), syn. papalization v.t. & i., papalization a. [F. G. L papalis (as prec., see -AL)]

papaverous, a. Like, allied to, the poppy. So papaveraceous a. [F. L papaver poppy + OSUS]

papaw, n. (Fruit of) palm-like S. Amer. of which stem, leaves, & fruit contain a milky juice that makes meat tender; (U.S.) N.-Amer. tree with purple flowers & oblong edible fruit. [Sp. Papaya, of Carib origin]

paper, n. Substance used for writing, printing, drawing, wrapping up parcels, &c., made of interlaced fibres of rags, straw, wood, &c.; commit (an) &c.; (in) writing; (as) text of a book; begin writing; negotiable documents, e.g. bills of exchange; (also p. money) bank-notes, &c., used as currency, opp. to coin, so p. currency (cf. METALLIC); (slang) free passes to theatre &c. (pl.) documents proving person's identity, &c. (in, &c.; see) questions in examination; = newspaper; essay, dissertation, esp. one read to learned society;
paper, v.t. Enclose in paper; decorate (wall &c.) with paper; furnish with paper; (slang) fill (theatre &c.) by means of free passes. paper mâché (pā'pyā mâ′shā), n. Moulded paper pulp used for boxes, trays, &c. [F., chewed paper.
papilionaceous, a. (bot.) With corolla like a butterfly. (L. papilio -onta butterfly, see -ACEOUS)

papilla, n. (pl. -ae). Small nipple-like protuberance in a part or organ of the body; (bot.) small fleshy projection on plant. Hence or cogn. papillary, papillate (2), papillose, aa. (L. nipple, dim. of PAPULA)
papilla, n. Advocate of papal supremacy; (rare) one who stais p. or makes p. hangings; -p, an object for securing loose paper, from being displaced. Hence papery, a.
paraboloid, n. Solid some of whose plane sections are parabolas, esp. (also p. of revolutions) that generated by revolution of parabola about its axis.
parachronism, n. Error in chronology. (See PARA- + Gk khrōnos time + -ISM)
parachute (sh), n. Umbrella-like apparatus for descending safely from a height, esp. from balloon, whence parachutism, parachutist, nn.; natural, realizing all this serving this purpose. [F. PARA- + chute fall]
paraclete, n. Advocate (as title of the Holy Spirit, see John xiv. 16, 23, &c.). [F. Fparaclet l. L. Gk para K Tēkēs l. kāleō call]
parade, n. Display, ostentation, esp. make a p. of (one's virtues &c.); muster of troops for inspection, esp. one held regularly at certain hours; ground used for this; public square or promenade (often as name of street). [F. -show, f. It. parata l. L. parare prepare, furnish, see -ADE]
parade, v.t. & l. Assemble (troops for inspection); display ostentatiously; march through (street &c.) with drum in procession with display.
paradigm (lim), n. Example, pattern, esp. of inflexion of noun, verb, &c. So paradigmatic (-al) a. [F. Fparadigm f. L. Gk paradigmata f. PARA- (de)gram show, see -M]
paradise (-s), n. Also earthly p. garden or heaven; region of supreme bliss; POOL's p.; park in which animals are kept; BIRD's p. Hence or cogn. paradisaical [ireg. on Mosaic &c.], paradisean, paradisical, paradisiac, aa. [F. Fparadis l. L. Gk paradiseos f. O. Pers. pairidaeza park (pairi around + diz mould)
paradiso, n. Elevation of earth behind fortified place to secure from sudden attack. [F. PARA- + dos back f. L dorsum]
paradox, n. Statement contrary to received opinion; seemingly absurd though perhaps real; self-contradictory; self-contradictory, essentially absurd, statement; person, thing, conflicting with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; HYDROSTATIC p. Hence or cogn. paradoxical, paradoxically, paradoxical, paradoxically, paradoxically, paradoxically.
paradoxical, a. [L. L. Gk paradoxon neut. adj. PARA- + doxa opinion]
paradox, n. Palm cat, animal with remarkably long curving tail. [F. Gk paradoxos (see prec.) + oura tail]
paraffin, n. & v.t. Colourless tasteless insipid, fatty substance got by dry distillation from wood, coal, petroleum, &c., & used for making candles &c.; (also p. oil) oil so obtained & used as illuminant or lubricant; (v.t.) treat with p. [F. L parum little + affinis, from small affinity it has for other bodies; Fluid.] (see prec.) n. a. A genuine (of letter or paper) a. [F. L. Gk paragōgē leading past (PARA- + ago leading)
paragon, n. & v.t. Model of excellence; supremely excellent person or thing, model (of virtue &c.); perfect diamond of more than 80 carats; (v.t.) poetic epithet (thing with). [Of. Fr. paragone, etym. dub.
paragraph (ahf. af), n. & v.t. Distinct passage or section in book &c., marked by
PARA-

**gway** (gwa), n. =MATÉ. [name of S.-Amer. river 

**parabell̄otropia**, n. Tendency in plants toturn leaves parallel to incidence of light. [So Gr. parabell̄o-tropio a. [PARA-1+ HELIOTROPISM]

**parakeet**, -oqueut (-kēt), n. Small (esp. long-tailed) kinds of parrot. [f. OF parucoqur prob. f. It. parrochetto dim. of parroco person. or f. It. parucchetto dim. of parucca peruke]

**parakite**, n. 1. Kito acting like parachute. 2. Tailless kite for scientific purposes. [l. f. PARACHUTE + KITE. 2 PARA-1]

**párallelpe̊s**, -ielpes (-il-), n. Trick of securing emphasis by professing to omit all mention of subject, e.g., I say nothing of his ancienstore but—(TV. Gk. PARALLOGEIN, lepō leave) passing over]

**parall̄axis**, (Angular amount of) apparent displacement of object, caused by actual change of point of observation. So **parallåtico** a. [f. F parallàéxe f. Gk parallà̊xis change f. PARA-1+ alliasso]

**párallel1**, a. & n. (Of lines &c.) continuously equidistant; p. bars, pair of p. bars supported on posts for gymnastic exercises; p. ruer, two rulers connected by pivoted cross-pieces, for drawing parallel lines; (fig.) precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. (N.) p. (of latitude) each of the p. circles marking degrees of latitude on earth’s surface in map, as the 42d p.; (Mil.) trench p. to general face of works attacked; person, thing, precisely analogous to another; p. position; comparison, as draw a p. between (two things); two p. lines (s) as referring to Gk. paralalēs (para-1+ alliasso one another)

**párallel2**, v.t. (-1). Represent as similar, compare, (things, one with another); find, mention, something parallel or corresponding to; be parallel, correspond, (to. [prec.]

**párallelopecie**, n. So obtained by parallelograms. [f. Gk parall̄éleopida, as PARALLEL1 + EPI( pedon ground) plane surface]

**párallelismus**, n. Being parallel (lit or fig.); comparison or correspondence of successive passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry. [f. Gk parall̄ēlismos f. PARALLEŁΩ place side by side (as PARALLEL1. see -IZE]

**párallel̄ogram**, n. Four-sided rectilinear figure whose opposite sides are parallel; (p. of forces, (p. Illustrating) theorem that if two forces acting at a point be represented in magnitude & direction by two sides of a p., their resultant is represented by diagonal drawn from that point. [f. F parallèlogramme f. Gk parall̄élogrammon (as PARALLEL1 + gramm̄ē line)]

**páralleloḡramos**, n. Illogical reasoning (esp. of which reasoner is unconscious, cf. SOPHISM); fallacy. So parall̄ologiz̄(e)2, v.t. [f. F parallèlogrammes]

**párallelyse**, (As p. of forces) (p. Illustrating) theorem that if two forces acting at a point be represented in magnitude & direction by two sides of a p., their resultant is represented by diagonal drawn from that point. [f. F parallèlogramme f. Gk parall̄élogrammon (as PARALLEL1 + gramm̄ē line)]

**párallelysis**, n. Nervous affection marked by impairment or loss of motor or sensory function of nerves; (fig.) state of utter powerlessness. [f. Gk parall̄ēlyze f. PARA-1 (loose) disable] paral̄étic, a. & n. (Person) affected with paralysis (lit. or fig.). Hence paral̄ētically adv. [f. F paral̄étique f. L. Gk paral̄ētikos (as prec., see -IO)]

**paral̄magnetic**, a. Capable of being attracted by poles of magnet. [cf. DIAMAR̄M, -MAGN̄ETIC]

**paramat̄tis**, n. Light dress (fabric of merino wool & silk or cotton. [f. Parma, town in N.S. Wales]

**paraimeter**, n. (Math.). Quantity constant in one considered, but varying in different cases. [f. PARA-1+ MEASURE]


**paraimount**, a. Supreme; lord, lady, p. (in supreme authority); pre-eminent, as of p. importance; superior (to) Hence paraimuntary adj. [f. AFR paramount f. OF par by + amont above av. L ad montem to the hill]

**paraimour**, n. Illicit partner of married man or woman. [f. OF par amour by love]

**parain**, n. Malay heavy sheath-knife.

**paraino̊tica**, -noes (-nēa), n. Mental delusions, esp. when marked by delusions of grandeur &c. [Gk (noia) f. PARA-1 (noi mind) distracted]

**parape̊tis** (-tis), 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 parape̊tsed a. [f. It. PARA-1 (petto breast f. L.pectus)]

**paraphr̄aph**, n. Flourish after a signature, orig. as precaution against forgery. [f. F parafreph f. med.L paraphor on for paragraphe PARA-1]graph]

**paraphr̄aphmaialia**, 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 PARA-1 (paraphr̄aphma) f. phr̄aphma] paraphrase (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; or affix another (as prefix). [PARA-1+ PARAGRAPHAICA. [In. f. It. f. Gk paraphr̄āsis f. PARA-1 (phr̄asō tell)] (vb) F. f. paraphraser]

**paraphr̄ēḡia (-i), n. Paralysis of lower limbs & part or whole of trunk. So parafr̄ēḡic a. [Gk (-e) f. PARA-1 (pleiso strike)]

**parafr̄ēsang**, n. [-sang], so named by paragrapheon measure of length, about 32 miles. [L. (ga) f. Gk parafr̄ēsγGa, of Pers. orig.]

**paramesêné**, n. Bright spot on lunar halo, moon. [PARA-1+ Gk selêne moon]

**parafritis**, n. Interested hanger-on, toady: animal, plant. It grows upon another & deriving nutriment directly from it (cf. CONMENSAL); (loosely) plant that climbs about another plant, wall, &c. Hence or cogn. PARA-1+ STICALLY on Porafr̄ēstis (2) parasitology, n. [l. f. Gk PARA-1 (stitos food)]

**parafr̄ēskeu**, n. Agent that destroys paragrapheon measure. [as prec. + -IZE]

**parafr̄ēskeu, v.t. Infest as a parasite (chiefly in p.p.). [as prec. + -IZE]

**parafr̄ēskeu (or para-)**, n. Sunshade. [F. f. It. PARA-1 (sole sun f. L. soli)]

**parafr̄ēsthisis**, n. (Philol.). Derivation
from a compound. So parasynthetica. [PARA. 
SYNTHESIS]

Placing of clauses &c., one after another, without words to indicate co-ordination or subordination. So paratactic, paratactically adv. [f. Gk paraрава 1 (participle t. τάσσω)

parboll, v.t. Boil partially; (fig.) overheat. [PAR. OF boll (LL. PARA. bull) boil thereby, but confusing w. part]

parbuckle, n. & v.t. Device for raising or lowering heavy objects by rope of which both ends are passed round it; (v.t.) raise thus. [f]

parcell, n. & adv. (Archaic) part, esp. part 1 & p.; piece of land, esp. as part of estate; grant, parcel; portion, esp. a single package; part of a branch of postal service concerned with pp.; (Commerce) quantity dealt with in one transaction; (adv., archaically) partly, as p. kind, drunk; p. gift, partly gilded, esp. (of cup &c.) with inner surface gilt. [f. F parcelle. L. particella, dim. as PARTICLE]

parcella, v.t. (-ll). Divide (usu. out) into portions; (Naut.) cover (caulked seam) with canvas strips & pitch, wrap (rope) with canvas strip. [f. prec.]

parcelling, n. In vbl senses, esp. (Naut.) strip of canvas, usu. tarred, for binding round rigging 1, etc.

parenery, n. Joint heirship. [f. AF parnererie = OF parnerie as foll., see -ERY]

parenner, n. Coheir. [AF = OF parnerier. f. med. L partitionarius (PARTITION, -ERI)]

parch, v.t. & l. Roast (pease &c.) slightly; (fig.) make (person &c.) hot & dry; become hot & dry. [f]

parcheon, n. Skin of sheep or goat, prepared for writing, painting, &c.; manuscript on this; p.-like skin, esp. husk of goose-bean. Hence parchmenty 4 a. [f. F parchemin f. LL. pergamentum (parchment) of Pergamum, city in Asia Minor]

pard, n. (archaic) Leopard. [OF, f. L f. Gk pardos]

pard, n. (slang, esp. U.S.), Partner. [abr.]

pardon, n. Forgiveness; (Eccl.) indulgence, festival at which this is granted; (Law) remission of penalties; (Milit.) official dispensation of crime: general p. (for offences generally, or to number of persons not named individually); courteous forbearance, esp. I beg your p. (for apology for thing done, for dissent or contradiction, or for not hearing or understanding what was said). [f. OF, persan as foll.]

pardon, v.t. Forgive (person, offence, person his offence); make allowance for, excuse, (person, fault, person for doing). So pardonable, pardonably adv. [f. OF pardoner f. LL. PERDONABLE (of pardon) give) concede, remit]

par, v.t. Trim (thing) by cutting away irregular parts &c.; cut away skin, rind, &c. of (fruit &c.); p. (nails &c.) to the quick (so deep as to reach sensitive parts); (fig.) diminish little by little (often away, down); shave, cut, off, shaven. [f. L. perfing 1, 2, nn. p. PERFAR. f. L. PAR TRANSPORT PREPARE]

parerga, a. & n. P. (elit.) camphorated tincture of opium flavoured with aniseed & benzole acid. [f. L. F. GK PARERGOCS SOOTHING (PARA- + AGOROS SPEAKING T. AGORA PUBLIC ASSEMBLY)

parer, n. Drug from root of Brazilian ash, used in urinary disorders. [f. Port. PAREIRA VINSE TRAINED AGAINST WALL]

paraphyme, (-k), n. (Anat.) proper sub-

stance of gland, organ, &c., as distinguished from flesh & connective tissue; (Bot.) tissue of a leaf of equal thick & hard. Is placed side by side (cf. PROBENCHYMA). The soft, succulent, found esp. in softer parts of leaves, pulp of fruits, &c. Hence paraphymal. 

parenchymatous, a. [f. Gk parenchyma, something poured in beside (PARA- + EKTHMA) F. EKTHMA F. EKTHMA. IN t.]. See THESS.

parenchyma, n. Fibril, or fibre; other: forf., esp. our first pp., Adam & Eve; animal, plant, from which they are derived, (often attrib., as the p. bird, tree); (fig.) source, origin, (of evils &c.). So parental, a., parenthetically adv. [OF, F. L parenchyma (parenche Boget, see -ENT)]

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. L. F. Gk pararhesis f. parenthetēmi put in beside (PARA- + EN- (2) + TIHTEM place)]

parenthesize, v.t. Insert (words &c. or abs.) as parenthesis; put between marks of parenthesis. [f. prec.]

parenthetical, a. Of, inserted as a parenthesis; (fig.) interposed. Hence parenthetically, adv. [f. med. L. parenthesis (as PARENTHESIS, see -ETIC)]

parenthesis, n. (med.). Partial paralysis, affecting muscular motion but not sensation. So paralytic, a. [f. Gk PCAREIS t. paraxemē (PARTICIPATE -I) let go (PARA- + EIHMELI let go)

par excellence (F.), adv. By virtue of special excellence, above all others that may be so called, as Mayfair was the fashionable quarter p. e. (parquet), v.t., & n. Plaster (wall &c.); (n.) plaster. [prob. f. OF parergy, por-, f. L. PROFECTARE = FACTURE frequent. Of JACET FACTTHROW)

parcellon (par-), n. Spot on solar halo at which light is intensified, mock-sun. Hence parcellon (of) parcellon (of)

parish (or par.). 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)]

patian, a. & n. Of the island of Paros, famed for white marble; (n.) fine white kind of porcelain. [f. L. PARIUS of Paros + AN]

parietal, a. Of the wall of the body or of any of its cavities; p. bone, pair forming part of sides & top of skull; (Bot.) of the wall of a hollow structure &c. [f. F. PARTE (parietes) wall &c., see -AL]

pari mutual (F.), n. Form of betting in which those who have staked on winning horse divide the stakes on the rest. (mutual stake)

paredd, adv. With equal pace; simultaneously & equally. [L]

Paris, n. Capital of France; P. blue, bright Prussian blue, (also) bright blue got from antline; P. doll, dressmaker’s lay figure; P. white, fine whitening used in polishing; PLASTER-OF-P.

parish, n. Subdivision of county, having its own church & clergyman; also civil p. (as constituted by PoL law &c., as go 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, etc. (church). [It. LL parochia f. L f. GK paroikia district round (a church) f. paroikos (PARA-1 + oikos -dwelling f. oikos -dwelling]

parishioner (-shoner), n. Inhabitant of parish. [OF paroissien (paroisse L pop. L paroecia as prec., see −AN)]

parisian (−i-zh), n. & n. (Native, inhabitant of Paris). [L F parisian f. L med. L parisianus (Parisii Paris, see −AN)]

parisyllabic, a. (Of Gk & L nouns) having same number of syllables in nominative as in oblique cases of singular. [F L par equal; SYLLABIC]

parity, n. Equality, esp. among members or ministers of church; parallelism, analogy, as p. of reasoning; standard of price in another currency. [L L paritas (as prec., see −TY)]

park, n. Large enclosed piece of ground usu. with woodland & pasture, attached to country house; enclosure in town ornately 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 encampment; oyster-p, enclosed area for oyster-breeding in sea, at high tide; Henri par-kish (a. [ME f. OF parc f. WG parrik, whence OE peortear, dial. par-rock, PADDOCK]

park, v.t. Enclose (ground) in or as park; (MIL) arrange (artillery &c.) compactly in a park. [F. parkir.]

parkin, n. (north). Cake of oatmeal & treacle. [F]

parliance, n. Way of speaking, as in common, legal, &c.; p. [Of (parler speak f. LL parolabare talk, as PARABLE, see −ANCE)]

parley, 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. parler, see prec.]

parley, v.i. & t. Discuss terms (with enemy &c.); speak (esp. foreign language). [Or as prec.]

parley-voo, n. & v.i. (facet.) French; Frenchman; (v.i.) speak French; (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 (representatives of 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 1650; Short P., (sat from Apr. 13 to May 5, 1640); (also p.-cake) thin crisp cake of gluten & sugar; p. parlament speaking (as PARLAME, see −MENT)

parliamentarian, n. & n. Skilled debater in parliament; adherent of Parliament in Civil War of 17th c.; (adj.) = follar. [FOL, −AN]

parliamentary (−lim), a. Of parliament; p. (charge) with bound, party concerned in private legislation of Parliament; enacted, established, by Parliament; p. train (carrying passengers at rate not above 1d. per mile); of language) admissible in Parliament, (colloq.) civil. [ARY]

parlor (−lim), 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 parler f. mod.L parlorium (parlare talk, see PARLAN- & -OY;)

parlous, a. & adv. (archaic, facet.) Perilous; hard to deal with; surprisingly clever &c.; (adv.) extremely. [=PERILOUS]

parmesan (−zn), a. & n. P. (cheese), kind of cheese made at Parma & elsewhere. [F. f. It Parmegiano of Parme, (from) PARMESAN, n. Mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Melus. So PARMESIAN a. [L f. Gk Parmæs(e)see]

parnellism, n. Policy of Irish Home-Rule party led by C. S. Parnell from 1880 to 1891. So PARNELLISM (−ism), n. −ism. Of a parish; (tig., of affairs &c.) confined to narrow area. Hence parochialism, parochiality, nn., parochialize (3 v.t.), parochially (2 adv. [OF, L parochialis (as PARISH, see −AL)]

parody, n. & v.t. Composition in which an author's characteristics are ridiculed by imitation; feeble imitation, travesty; (v.t.) mako (literary work, manner, &c.) ridiculous by imitation. So PARODIST (3 n.) [VB f. n. f. Gk paródia (PARA-1 + óidē song, ODE)]

parole (−ol), n. & v.t. (Also p. d' honneur) word (MIL) promise that he will not attempt escape, or will return to custody if liberated, or will refrain from taking up arms against captors for stated period; p., (liberated) on this understanding; (MIL) password used only by officers or inspectors of guard (cf. COUNTER- sign) (v.t.) put (prisoner) on p. [VB f. n.] F. parole, word, as PARABLE

paronomasia (−z-, −s), n. Word-play, pun. [L f. Gk paronomasia (PARA-1 + onomasia f. onomazō f. onoma name)]

paroquet. See PARAKEET.

parol, a. & adv. Near the ear, esp. p. gland (in front of ear, with p. duct, opening into mouth); p. gland. [F. parolide f. L p. parolides (PARA-1 + ois ois ear)]

parotid, n. Mumps. [F. prec. −ITIS]

paroxysm, n. Fit of disease; fit of rage, laughter, &c. [Hence paroxysmal a. f. F. paroxysme f. L f. Gk paroxunous, f. paroxunō exasperate (PARA-1 + ois sharpen f. oxus sharp)]

paroxymal (−al), a. & n. (Gk gran.). (Word) with acute accent on last syllable but one. [F. Gk paroxunous (PARA-1, OXYTONE)

parry, n. Stono passing through wall from side to side, with two smooth vertical faces. [F. Of parain, 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 PARQUETRY (1 n.) [F. −ail small compartment, dim. fr. parquet p.]

parquet (−k), n., & v.t. Young salmon. [F]

parrothead, n. 1. One who murders his father or near relative or one whose person is held sacred; person guilty of treason against his country. 2. Any of these crimes. So PARROTIAN (d-a.t. a. [F, F L (1) parriédica (2) -cidium; etym. dub. see −IDE]

parrot, 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 acts) mechanically, drone on, to do this; whence parrot-try (1 n.) p. fish, kinds with brilliant colouring or mouth like p. fish. [F] parry, v.t. & n. Ward off, avert, (weapon, blow, awkward question); (n.) warding off. [F. Of parer f. It. & L parare prepare]
parse (z. -ē), v.t. Describe (word) grammatically, stating inflexion, relation to sentence, &c.; resolve (sentence) into its component parts & describe them. [prob. f. L pars part]


parsley, n. Biennial umbelliferous plant with white flowers & aromatic leaves, used for seasoning & garnishing dishes. (partly thr. OF persil' f. LL petroselinum f. L I. Gk petroselinon [petra rock + selinon parsley])

parsnip, n. (Plant with yellow flowers & pale yellow root used as culinary vegetable; pale words butler no pp. [ME passengar, pp. passenger, person, pp. personage, personage] person, n. Rector, vicar or any benefited clergyman; (colloq.) any clergyman; p.-bird, N.-Zealand bird with dark plumage & white neck; p.'s nose, ramp of fowl &c. Hence parsimonious. [ME & OF persone f. L persona person, poem, &c.]

party, n. Rector's or other incumbent's house. [var. of PERSONAGE]

part, a. Some but not all of a thing or number of things, as (a) p. of them have arrived, (a) great part of this is true, most part (the majority) of them failed; division of book &c., esp. as much as is issued at one time; portion of animal body; the (privy) pp.; each of several equal portions of a whole, as three pp. (quarters), 19 pp. (twentieths), take 3 pp. of sugar, 5 of flour, 8 of ground rice; &c.; portion allotted, share, esp. have neither p. nor lot (no concern) in; art &c. & person's share in a, as I have my p., it was not my p. to interfere: character assigned to actor on stage; words spoken by actor on stage; copy of these; (fig.) play a noble, an uncouth, p., behave nobly &c.; play a p., act decorfully, (Mus.) each of the successions of notes that make up a harmony, melody assigned to particular voice or instrument; (pl. archaic) abilities, as a man of (good) pp. region, as a stranger in these pp.; side in dispute; p. & parcel, essential p.; p. of speech, each of the grammatical classes of words (noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction &c.) & part of the word. Pronoun signifies the person. P. mostly take p., assist (in doing, in discussion &c.); take the p. of support, back up; for my p., as far as I am concerned; in p., partly; take (words, action) in good p., not be offended at; on the p. of, proceeding from, done &c. by. as if there was no objection in my p. p.-owner, one who owns in common with others; p.-song, song for three or more voice parts, esp. without accompaniment; & in simple harmony. [OE. f. L pars part]

part, v.t. & l. Divide (t. & l.) into parts, as the crowd parted & let him through, an inlet parted into two smaller inlets; separate (hair of head with comb; separate (combatants, friends, &c.); p.-company, dissolve companionship (with); quit one another's company, as let u.p. friends, the best of friends must p. p. with, give up, surrender, (property &c.); (archaic) distribute (thing) in shares; [f. F partir t. L partire, -rire, divide, as prec.]

partake, v.t. & l. Take a share in, to have a share (in or of thing, with person); take, esp. cat or drink some or some (colloq.) all of, as he partook of our lovely fare, partook of a bun; have some (of quality &c.), as his manner partakes of reserve. [back-formation f. partaker = part-taker]

parterre (par-ter'), n. Level space in garden occupied by flower-beds; part of ground-floor-of auditorium of theatre, behind orchestra. [f. part terre on the ground]

partenogénese, n. (blot). Reproduction without union of sexual elements. So partogenetic. [f. Gk parténos her-in + GENESIS]

Parthian, a. Of Parthia, ancient kingdom of W. Asia; P. shaft, glance, &c., remark, glance, &c., reserved for the moment of one's departure, like missile discharged backwards by flying P. horseman. [AN]

partial (shl), a. Biased, unfair; p. to, having a liking for (person, thing); forming only a part, not complete, as a p. success; p. eclipse (in which part only of the liminary is covered). Hence partially, adv. [f. OF parcial f. L parcia, parcita, parcus (as adj. ATT)]

partiality (shl), n. Liking, preference, fondness, (for to). [f. OF partialité f. med. L partialitas (as prec., see -TY)]

participate, v.t. & l. Have share in (thing with person); have share (in thing with person); have something of, as his poem; p. of the nature of satire. So participatory, partipation, participator, n., nn. [f. L participare (as part + cip = cap-st. of capere take)]

particular, a., n. Relating to one as distinguished from others, special; P. Baptist, body holding doctrines of P. election & P. redemption (i.e. of only some of the human race); one considered apart from others, individual, as this p. tax is no worse than others; show notice, special, as took p. trouble, for no p. reason; minute, as full & p. account; scrupulously exact, fastidious (about, what or as to what one cats &c.); in p. especially, as mentioned one case in p.; (n.) detail, item, (pl.) detailed particular. [f. L particularis (as PARTICLE, see -AR)]

particularism, n. Doctrine of particular election or redemption; exclusive devotion to a party, sect, &c.; principle of leaving political independence to each State in an empire &c. So particularian.

particularize, v.t. Name specially or one by one, specify, (often abs.) Hence particularization. n. [f. F particulariser (as PARTICULAR, see -AR)]

parting, n. In vbl. senses, esp. leave-taking (with adj., attr., &c., inflections); dividing line of combed hair; p. of the ways, point at which road divides into two or more (often fig. of choice between courses). [ING]

part g'ment (par-t'g-ment), n. Adherent of party, cause, &c., esp. unreasoning
PARTISAN

PARTISAN (parti'-san). n. (hist.) A member of one of two armed forces employed in special enterprises. Hence partisanship. [F. f. L. participio, of part, see -AN]

partisan (parti'-san). n. (hist.) Long-handled spear like halberd. [F. f. partizane l. part, see -AN]

partisanship (parti'-ship). 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 &; (v. t.) divide into parts; p. off, separate; pass, pass part 

partition (parti'-tion). 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 &; (v. t.) divide into parts; p. off, separate; pass, pass part

Partlett, n. used as proper name for a hen, esp. Dame P., also applied to women. [F. Of Pertele, female proper name]

partly. adv. With respect to a part; in some degree. [L. parti-

partner, n. & v.t. Sharer (with a person, in or with) in the providements of another; associated with others in business of which he shares risks & profits; sleeping; predominant P., England (and associated with others in the constitution of the United Kingdom); wife, husband; companion in dance; player associated with another in whist, tennis, &c.; (Naut., pi.) timber framework of the hold of a ship through which the mast, pumps, &c., (v. t.) associated (with persons, persons, one with another) as pp., (also) be p. of.

Hence partnerless a, partnership n. [prob. var. of parcener, see CO-PARCENER]

partridge, n. Kinds of game-bird, esp. Common or Grey P.; p. wood, hard red wood used for cabinet work &c. (also) spotted effect produced on wood by certain fungus. [ME. partreche, ult. f. L. fixtures -disco]

parable, n. a. About to give birth (often fig. of the mind &c.). [F. L. partiturie be in labour (parere parti.-bear), see -ENT]

party, n. a. Childbirth, also fig. [F. L. parturitio, as prec., see -ION]

parties, n. 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; p. on the march, p. in reading, p. social gathering, esp. of invited guests at a 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 vulgar or facetious) person, as an old p. with spectacles; p. coloured, see PARNICOLOURED; p. part, draw, esp. by each of the occupiers of the two buildings &c. that it separates.

[1. F. partie (partir f. L. parterre part)]

party, n. a. (herald.). Divided into parts of different tinctures. [F. F. partir, as prec.]

parvenu (or as F.). n. Person of obscure origin who has gained wealth or position, esp. by a start, (often attrib.) [F. p. of parvenir arrive L. PERenire come]

parvia, n. Enclosed area in front of cathedral, church, &c. [F. OF. of parvis f. L. paradisus PARADISE, court in front of St. Peter's, Rome]

parades, n. Preceded by esp. dispute. give, take, &c.; step in dancing. [F. d. de deux (der) dance for one, two. [F. step]

parachutist (partial). a. Of the Jewish Passover.

[1. F. PASCAL f. L. PASCALISCHT (parasha f. paskha f. Heb. pesach Passover f. paskha use over, see -AD]

pashe, n. Turkish officer of high rank, e.g. military commander, governor of province, &c.; p. of three, two, tails, of one tail, of first, second, third, grade; from number of horse-tails displayed as symbol in war. [Turk. (shay)]

paschal, -ah- (or paschah-). a. Jurisdiction of the pasha.

pascha, n. Under-fore of hairy quadrupeds in Tibet &c., esp. that of goats as used for Cashmere shawls. [Pers., = wool]


pasqua (passion, statue at Rome on which Latin verses were annually posted, see -ADD]

pass, v.t. & l. (p.p. passed or as adj. past). 1. to move forward, 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, p. from among us, &c.); by, as saw the procession p., time p. in; pass (a bill, army, rapidly, suddenly, quickly); come to an end, as kingdoms & nations p.; get through, effect a passage; go uncensured, 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; adj. (upon, on) of judgment be given (for plaintiff &c.); (Card.) forego one's opportunity, e.g. of making trump, (also) throw up one's hand.

2. trans. Leave (thing &c.) on one side or behind as one goes; go across (sea, frontier, mountain-range); (of bill) be examined & approved by (House of Commons &c.); reach standard required by (examiner, examination); p. muster; outstrip; surpass; be too great for, as it passes my comprehension; transport (usu. w. prep. or adv.); move, cause to go, as passed his hand across his forehead, p. your eye (glance) for his letter; he p. in it, he cause to go by, as p. (troops) in review; cause, allow, (measure in Parliament, candidate for examination, &c.) to proceed after scrutiny; spend (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.); later (criticism, judicial sentence, &c.) p. in the time 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 something upon a person, as a thief p. over (adv. or prep.), omit, make no remark upon, as p. over his subsequent conduct, p. it over in silence; p. through, experience. [1. F. passer f. L. PASCHUS PACE]

Pass, n. Passing. esp. of examination; (usu.) attainment of an standard that satisfies examiners but does not entitle to honours; bring to p., accomplish, carry out; come to p., happen; critical position, as things have come to a strange p.; written permission to pass into or out of a place; (usu. free, p.) ticket authorising holder to travel free on railway &c.; thrust (feet, &c.) through, as p. a leg in, p. under anything, esp. in mesmerism; p. book, supply 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, p. man.
one who takes p. degree at university; pass'-
word, watchword. [partly f. prec., partly F. passe as prec.]
passe, n. Narrow passage through moun-
tains; (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 passé, past participle of passe.
In vbl senses, esp. that can pass muster, fairly good, whence passably 
adv. [-ABLE]
passage1 (-j), n. Passing, transit; BIRD OF
p.; transition from one state to another; liberty, right, to pass through; voyage, crossing, from place to place, as by passage, 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 PASSé, 1 see -AGE]
passage2 (-j), v.i. & t. (Of horse or rider) move sideways, by pressure of rein on horse's neck & of rider's leg on opposite side; make (horse) do this. [f. F passer, earlier passer &c. passer-gue (passeraggio walk L. passus PACE)]
passant, a. (herald.) Walking, looking &c. to dexter side, with three paws on ground & dexter fore-paw raised. [F. part. as PASSANT]
pasé (p), a. (fem. -see), Past the prime, esp. of (old) woman past the period of greatest beauty; behind the times. [F. p. p. as PASSÉ]
passementerie (F), n. Trimming of gold or silver lace, braid, beads, &c. [F. (passement gold lace &c. as PASSé, 1 see -MENT & -ERY]
passenger (-j), n. Traveller in public conveyance by land or water, &c. (fig.) walker on foot; p.-pigeon, wild pigeon of N. America, capable of long flight. [ME & F (n. & a.) pass-
ger (passage, see -EN)]
passe-partout (pashpar-ot), n. Master-
key; mount for photograph &c. [F. = pass every where]
pas-a, n. In vbl senses; p.-by, one who passes, esp. casually. [-ER]
pas-séreine, a. & n. (Bird) of the order of Passeres or Perchers; of the size of a sparrow. [F. L passer sparrow + -IN]
pas-sible, n. (theol.), Capable of feeling or suffering. [OF, L possible (p.past possibilis (p.p. past-see, see -BUS)
pas-sim, adv. (Of allusions, phrases, &c., to be found in specified author or book) in every part, as this occurs in Milton p. [L. = scattered-
edly (pandere pass- spread)]
pas-sing, a. In vbl senses; p.-bell (rung in malicious manner) without (not belonging to the harmony but interposed to secure smooth transition). [-ING]
pas-sing, a. & adv. In vbl senses, esp. transient, fleeting; cursory, incidental; (adv., archaic) very (esp. p. rich). [-ING]
pas-sion, p. (p.), n. Strong emotion; outburst of anger; sexual love; unbridled enthusiasm (for thing, for doing); (usu. P.) 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 substituted to suggest Instruments of Christ's P.; P. Sunday, fifth Sunday in Lent; p.-suffer, P. 6th Week, week before Easter. Hence passion-
less a., passionless; adv., passionless-ness n. [OF, f. L passionem (p.p. past-see, see -ION)]
pas-sion, 2. v.i. (poet.). Feel or express pass-
ion. [f. OF passioner, as prec.]
pas-sional, 1. n. Book of the sufferings of saints & martyrs. [f. med.L passionale neut. adj. as n. (as fol.)]
pas-sional, 2. a. Of, marked by, passion. [L. Li. passionalis (as PASSiON1, see -AL)]
pas-sionate (-st), a. Easily moved to an-
ger; dominated by, easily excited by, strong feeling; (of language &c.) showing passion. Hence passionately adv., passione-
Ness n. [F. med.L passionatus (as PASSION1, see -ATE)]
pas-sionist, n. Member of an order pledged to do their utmost to keep alive the memory of Christ's Passion. [-IST]
pas-sive, a. & n. Suffering action, acted upon; (Gram.) voice (comprising those forms of transitive verbs that attribute the verbal action to the person &c. to whom it is directed, cf. active); offering no opposition, submissive; p. resistance; not active, inert; p. debt (on which no interest is paid); (n.) voice or form of verb. Hence passively adv., passiv-
esty, passivity, nn. [L. passus (past-see, see -IVE)
pas-siv-er, n. Day of feast commemorating passing over of Israelites' houses when Egyptians were smitten (Exod. xii). held on 14th day of month Nisan; Paschal lamb; (fig.) Christ (I Cor. v. 7).
pas-sport, n. Document issued by com-
tent authority permitting person specified in it to travel in the country & entitled him to protection; (fig.) thing that ensures admission, as flattery is the sole p. to his favour. [L. F. passe-
port (passer PASS1 + PORT)]
past, a. & n. As p.p. or adj. In vbl senses of pash, esp. gone by in time, as his prime is p.; p.-years; just gone by, as the p. month, for some time p.; (Gram.) expressing p. action or state, as p. tense, p. participle; p.-master, one who has been master in guild, freelams' lodge, &c., (also) thorough master (in, of, a subject). (N.) p. time, esp. the p.; what has happened in p. time, as cannot undo the p.; person's p. life career, esp. one that will not bear inquiry, as a woman p.
past1, prep. & adv. Beyond in time or place, as stayed till p. two o'clock, half p. three, old man p. seventy, ran p. the house; beyond the range or compass of, as p. endurance, bearing, praying for; (adv.) so as to pass by, as hastens p. [prob. f. misuse of past with to, to past being then mistaken for prep., e.g. I was now p. the house]
paste, n. Flour moistened & kneaded with butter, suet, &c.; kinds of sweet confection; relish of pounded fish, as anchovy p.; sauce for meat made of fish or any soft, bland mixture; hard vitreous composition used in making imitations of precious stones; paste-
board, stiff substance made by pasting together sheets of paper, (attrib., fig.) unsubstantial, flimsy, (slang) visiting-card, playing-card, rail-
way ticket. [F. t., coq. Rom. pasta perfh. F. Gk pasti (pasta) unskilled]
paste2, v.t. Fasten with paste; stick up (playbill &c.) on wall with paste; cover (thing with paper &c.) by pasting. [f. prec.]
pastel, n. Wood; blue dye from this; dry paste made by compounding pigments with gum-water, used for crayons; drawing in p. On the p. p. 6th Week; p. (of) passe, dim. of p. PASTE1]
pas-ticorn, n. Part of horse's foot between fetlock & hoof. [f. OF pastir ton L. OF pasturage (p.p. as PASTURE)]
**PASTEURISM** n. Prevention or cure of diseases esp. hydrophobia by successive inoculations. [It. L Pasteur, French scientist (1822-1895) + -ism] PASTEURIZING n. Sterilize (milk &c.) by exposure to high temperature; treat by Pasteurism. Hence組合式 bacterization n. (i.e.), pasteurization. [It. L pasteurize (es), n. Noitier, esp. musical composition, picture, made up from various sources. [F (i.ech) f. LT (i-eccio) f. pasta PASTE] PASTIL, pastilile (-sil), n. Small roll of aromatic paste burnt as fumigator &c.; lorange. [F (i.ech) f. L rusticus or rusticis, etym. dub.] Recreational; game, sport. [F PASS 1 + TIME] PASTOR n. Minister in charge of church or congregation, whose pastoral care is spiritual guidance; kind of starling. [OF. L pastorem shepherd (passer pastor)] Pastoral, a. & n. Of shepherds; of land used for pasture; of (poems) &c. portraying country life, whose pastoral view of; of a pastor, as p. epistles (of Paul to Timothy & Titus, dealing with the work of pastor's work). (N.) p. play, poem, poetry, or picture; letter from pastor. [L pastor, (as p. or as p.); hence p. writers; hence p. a. to p. or as p. as p. or as p. a. PASTORALITY n. PASTORALY adv. [F Lpastoral (as prec., etc.), see -AL] PASTORALE (-ahl), n. (pl. -al, pron. -al, or -ales). Musical composition dealing with pastoral subject. [It., as prec.] PASTORATE (-at), n. Pastor's tenure of office; bishopric. [F. med. L pastorianus (as p. or as p.); see -ATE 1] 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 (-J), n. Pasturing; herbage for cattle &c.; pasture-land. (Of, as foll., see -AGE) PASTURE (-Jher), n. & v. & t. & l. 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 p.urable a.; (v. t.) graze. [F, L pastura (as p. or as p.); see -URE] PASTY (pat-), n. Pie of venison &c. enclosed in a pastry bed of dough; of p. texture, pie-like. [Of paste f. L paste (pasto, -aste) + -ED] PASTY adv. & n. Adj. (like paste; also p. faced) of pale complexion. [-Y] PAT n. Stroke, tap, esp. with hand as caress &c.; small mass (esp. of butter) formed by patting; sound made by striking lightly with something flat. [prob. L] PATT (-at & l), v. & t. Strike (thing) gently with flat surface; flatten thus; p. a-cake, first words of nursery rhyme, connected child's game; strike gently with inner surface of fingers, esp. to mark sympathy, approval, &c.; (fig.) p. (person, oneself) on the back, express approbation of or be thankful to. [W. pron. p. as p. to p. as p. or as p. or as p. PATTED adj. & n. Apposite(ly), opportunely, as story came p. to his purpose; ready for any occasion, as has the story p. [prob. as prec.] PAT n. (Nickname for) Irishman. [abbr. of Patrick] PAVILION, n. (zool. -pl. -AIA). Wing-membrane of bat or similar animal. [L, f. Gk pata-geion gold glowing on gawn, etym. dub.] PAVILINITY n. Dialectal characteristics of Paviland (Pawnee) as seen in Livy's style; provincialism. [L L patavinius (Patavinus of Padua, see -INIA & -ITY)] PATCH n. Piece of cloth, metal, &c., put on mend hole or rent; piece of plaster &c. put over wound; pad worn to protect injured eye; not a p. on, not comparable to, nothing to; small piece of black silk or plaster worn esp. in 17th & 18th cc. to show off complexion; large or irregular spot on surface; piece of ground; number of plants growing on this, as a p. of clover &c. ; patchwork, work made up of fragments of different kinds & colours (often fig. & attrib.). Hence patchwork, n. PATCHINESS, n. PATCHILY adv. PATCHY a. [ME, etym. dub.] PATCH, v. t. Put patch(es) on; p. up, repair with patches; (of material) serve as patch to; (fig.) to patch up (trouble, quarrel); (usu. p. up) put together hastily; piece (things) together (lit. or fig.); appear as patches on (surface). [F. prec.] PATCHOUILL or patchoulo (-), n. Odorous Indian plant; perfumes got from p. [native] PATE, n. (now colloq.). Head, often as seat of intellect. Hence pate, a. [L] PATE (-ta), n. Pie, patty; p. de foie gras, pie (c.) of fattened goose liver. [F, of F paste, cf. PASTY] PATELLA, n. Knee-cap, whence patellar (-), pateletta (-teta), a.; (Rom. Ant.) small pan. [L, flat, flat.] PATEN, n. Shallow dish used for bread at eucharist; thin circular plate of metal. [L OF patena f. L patina, -ina] PATENT a. Letters p., open letter from sovereign &c. conferring right, title, &c., esp. sole right for a term to make, use, or sell, some invention; conferred, protected, by this; p. invention (fig.) to whom or which something possesses, &c.; &c. p. claim; (of door &c.) open, (fig.) plain, obvious, whence p.ency n. PATENTLY adv. [partly thr. F] p. iver (open, see -ENT) PATENT, n. =letters patent; government grant of exclusive privilege of making or selling new invention; invention, process, so protected; (fig.) sign that what one has or does or claims is not under any other p. or claim; (of door &c.) open, (fig.) plain, obvious, whence p.ency n. PATENTLY adv. [partly thr. F] p. iver (open, see -ENT) PATEN(-), v. t. Obtain patent for (invention). [F. prec.] PATENTEE n. One who has taken out a patent. [-KI] PATER, n. (slang). Father. [L =father] PATERFAMILIAS, n. (Rom. Law & fact.) head of family. [L] PATERAL a. Of a father; fatherly; related through the father, as p. grandmother, father's mother. Hence p.ally adv. [L L paternus (pater father), + -AL] PATERNITY n. Fatherhood; one's paternal origin; (fig.) authorship, source. [F L patera (as prec., etc.), see -RY] PATERNOËSTER, n. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in Latin; black, white, p., forms of words said as charms &c.; devil's p., muttered imprecation; boy' s rosary; p. line, weighted fishing-line with hooks at intervals. [F L pater noster our father] PATH, n. (pl. pron. -th). Footway, esp. one merely beaten by feet, not specially constructed (also pathway); track laid for foot or cycle racing; esp. cinder-p. line along which person or moving things a. [C. W.G. OK path, Du. pad, O. 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 p.ically adv. [L L Gk pathetikos (path, root of paskho suffer, see -ETIC)]
páthe- in comb. = Gk pathos suffering, disease, passion, as: *genésis,-geny, production of disease, so -genític, -génic, -genous, aa.; *gnómic, characteristic of particular disease; *gnomy (-gyn), study of the emotions, so *gnómic a.; *logy, science of (usu. bodily) diseases, so *logistic, -logic, -logic, -logist, (adj.).

páthos (or páth) adj. n. Quality in speech, writing, events, &c., that excites pity or sadness. [f. Gk pathos suffering, see PATHETIC]

-pathy, suf. repr. Gk pathésia suffering, feeling, in homoiopathéia suffering or feeling alike, extended to ALLOPATHY & (w. sense curative treatment) pathéia, as: *hydropathia, kinesiopathia, electrophathia.

páthéance (sbhs), n. Calm endurance of pain or any provocation; 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. do, kinds of plant. [OF. f. L patientia (as foll.), see -ENCE]

pátenant (-shnt), a. & n. Having, showing, patience; p. of, enduring with patience; (n.) person under medical treatment. Hence pá-tienty v. adv. [OF. f. L patient suffer, see -ENT]

páthexia. Inflammation, ulcer, green, & feature of old bronze, engraved as ornament. Hence páthenated [-ATr], péthinos, aa., páthenation n. [f. F. patine etym. dub.; L has patina dish]

parte (pah), n. Inner court open to sky in Spanish or Span.-Amer. house. [Sp.]

partido (wa), n. Dialect of common people in a district, differing materially from the literary language. [f. etym. dub.]

pátria (-k), n. Father & ruler of family or tribe; (pl.) sons of Jacob, (also) Abraham, Isaac, & their forefathers; (in early Christian Church) bishop, esp. of Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem, or Rome; (in R. C. Church) bishop ranking next above primates & metropolitans; founder of an order, science, &c.; venerable old man; the oldest living representative of (a class &c.). Hence pátriacharia, a. [f. OF patrocharthe f. L patricia (pater + aristarchus ruler)]

pátriacharate (-kat), n. Office, see, residence, of ecclesiastical patriarch; rank of tribal patriarch. [f. med. L PÁTRIACHARATUS (-ATE)!!!]

pátriachéry, n. Patriarchal system of state, church, &c. So patriarchism n. [f. Gk patríarchia (as PÁTRIACHAR, see -Y)]

pátriaclan (-shn), n. & a. Ancient Roman noble (cf. PLEBEIAN); member of a noble order in later Roman Empire; officer representing Roman Emperor in provinces of Italy & Africa; nobleman (cf. PLEBEIAN), esp. (hist.) in some Italian republics (adj.) noble, aristocratic, esp. of the ancient Roman nobility. Hence pátriaclanship n. [f. L. patricius (pater -tis father, pl. senators, nobles) + -AN]

patriciate (shyat), n. Patrician order, aristocracy; rank of patrician. [f. med. L patriciatus (-ATE)!!!]

pátrímony, n. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors, heritage (often fig.); endowment of church &c. So pátrímonial, a. [f. L. patrimonio f. L patrimonium (pater -tis father, see -MONY)]

pátriot (-ot), n. One who defends or is zealous for his country's freedom or rights. Hence or cogn. pátriotically, adv. pátriotism n. [f. F. patriote f. LL (-ta) f. Gk patróteis (patros of one's father's) pátēr, -tis father, see -OT!!]

pátriotic, a. Of (the study of the writings of) the Fathers of the Church. [f. L pater -tis (father + -IST + -IC]

pátrío, a. & v. l. & t. (LL). Going the rounds of garrison, camp, &c.; perambulation of town &c. by police; detachment of guard, police constable(s), told off for this; detachment of (usu. sent on a special act, &c.) as (adj.), act (v.t.), go round (camp, town, &c.); as (adv.) in the hands, (thir.) f. patrouille & vb f. patrouiller, orig. = paddle in mud, earlier patouiller, cf. Of patouiller pool]

pátron, n. One who countenances, protects, or gives influence toward support of (person, cause, &c.); (shopkeeper; (also p. saint) tutelary saint; (Rom. Ant.) founder of manumitted slave, (also) protector of a client; one who has right of presentation to benefit. So pátronnize 1. n. [OF. = patron, PATTERN, f. L patronus (pater -tis father)]

pátronage (-i), n. Support, encouragement, given by patron; right of presentation to benefit or office. as, has a great deal of p. in his hands, (attrib.) P. Secretary of (the Treasury); patronizing airs; customer's support. [f. as prec., see -AGE]

pátronize, v. Act as patron towards, support, encourage, (person, practice, &c.); treat descendingly, whence patronizingly adj. [u.

pátronymic, a. & n. (Name) derived from that of a father or ancestor. [f. L. f. Gk patrónumikos f. patrónumos (pater -tros father + onoma name), see -ONMA]

pátronize, n. (U.S. hist.) Possessor of landed estate with manorial privileges (abolished c. 1850) under Dutch governments of New York & New Jersey. [var. of PÁTRON]

pattén, n. Overshoe with wooden sole on iron ring &c., for raising wearer's shoes out of mud &c. [ME. f. F. pate (etym. dub.)]

patter n. Lingto of a profession or class; speechifying; rapid speech introduced into song; words of song, comedy, &c. [f. f. fatt]

patter v. t. & i. Repeat (prayer &c.) in rapid mechanical way; talk glibly. [f. PATERAN]

patter v. t. & i. 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 2 - E R]

pattern, n. & v. t. Excellent example, as she is a p. of domestic virtues; model from which 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, &c. with p. [vb f. n., ME. pate]

patty, n. Little pie or pastry. [pattipan (for baking p. in).] [f. F. paté PASTRY]

pátulos, a. Open, expanded; (of boughs, &c.) spreading. Hence pátulosenousness n. [f. L. patulus (patère bo open) + -OUS]

pátulosity, n. Smallness of number or quantity. [f. L. paucitas (paucus few, see -TV)]

Paul, n. Rob PRÉTER 1 to pay P.; P. Pry, inquisitive person (character in comedy by J. Foole 1825).

Paulline, a. & n. Of St. Paul, as the P. epit- le; (n.) scholar of St. Paul's School. [in-]

pau. N. Paule-post-future, n. The future tense expressing state resulting from future act, future-perfect, (facet.) Immediate future. [L. = future after a little]

pau, n. (paw, pawh), n. Belly, stomach; ruminate's first stomach; (v. t.) fail. diff. diff.
PAUPER

n. Person without means of livelihood, beggar; recipient of poor-law relief; person who may sue in forma pauperis. Hence pauperdom, pauperization, etc. (v.t.) to make pauper. [t. paupers] (v.t.) to make pauper. [v.t. & i.]. Interval of inaction or absence esp. from hesitation; give p. to cause (person) to hesitate; break made in speaking or reading; (Mus.) mark (>) or (> or >) over or under note or rest that is to be lengthened indefinitely. (v.t.) make a, wait; linger up (v.i. & c.). [v.t. & f. n.] F. [L. pauca t. Gk pausia (stop)]

PÁVÁGE, n. Paving; tax, toll, towards paving of streets. [F (as PAVE, see AGE)]

PÁVÁN, n. Stately dance in which dancers were elaborately dressed. [F. [Pavans t. It. or Sp. pavane, etym. dub.]

PÁVE, v.t. Cover (street, floor, etc.) with or upon pavement; (fig.) p. (prepare) the way (for, to, reform &c.). Hence paiver, pavoir (after sauver). [n. F. pavir t. L. pavire beat, ram]

PÁVÉ, (a), n. Pavement; setting of jewels placed close together. [F, p. as prec.]

Paving, n. Covering of street, floor, etc., made of stones, tiles, wooden blocks, asphalt, etc. esp. paved footway at side of road; p.-artist, one who draws coloured figures on p. to get money from passers-by; (Zool.) p. like formation of close-set teeth &c. [OF, t. L. parlementum (as PAVE, see MENT.)

PÁVI-LLÓN, 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. [n. F. pavillon t. L. pipationem (nom. -io) butterfly, tent]

PÁVONAZZO (pah-, a-tso), a. & n. (Marble) with peacock-coloured markings. [It.]

PÁVONINE, a. Of, like, a peacock. [F. L. pavoninus (pavo- onis) peacock, see -INES]

PAW, n. Foot of beast having claws or nails, opp. to horse (colloq.) hand, person's hand; p. of mankind, of all (v.t.) to cause (person, etc. to) strike with p. [v.t. & i.]

Paw, v.t. & i. Strike with p. (of horse) strike (ground), strike ground, with hoofs; (colloq.) handle awkwardly or rudely (also intr. p. over). [f. prec.]

Pawky, a. (Sc., dial.) Sly, arch. Hence pawkiness n. [pawk trick, etym. dub. + -Y]

Paw, 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.) to secure (capstan &c.) with p. [F. F. paum n. L. pedonom (nom. -o) foot-soldier (pes pedis foot)]

Paw, 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; p.-broking, occupation; pawnshop, his place of business. [F. Of pan, prob. = F. Fris. & Du. pand, G pfand]

Paw, v.t. Deposit (thing) as security for payment of money or performance of action; (fig.) pledge, pawn (for, of, honour, worth. [v.t. & prec.]

Pawnee, n. Person with whom paw is deposited. [etx]

PAX, n. Tablet with representation of Crucifixion &c., kissed at Mass by priests & congre-ation, oscillatory; p. Romana, peace within Roman empire; p. eobis, peace to you; (School slang, as int.) peace! true! [L. = peace]

PAWXAX, n. (diaL., colloq.). Stout tenon extending from dorsal vertebrae to occiput in man & other mammals. [earlier PAWAX, prob. (OE) paw hair + (OE) wax growth]

Pay, n. Payment; in the p. (employment) of; wages; p.-day, day on which payment is (to be) made, (Stock Exch.) day on which transfer of stock has to be paid for; p.-master, official who pays troops, workmen, etc. (often fig.)=paymaster-general, officer at head of a department of Treasury. [F. Of pate, as foll.]

Pay, v.t. & i. (paid). Give (person) what is due in discharge of debt or for services done or goods received; p. off, in full & discharge (ship's crew &c.); (fig.) reward, recompense; p. (person) out, punish; p. (tax) money; p. our coin; recompense (work); hand over (money owed to person, or w. double object); hand over the amount of (debt, wages, ransom, lities); p. one's way, not get into debt; p. through the nose, p. the piper; p. up, p. full amount of (arrears, or abs.); render, bestow, &c. (attention, respect, court, command, &c.) yield a due return, yield adequate return to (person); p. for, hand over the price of, bear the cost of, (fig.) be punished for (fault &c.); (Naut.) p. out, away, let out (rope) by slackening it. Hence payee, payer, etc. [n. F. payer f. L. pacare appease (pax pacisci peace)]

Pay, v.t. (naut.) Smear with pitch, tar, &c., as defence against weet. [F. OF peier f. L. picare (pix picis pitch)]

Payable, a. That must be paid, due; that may be paid; (of mine &c.) profitable. [ABLE]

Payment, n. Paying; amount paid; (fig.) recompense. [F. f. paieant (pay, etc.) &c.]


Paynize, v.t. Impregnate (wood) with certain solutions to preserve it. [F. Payne, in- ventor, + -IZE]

Payse (zaahzh), n. Rural scene, landscape; landscape painting, so paysage (as)-n. [F. PAYSAGE, n. L. LOCUT. OF pax stoke, plant whose seeds are used for food; its seed, as green pp., (gathered unripe for food); sweet p.; as like as two pp., indistinguishable; peanut, (plant whose fruit is a pod containing seed used as food & yielding oil); p.-shooter, tube from which seeds are shot; p.-soup (made from dried pp.); p.-soup (colloq.), thick yellow fog; p. soup, (of fog) thick & yellow. [back-formation f. PAYSAGE taken as pl.]

Peace, n. Freedom from, cessation of, war, as p. with honour, p. at any price, make (bring) peace; peace at war; freedom from civil disorder; the (king's) p., general p. of the realm as secured by law, as commission, JUSTICE, of the p., be sworn of the p. (made a magistrate); quiet, tranquillity; (in & after bibl. use) p. be with you, p. to his ashes; mental calm, as of mind, conscience, &c. (fig.) keep peace; (in & after bibl. use) keep the p.; (in & after bibl. use) present as thanksgiving to God; p.-pipe, tobacco-pipe as token of p. among N.-Amer. Indians. [F. OF PEIS f. L. pacem (nom. -PAI)]

Peaceable, a. Disposed, tending, to peace;
peaceful, a. Characterized by, belonging to a state of peace. Hence peacefully, adv., peacefulness n. [F. paix, L. pacis]

pearl1, n. One of a row of fine loops forming decorative string on pillow-lace & c. [prob. var. of purle]

pearlmine (pérn̩), n. Kind of apple. [F. OF permain prob. L. 'parmanus of Parma']

pearmant (péms̩), n. Countryman, rustic. [A F paisant f. L. 'pagensis of a canton (pagus)']

pearsaty, n. (Set of) peasanits. [A. Fr. pr. of pearsant, from arachic pearsac, L. pears-助, pears-aid, helpers, dependents; (archaic) pepescod, pears-od. OE psece pears, p. psezan, f. LL pisa f. L pismum f. Gk pison; cf. PEA]

pears, n. (Cut piece of) vegetable matter decomposed by water & partly carbonized, used for fuel; p. -yog - moss, bog composed of p.; p. -base, tar moss, algal flour, from L. pears- to kill, destroy; hence pears-1, n. [13th c. pelt, etym. dub.]

pearsory, n. Place from which pears are dug. [13th c.]

pebble, n. Small stone worn & rounded by action of water; colourless transparent rock-crystal used for spectacles, lenses of this kind; kind of agate or other gem. Hence pebbly, a. [L. pescare (pebre)]

peccable, a. Liable to sin. Hence peccability n. [L. med. L peccabilis (pecare sin, to fall, err)]

peccadillo, n. Trifling offense. [Sp. pescadillo, dim. of pescado sin, as foll.]


pecary, n. American gregarious quadruped allied to swine. [native pakira]

pecavi, sent. & n. I have sinned, esp. cry p. (n.) this confession. [I.]

peck, n. Measure of capacity for dry goods, =2 gallons; vessel used for this, a p. large number, amount of troubles, of dirt. [ME & OE, etym. dub.]

peck, v.t. & i., & n. Strike (thing) with beak; p. out, pluck out thus; make (hole &c.) thus: aim at (thing) with beak, (fig.) carp at; (colloq.) eat (food or abs.), esp. in nibbling; (fig.) break (ground or road); bite (duck, &c.) with (nail or tooth); (n.) stroke with beak, mark made with this. [prob. var. of pick]

pecker, n. Bird that pecks (chiefly in comb, esp. woodp.) kind of hoe; (slang) keep your p. (spirits, perh. orig. = beak) up. [18th c.]

peckish, a. (colloq.) Hungry. [15th c.]

pecksnif, n. Acute prating of benevolence &c. [in Martin Chuzzlewit]

pecky, a. (colloq.) Comb-like structure of various kinds in animal bodies, so peckonate, sted, aa., pecknation n. scallop. [L. gen. tinis, -combit]

peckish, a. (colloq.) Hungry. [15th c.]

peckishness, n. chem. White neutral substance formed in fruits from pectose by ripening. So pectic a. [f. Gk pektos congealed (pektun) make solid] + -IN

pectoral, n. & a. Ornamental breast-plate, esp. that of Jewish high priest; (adj.) of, for, good for diseases of, the breast or chest. (partly so of L. pectoralis r., i.e. n. (pectus- oris breast, see -AL)

pectose, n. (chem.) Insoluble substance related to cellulose & found with it in unripe fruits &c. (as PECTIN, see -OSE)

pectinate, v.t. Emboss (money or abs.). pecton, n. (pectus- oris breast, see -AL)

pecton, n. (pectus- oris breast, see -ATR)

pectonic, a. & n. Belonging exclusively to; belonging to the individual, esp. one's own p. (character &c.; particular, special, as a point of p. interest); strange, odd, as a p. flavour. k. has always been a little p., p. people, the Jews.
peculiar: n. Being peculiar; characteristic; oddity. [-TVY]

peculiarly: adv. As regards oneself alone. Individually, as does not affect him. Especially, more than usually, as a form of address or form of greeting. Hence peculiarly adv. [F. {peculiar] (pecunia money; F. pecu cattle; see -ARY)]


pedal: n. & v. t. & l. See pedal. (In organ) each of the wooden keys played upon by the foot; (in piano) foot-lever for making the tone fuller (loud p.) or softer (soft p.); foot-lever for various machines. Esp. bicycle or tricycle: (Mus.) note sustained in one part, usu. bass, through successive harmonies some of which are independent of it; (v. l.) play on organ pp, work bicycle pp, (v. t.) work bicycle; etc.

pedant: 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. pedantically adv. [L. pedante, pedant.]

pedantry: (i, 5, 5) n. [perh. thr. F. pedant] F. L. pedant, perh. cogn. w. PEDAGOGUE]

pedate: (at.) a. (Zool.) footed; (Bot.), of leaf having divisions like toes or bird's claws. Hence L. pedatus (pes pedis foot, see -ATE)

pedate: n., v. t. & l. See pedestal. [L. pedestale foot of stall (pec foot l. Pex pedis + di of di of stallo STALL)]


pediculose: a. [L. pediculus louse, see -AR. 

pedigree: n. Genealogical table; ancestral line (of man or animal); derivation of (word); ancient descent; (attrib.) having known line of descent, as p. cattle. Hence pedigreed: a. [F. peregrin prob. F. pie de grue crane's foot, mark denoting succession in pp. (pied foot l. L pes pedia + di of + o + grue crane f. L grus)]

pediment: n. Triangular part crowning front of building in Grecian style, esp. over portico; especially placed member of same or similar nature in Roman & Renaissance styles. Hence pedimental, pedimental: a. [F. peregrin, perh. corrupt. of PYRAMID]


peduncle: n. (Bot.) stalk of flower, fruit, or cluster. Esp. main stalk bearing solitary flower or subdivide stands (pedicles); (Zool.) stalk-like process in animal body. Hence peduncular: a. pedunculate: n., (at.), aa. [F. L pes pedis foot + -UNCLE]

peel: v. l. Peep, peer, (in, out, &c.); p. a-boo (U.S.) = bo-peep [ME pike, etc., dumb.]

peel: n. (Hist.) Small square to be worn in 16th c. in border counties of England & Scotland. [earlier -palisade, ult. L. palus stake]

peel: n. Shovel, esp. baker's for thrusting loaves &c. into oven. [F. Of pele f. L. pala]

peel: a. & i., &. Strip the peel, lind, bark, &c., from (orange, potato, tree, &c.) take off (skin, peel, &c.) (archaic, from Isa. xvii. 2, perh. mistransl.) scattered & peeled (pillaged); (intr. of, of tree, animal body, &c.) become bare of bark, skin, &c. (of person, now slang) strip for exercise &c.; (n.) lind, outer coating, of fruit, vegetable, etc. [L. pedalis (pes pedis foot, see-desc.)]

peeler: n. (Colloq.) policeman; (Hist.) member of Irish constabulary, founded under Peel's secretaryship. [Robert Peel, cf. BOBBY, + -ER]

peelite: n. Conservative siding with Sir H. Peel when he introduced measure for repeal of Corn-laws in 1846. [-ITE]

peep: v. l. & n. (Make) feebly shrill sound of young birds, mice, &c., chirp, squeak. [in. v. vb var. of PIPE]

peep: v. l. Look through narrow aperture into &c. Look furtively; (of daylight, flow) distant object coming into view, emerge, (often out) (fig. of qualities &tc.) show itself unconsciously. [16th c., cf. PEEK]

peep: a. Furtive or peering glance; first appearance, esp. of dawn, of day; p.-of-day, p.of-day, Protestant organization in Ireland (1784-95) searching opponents' houses at daybreak for arms; p.-hole, small hole to peer through; p. show, small exhibition of pictures &c. viewed through lens in small orifice (also fig.). [prec.]

peep: n. One who peeps; (slang) eye. [2, -p.]

peep: n. An equal in civil standing or rank; equal in any respect, as you will not easily find his p., whence peer less a., peer less: a. [L. (cel) pedicelius double dim., (cel) pedicelius dim., f. L. pediculus louse, see -AR.]

peep: n. Rank with, equal; rank as
equal with; make (man) a peer. [L. parire (par equali)]

peer. v.t. Look narrowly (into, at, &c.); appear slightly; peep out; come in sight. [I]

peerage (-i), n. The peers: nobility, aristocracy; rank of peer; book of peers with genealogy &c. [-AGE]

peevish, a. Querulous, irritable. Hence peevishly adv., peevishness n. [I]

peg (-e), n. Fix; pin. See pin; peg out. Peg. Peg out, in. Peg down, in, out, &c. with peg; peg down, restrict (to rules &c.;] (Stock Exch.) prevent price of stock (from) falling (rising) by freely buying (selling) at given price; strike, pierce, aim at, with peg; mark (score) with pegs on cribbage-board; mark (crown) a coin; (a) work persistently (at); o. out, (Croquet) hit peg with ball as final stroke in game, (slang) die, be ruined. [F. prec.]

Pegasusus, n. Winged horse that with stroke of hoof caused fountain Hippocrene to flow on Mt. Helicon, (fig.) poetic genius. [L, Gk Peg (peg)]

peignoir (pë'nwar, or as F), n. Woman's loose dressing-gown worn while hair is combed or on coming out of bath. [F (peigner comb)]

peine forte et dure (pë'n), n. Severe & hard punishment, i.e. pression to death, inflicted on person charged with felony who refused to plead.

pélorative (or plôr-), a. & n. Decorative (word), as the s. suffix -aster. [L. pelorare make worse (peior), see -ATIVE]

pékkan, n. N. -Amer. carnivorous beast of woods & swamps. [N. -Amer. p. of pékka-, to bite]

pékinn (pék-in, -ing), n. Kind of silk stuff; [F. F pékkin as used by Napoleon 1's soldiers] civilian. [F. F pékkin f. Chin. Pe-k'ing northern capital]

pékko (pékko), n. Superior kind of black tea. [F. Chin, pèkho (pék white + ho down), leaves picked young with down on them]

pélage (-i), n. Fur, hair, wool, &c., of quadruped. [F (OF pel hair + AGE)]

Pelágian (pél-a-ji-an), n. & a. (Follower) of the monk Pelagius 4th-century, who denied doctrine of original sin. Hence Pelagianism n. [AN]

pelágian, a. & n. Of, inhabiting, inhabitation by, L. pelagus (pelagius) sea f. Gk pelagos + -AN

pelag, a. Of, performed on, the open sea, esp. s. sealing. [F. L pelagius (as prec. -1C)]

pelargónum, n. Genus of plants with snowy flowers & fragrant leaves. [Gk. Gk pelargós stork, prob. after Stork]

Pelagio (-xj- or -eg), a. Of the Pelagians, ancient race on coasts & islands of Eastern Mediterranean & Aegean; F. architecture, oldest form of masonry found in Greece. [L L Pelagius (Pelagi f. Gk Pelasgos, see -1C)]

pelage (or -age), n. Woman's long narrow cape or toppe. [F. F pelerine, fem. of pelerein PILGRIM]

pél, n. Money, wealth, (usu. contempt.), [F. OF pelf, etym. dub.]

pélican, n. Large water-fowl with pouch for storing fish, fabled to feed its young with its own blood. [L. pelicanus f. Gk pelikan, cf. Pelicanus woodpecker, perh. f. pelikanus axe]

pelisse (-is), n. Woman's mantle with armholes or sleeves, reaching to ankles; child's out- door garment worn over other clothes. [F. L pellicia (vestis) garment of fur (pelisse skin)]

pellagra, n. Disease frequent in Lombardy, marked by cracking of skin & often ending in insanity. So pellagraous a. [perh. f. It. pellegra rough skin]

pellet, n., v.t. Small ball of paper, bread, &c.; pil; small shot; circular boss in coins &c. (vb) hit with (esp. paper) pp. [F. F pelote f. med. 1. pelota f. L pila ball]

pellipelle, n. Thin skin; membrane; film. Hence pellicular 1 a. [L. pellicularia, dim. of pellis skin]

pellitory, n. 1. (P. of Spain) plant with pungent-flavoured root, used as local irritant &c. 2. (F. of the wall) low bushy plant with greenish flowers growing on or at foot of walls. [ earlier pellitory. L. It. pellerito f. Gk purpureon flower, f. purpura, purple. Cf. purpura fever. 2. L pellitaria (paries -atis wall)]

pellémeil, adv., a., n. In disorder, promiscuously; headlong, recklessly; (adv.) confused, tumultuous; (n.) confusion, medley; [prob. L pellémeius (pellemeius) useless, empty, useless. Cf. prob. f. melé mix f. L miscellanea f. L misère cont.]

pelludéol, a. Transparent, clear; clear in style or expression; mentally clear. Hence or cogn. pelucidity n. pelludely adv. [L. pellucidus f. Peller (lucere shine), sec -1D]

pelote, n. Basque game like tennis, played with ball & wicker racket. [Sp. = ball, t. pelota f. L pila ball]

pelý, n. Skin of sheep or goat with short wool on; raw skin of sheep &c. stripped of wool or fur, so peltý (n.) [cogn. w. obs. pell skin of L. pe-lét f. L pellis]

pelória, v.t. & i., n. Assail with missiles (also fig.); (intr. of rain &c.) beat with violence; strike repeatedly with missiles, go on firing at; (n.) pelting; (at) full p. (speed). [I]

pele, n. (pl. -ae). Small light shield of ancient Greeks, Romans, &c.; (Bot.) shield-like structure, so named. [N. -Amer. f. pelleu (pelleu)]

pellívus, n. (anat.) Basin-shaped cavity formed in most vertebrates by haunch-bones with sacrum & other vertebrae, whence pelvic a.; basin-like cavity of kidney. [L = basin]

Pembroke (ók), 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. N. -Amer. Ind. cake of dried & pounded meat mixed with melted fat; beef so treated & flavoured with currants &c. for travellers; (fig.) condensed literary matter. [N. pemmick (pemick)]

pémphigus, n. (path.) Formation of watery vesicles or eruptions on skin of body. Hence pémphigoïd, pémphigoïs, aa. [Gk. Gk pemphigos -upos bubble]

pen, n. Small enclosure for cows, sheep, poultry, &c., or for other purposes; (W. -Ind.) farm, plantation. [OE pen, etym. dub.]

pen, v.t. Enclose, shut up, shut in; shut up (cattle &c.) in pen. [prob. f. prec.]

pen, n. & v.t. Quill-feather with quill pointed & split into two sections, for writing with ink; similar instrument of steel, gold, &c., fitted into top of wood &c. (penholder) writing, style of this, as made a living with his p., yields a formidable p., fountain-p.; pen & ink, instruments of writing, writing; p.-ink, n., drawn, written with these; p.-feather, quill,
feather of bird's wing; penknife, small knife usu. carried in pocket; penman (-an), one who writes newspapers, bad-tempered, hardworking, skill in writing, style of handwriting, action or style of literary composition; p-name, literary pseudonym; penwiper, appliance usu. of small pieces of cloth for wiping p. after use; (v.t.) write, compose & write, letter, etc. Hence penman n. ([v.t.] n. l. OF penne l. pen (feather).

penal a. Of punishment; concerned with inflicting this, as p. laws; (of offence) punishable, esp. by law; inflected as punishment, as p. serenity, imprisonment with hard labor or re-used as place of. Hence p. adv. [f. F pénal l. L pennis (pena) (penality f. Gk pino finite, see -AL)]

penalize, v.t. Make, declare, (action) penal; (Sport.) subject (competitor, also fig.) to penalty or comparative disadvantage. [-IZE]

penalty 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 competitor for breaking rule or winning previous contest. [ult. f. mod. L poenaeitas (as PENAL, see -TV)]

penance n. & v.t. (Rom. & Gk church) a sacrament including contrition, confession, satisfaction, & absolution; absolution of self-mortification as expression of penitence, esp. one imposed by priest; do p., perform such act; (v.t.) impose p. on. [OF peneance l. L paenitentia (as PENENT, see -ANCE)]

Penelop-o, n. pl. (Rom. myth.). Household gods. [L, perh. f. penus sanctuary] pence. See PENNY.

penchant (F), n. Inclination, liking, (for). [F, part. of pencecher slope l. "pendicar (pendere han).

pencel (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.-case, holder, usu. of metal, for p. or p.-load. [f. OF pencel ult. f. L pcapellum dim. of pencus brush dim. of penes]

pencil (sl), v.t. -ll. Tint or mark (as) with lead pencil; jot down with pencel; enter (hence, n.) in betting-book; (esp. in p.p.) mark delicately with thin concentric lines of colour or shading. [f. prec. pendent', -ant', n. Hanging ornament, esp. one attached to necklace, bracelet, etc.; (Naut., also pnungant) short rope hanging from head of mast, with ey of lower end for recovering broken tackles, also tapering flag, esp. that flown at mast-head of vessel in commission, broad p., short swallow-tailed p. distinguishing commodore's ship in squadron; shank & ring of watch by which it is suspended, also pron. as F match, parallel companion, complement, (to). [F (-ant), l. pendre hang l. pendere, see -ANT]

pendant, -ant a. Hanging; overhanging; undecided, pending, whence p. (Gram.) of which the construction is incom- plete.

pendentis fit, adv. Pending the suit. [L]

pendentive, n. (arch.). Each of spherical triangles formed by intersection of dome by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns. [F -ive, -ive, adj., as prec., -IVE]

pennang, 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 PENDANT, -ING]

pendragon, n. Ancient British or Welsh prince. [W, chief leader (pen head + DRAGON standard)]

pendulate, v.t. Swing like a pendulum; (fig.) be undecided. [as foll. + -ATE]

penduline, a. (Of nest) suspended; (of bird) building such nest. [f. (as foll. + -ING]

pendulous, a. Suspended, hanging, drawn, esp. of bird's nest, hanging, drawn, etc. &c.; oscillating. Hence pendulantly adv. [f. L pendulus (pendère hang) + -OUS]

pendulum, 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.]

Penélope (-i), n. Chaste wife. [f. Gk Pénélope -peia, wife of Odysseus]

pénétrable, a. pl. Innermost shrine or recesses. [L, pl. of penetrabilis, cogn. w. F]pénétrable, v.t. & -AT. Find access into or through, pass through; (of sight) pierce through (darkness, thicket, &c.); permeate; imbue (person, thing, with, etc.); (fig.) see into, find out, discern, (person's mind, meaning, design, the truth); (infr.) make a way (into, through, to). Hence or cogn. pénétration, penetrator, pénétratif, pénétrable, pénétratively, adv. [L, penetrare, cogn. w. penitus interior, see -ATE]

penguin (-w), n. Sea-fowl of southern hemisphere with wings represented by scaly flippers with which it swims after water. [f. penial, a. Of the penis. [-AL]]

pennileillate (-ate), a. (nat. hist.). Furnished with, forming, small tuft(s); marked with streaks as of pencil or brush. [as PENCIL, -ATE]

peninsula, n. Piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting far into the sea. [the P., Spain & Portugal. [f. L paeninsula (penae almost + insula island)]

peninsular, a. & n. Of the nature of a peninsula; of the Peninsula of or of the war there carried on between French & English &c. (1808-14); (n.) inhabitant of a peninsula, (P.) soldier of the P. war. [R.

peninsulare, v.t. Make (land) into a peninsula. [-ATE]

pénis, n. (pl. més). Copulatory organ of male animal. [L = tail, penis]

pénitent, 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. penitence n., pénitentieladv. [f. F pénitent l. L laeniter repent, -ENT] pénitentiel, a. Of penitence or penance; the p. (w.) p., p. cap., etc. [L laeniter]. Hence pénitentiellement adv. [f. med. L laenentielis (penentia) penitence, see prec., -ENNE & -AL]

pénitentia, n. & a. Office in papal curia deciding questions of penance, dispensations, &c.; Grand P., cardinal p., great penitentiary; p. farm for prostitutes, revolving on amendment; reformatory prison; (adj.) of penance, of reformatory treatment of criminals.

pennant, n. =PENDANT (naut.); =PENNON. (compromise between penand & pen) pennaform, a. (nat. hist.). Having the form or appearance of a feather. So penniforous

[f. L pena feather, see -FORM]
penniless, a. Having no money; poor, destitute. [f. PENNY + -LESS]
pennill, n. (pl. -ilion). (Stanza of) improvised verse sung to harp at Elsteddod &c. [Welsh, f. PENNY head]
pennon, n. Long narrow flag, triangular or swallow-tailed, esp. as military ensign of lancer regiments; long pointed streamer of ship; esp. in a p. of vessels. [OE. Of PEnn prob. f. L. PENNA feath, see -ON]
penny, n. (pl. pence exc. as below). English bronze coin worth 1/12 of shilling (in pl. pence combined with numbers from 2 to 1 & 20, pron. without stress, as st'pence, but eighteen pence as a'pence, one hundred and twenty-nine pence as 129; pl. pennies of individual coins as such, as gave me my change in pennies, doled it out in single pennies, (bbl.) = DENARIUS; a pretty p., a good sum of money; PETER,S p., pence; a p. for your thoughts (said to person absorbed in thought); to a p. for a pound, thing once begun must be concluded at all costs; p.-a-line a., (of writing) cheap, superficial, p.-alist, hack writer; p.-in-the-slot p.; post (for conveyance of letters at ordinary charge of 1d.); pennyoight (abbr. diet), measure of weight, 2,835 g.; a p. at Troy; penny-wise, (over) cautious in small expenditures, exp. p. wise & poundfoolish, careful in small, wasteful in large matters; pennyoirt (-wort, -wirt), also wall p.-w. (pát), plant with rounded concave leaves growing in crevices of rocks & walls, (marsh or water p.-w.) small herb with rounded leaves growing in marshy places; pennyoirt, penna-rth, (pén'nwik, pén'ner), as much as can be bought for a penny, not a p. w., not the least bit, a good, good. p.-w. (bargain); pén'penn, &c., nail, sizes of nail original costing ñd. &c. per 100. [OE pennis, cf. Du. pene, G pennig] pennis, n. (pl. pennis) (of bird &c.) that constructs p. nest. [f. L. PENNIS (penderé pennis hang, see -ll)]
pension (-shn), n., & v.t. Periodical (usu. annual) payment made esp. by government, company, or employer, in consideration of past services or of relinquishment of rights &c.; such payment to person who is not a professioned 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; consultant (1st assembly of members of Gray's Inn; pron. as F) boarding-house at fixed rate, live en p. (as boarder); (v.t.) grant p. to buy over with p.; p. off, dismiss with p. Hence pensionless a. [v. OF. F, f. L. PENSIONEM payment (penderé pennis pay, -ON)] pensionary, a. & n. (Recipient of a pension; creation, hirings, (Hist.) Grand P., first minister of Holland & Zealand 1718-1794). [f. MED. L. PENSIONARIUS (as PENSION, see -ARY)] pensioner, n. Recipient of pension; hirer, creator, (Celan). D. of a person who is not a scholar on the foundation or a sizar but pays for his own commons &c. [f. OF. PENSIONIER (as prec.)]
pensive, a. Plunged in thought; melancholy. Hence pensive adv., pensive-
percutaneous (usu. solid) body against another; (Med.) percussing; (Mus.) instrument of (played by) p.; p. cap, small copper cap or cylinder in fire-arm, containing fulminating powder, exploded by p. of a hammer. So percussive a. [f. L percussus (as prec., see -ION) ]

percutaneous, a., & n. Done, through the skin. [PER- + CUTANEOUS]

perditio, n. Eternal death, damnation. [L. Of perducium L. perditionem f. PERI(dere dit- = dare give) destroy, see -ION]

perdu', -due', a. (Mil.) placed as an outpost in hiding, esp. for p.; (often as f. with visual due) hidden. [F. p.p. of perdre lose, as prec.]

perduraba, a. Permanent; eternal; durable. Hence or cogn. perdurability n., perdurably adv. [OF, f. L per(durabulus) DURABLE]

père (par), n. Father (appended to surname to distinguish father from son, cf. FILS). [F]

pèregrin, v.i. (now facet.) Travel. Journey. So peregrination, peregrinat- or 2, n. [f. L peregrinari (as foll., see -ATE)]

pèregrin(s), a. & n. (Archaic) foreign, importunate, peregrinatio. p. (due), kind esteemed for hawking. [f. L per (percre abroad, f. PER + aper field, see -INE)]

perrémentory, a. Decisive, final, esp. (Law) p. mandamus (in which the command is absolute), p. writ (enforcing defendant's appearance without option), (Statement or command) admitting no denial or refusal; absolutely fixed, essential; of person &c. dogmatic, imperious, dictatorial. Hence perrémentorily adv., perrémentoriness n. [f. L peregrimentorius destructive f. PERI(nemere emp) = enure take, buy) destroy, cut off, see -ORY]

peregrine (-ine), a. Flying through, (of stream) flowing through all seasons of the year; lasting long or for ever; (of plant) living several years (cf. ANNUAL); (n.) p. plant. Hence peregrinality n., peregrinial adv. [f. L PERI(nemis f. annus year) - AL]

perfect, a. & n. Complete, not deficient; faultless; of lesson (thoroughly learned): thoroughly trained or skilled (in duties &c.); exact, precise, as a p. square, circle; entire, unqualified, as a p. stranger, p. nonsense; (Gramm. of tense) denoting completed event or action viewed in relation to the present, future p. (as opposed to present, future p.) Bot. having all four whorls of the flower. Hence perfectly adv., perfectness n. [f. OF perfet L PERFICERE fect- = facere do complete]

perfect (or perf.), v.t. Complete, carry through; make perfect; improve. Hence perfected n., perfected adj., perfected adv. [f. prec.]

perfection, n. Completion; making perfect; full development; faultlessness; (loosely) comparative excellence; perfect person or thing; highest pitch, extreme; (of quality &c.) (w. pl.) accomplishment. [OF, f. L perfectionem (as prec., see -ION)]

perfectionist, n. One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained. (F.) member of communist community of Oneida Creek, N.Y. So perfectionism n. [ist.]

perfidious, a., perfidious. [PER-]


perfillata (-tat), a. (bot.) Having the stalk apparently passing through the leaf. [f. PER + L folium leaf + -ATE]
pēriapt, n. Thing worn about the person as charm, amulet. [f. F pēriapte f. Gk peri-
aptron f. kapto fasten]
pēriasis, n. Mineral consisting of magnesia & protoxide of iron, found esp. at Vesuvius. [f. Gk. peri- (in sense of ‘very’) + Gk klerasis breakable, cleavable]
pe rīcopā, n. Short passage, paragraph; portion of Scripture read in public worship. [f. LL f. Gk peri-kopē cutting f. kapto cut]
perierā'nium, n. Membrane enveloping skull; (facial) skull, brain. [f. Gk perieratron covering of the skull] pēridōt, n. (Jeweller’s name for) olivine, kind of chrysolite. [f. F péridot, gem, stone]
perigēe (-iē), n. That point in planet’s (esp. moon’s) orbit at which it is nearest to earth (cf. apogēe). Hence perigēē'an a. [f. F périgée f. LL f. late Gk peri-geion f. ge earth]
perihēlion, n. That point in planet’s orbit at which it is nearest to sun (cf. aphelion). [f. F péri + Gk hēlīos sun]
Pērī, n. & v.t. (-ī-lī). Danger; in p. of (in danger of losing) one’s life &c.; you do it at your peril, you take the risk; keep of your g. (take the risk if you go). [greek danger, imperil. Hence or cogn. perīlous a., perīlously 2 adv., perīlousness n. [vb f. n.] f. F pérī f. L periculum (-perī try)]
permeter, n. Circumference, outline, of closed figure; length of this; instrument for measuring the field of vision. [f. L f. Gk per-
me-tron f. metron measure]
perinēum, n. (anat.). Region of the body between anus & scrotum or vulva. Hence pe-
rinē'al a. [LL f. Gk perinaios, cf. peris -inos surround]
pericle, n. Round of time marked by recurrence of 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, as in numeration, recurring decimals, &c. [f. F péréode f. L f. Gk peri-o-dos (=hodos way)]
peridio, a. Of revolution of heavenly body, as p. motion; recurring at regular intervals, so periodicity n.; recurring at intervals; expressed in (rhetorical) periods. [f. F périodoque f. L f. Gk peridioikes (as prec. - see -ic)]
periodical, a. & n. -prec. (not in last sense); (magazine, miscellany) published at regular inter-
vals, & monthly. Hence perí-cidio 2 adv. [-al]
peripatētic, a. & n. (P-) Aristotelian (a. & n.; so called from Aristotle’s custom of walk-
ing in Lyceum while teaching); walking from place to place on one’s business, itinerant, whence peri-patētically adv.; (n., chiefly facet.) itinerant dealer. Hence peri-patē-
etism (2, 3) n. [f. F péripatétique f. L f. Gk peri-
patētikos f. peri-patēdo walk], see -ic]
peripetē'la, -la, -lia. Sudden change of fortune in drama or in life. [Gk peri-petēda f. peri-petēdoe]
periphēry, n. Bounding line esp. of round surface; external boundary or surface. Hence peri-
pheral, a. peri-phērally 2 adv. [f. OF perifere f. LL f. Gk peri-phēreia f. pherein bear] coinherence
periphrenes, n. (pl. -es). Roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution; roundabout phrase. Hence or cogn. periphresis a., periphresically adv. [L f. Gk, f. peri-
phasis declare, vbl adj. -phasis); also anglicized periphrasis (pl. pron. -is)
perfish, v.t. Suffer destruction, lose life, come to untimely end; we were perished (much recommended) withński. [f. Of perir- (see -ish) f. L perir(e) go perish]
perishable, a. & n. LIABLE TO PERISH; SUBJECT TO SPEEDY DECAY; (n. pl.) things (esp. food-
stuff) in transit subject to this. Hence per-
shallability n. [ABLE TO PERISH]
perishing, v.t. (a) deadly senses; also (of cold, hunger, &c.) deadly, whence perishingly 2 adv. [-ING]
perispome, perispōmenon, a. & n. (Gk. gram.). (Word) with circumflex accent on last syllable. [abstr. of Gk perispōmenos (also used in E.) neut. part. of peri-
spō-draw draw round, mark with circumflex]
peristalith, n. (archaeol.). Ring of standing stones round burial-mound &c. [irreg. f. Gk peri-stalith (status standing) + -LITH]
peristatias, n. (physiol.). Automatic mus-
cular movement consisting of wave-like con-
tinuing contractions in successive organs, by which contents of alimentary canal &c. are propelled along it. Hence or cogn. peristatically adv., per-
istatically adv. [Gk. f. peri-statō f. sendō]
peristerōnic, a. Of pigeons. [prob. f. Gk peristēron dovecote, peristero dove]
peristyle, n. Row of columns surrounding temple, court, cloister, &c.; space so surrounded.
[f. F peristyle f. L f. Gk peristyleon f. stul-
os pillar]
peritonēum, -naeum, n. (anat.). Double serous membrane lining cavity of abdomen. Hence peritoneal, a. [LL f. Gk peri-
tronaios f. perison f. Io, Io stealer]
periwig, n. Wig. Hence periwiged 2 a. [earlier peruykē f. F as PERUK]
periwinkle, n. Genus of plants, esp. Lesser & Greater P., evergreen trailing shrubs with light-blue flowers. [OE perwince f. L per-
vinca]
periwinkle 2 n. Gastropod mollusc much used for food. [OE has pinwicinan, wine-
purge (-jer), v. refl. f. oneself, forswear oneself; (p.p.) guilt of perjury. So per-
jurier 1 n. [f. Of perjurier f. L PERJURARE swear]
perjury, n. So-called when statement known to be false; wilful utterance of false evidence
while on oath; breach of oath. So perjur-
ious (-io) a., perjuriously 2 adv. [f. AF
perjurie f. L perjurius as prec.]
perk, v.i. & t., & a. (Also p. p. up) lift one’s head, thrust oneself forward, briskly or im-
patiently; (trans. or intr.) sharpen up; wind up (head, tail) self-assertively; (adj., rarely) perky. [II]
perky, a. Self-assertive, saucy, pert. Hence per-kily 2 adv., perkiness n. [prec. + -y]
perlite, n. Obsidian or other vitreous rock in form of enamel-like globules. [F, as PEARL,
-ITE]
permanent, n. Lasting, intended to last, indefinitely (cf. temporary); p. way, finished road-bed of railway. Hence or cogn. per-
manence, permanency, n., permanently 2 adv. [L f. PERMANERE remain], -nys]
ity, permeance, permeation, n., permeable, perme-
ment, a. [f. L PERMEARE run], see -ATS]
Perimian, a. Of the uppermost division of the Palaeozoic series of strata, consisting chiefly

For other words in peri- see PERI-.
PERMISSIBLE

of red sandstone & magnesian limestone. [Perm., E.-Russian province, + -IAN]

permissible, a. Allowable. Hence per-
missibility, adv., OF, prob. f. med. L permis-
as (permisis = to admit, grant). [L]

permission, n. Leave, licence, (to do). [f. L permisso (as PERMIT, see -ION)]

permissive, a. Giving permission. Hence per-
missively, adv., permissiveness n. (OF permyse, as foll., see -IV)

permissible, a. Allowable. Hence per-
missibly, adv. (as PERMISSIBLE, [L]

permite, n. (Math.) variation of the or-
der of a set of things lineally arranged, any
one such arrangement; (rare) alteration. [f. OF
permution f. L permutationem (folly,
-ION)]

permute, v.t. Alter the order of. [f. L PER-
mulare change]

perm, n. HONEY-buzzard. [Irreg. f. Gk pter-
nis, kind of hawk]

pernicious, a. Destructive, ruinous, fatal.
Hence perniciously, adv., pernicious-
ness n. [f. L pernicius f. L pernicicus (per-
nicare = to ruin) F. Per. + nez necis death, see-
ous]

perniciously, adv. Destructively; reck propor-
ably, requiring careful handling. [f]

perron, n. The net of an elevator. [f. L perronat-
ion f. L (nocare. perronare, see -ATION)]

perron, v.t. Sum up & conclude speech,
whence peroration n.; speak at length. [f. L
PER orare 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 posi-
tion; (Geom.) at right angles (to given line,
plane, or surface); p. 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 perpendicular;
perpendicular, n. pl. Outside window-
ments; (arch.) length horizontal laths. [F. = Per-
sian (fem. pl. adj.)]

perpendicular, v.t. Make perpendicular;
preserve from oblivion. Hence or cogn. per-
pendicular, -ation, -ator, n. [f. L
perpendiculare, see -TION, -ATOR]

perpetuate, v.t. Perform, commit, (crime,
blood, pun or other thing viewed as out-
rageous). So perpetration, perpetrator, nn.
[f. L/perpetrare = perpetrare effect], -ATE]

perpetual, a. Eternal; permanent during life;
applicable, valid, for ever or for indefinite
period; p. motion (of machine that should go on
for ever unless stopped by external force or
worn out); continuous; (colloq.) frequent, re-
peated, lasting indefinetely. [OF per-
petuare, f. L perpetuare (per, f. L/ER-
+ perece see, seek), -AL]

perpetuate, v.t. Make perpetual; preserve
from oblivion. Hence or cogn. per-
petuation, perpetuator, n. [f. L
perpetuare, see -ATION]

perpetuity, n. Quality of being perpetual;
in, to, for, p. for ever; perpetual possession
or position; perpetual annull. [f. F per-
petuité f. L perpetuatem (as PERPETUAL, see -TY)]

perplex, v.t. Bewilder, puzzle, (person, his
mind); complicate, confuse, (matter); enangle,
entangle; confound, puzzle. [OF per-
plexer, a. f. L perplexus p.p. of plecere 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
another, with which servant has been in
customary right, as remains of the daily
common is upon the pp. of college scouts;
customary gratuity. [f. L perquisere, quis-
uitaque = quare seek] search narrowly for

persona, n. Platnform in front of door of

house or other large building, ascended by
steps. [f. L petra stone]

petry, n. Drink from juice of pears ferment-
ed. [f. OF petr f. L pera = L pirum pear]

perse, a. & n. (archaic). Blush, grey, bluish
grey. [ME, f. OF pers, f. L persus asp. dub.]

persecute, v.t. Pursue with enmity and
(torment, as holder of opinion, to be here-
ical); harass, worry; importune (person with
questions &c.). So persecution, persecu-
ator, n. [f. F persécuteur f. L PER (sequi
sul - follow) pursue]

perseverance, n. Steadfast pursuit of an
aim, constant perseverance, so persever-
ance, n. (rare); (Theol.) continuance in state of grace.
[f. F perseverance f. L perseverantia (as foll., see-
ANCE)]

perseverance (-se), v.t. Continue steadfastly,
be not, (in course, in doing, with task, or abs.).
Hence perseveration (-se), n.

perseverance, n. (archaic) perseverance,
be not, f. L perseverare f. L (severus SEVERE)
Persian (-shn), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Persia,
be F. carpet, cat (with long silky hair & thick
tail). [-AN]

persistence, persistence, persistence, etc., n. pl.
Outside window-ments; (arch.) length horizontal laths. [F. = Persian
(e. Pl. adj.)]

persiflage (parsiflah zh), n. Light raillery,
banter. [F. f. PER (sifler = sifler f. L sibilare whistle), see -AER]

persimmon, n. American date-plum, yel-
low fruit becoming sweet when softened by
frost. [corrupt. of native name]

persist (-st), v.t. Continue firmly or obstin-
ately (in opinion, course, doing) esp. against
remonstrance &c. Hence or cogn. persist-
ence, persistence, nn. persistant, a. persistant, a.
[-st], v.t. & f. L persona stand] persist (persister stand]

person (-shn), 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 for-
tune not her p.; acting, appearing, in his own
(proper) p. or in p. (himself, personally); found
a friend in (the p. of) his landlord. [Law] hu-
man being (natural p.) of body corporate (artif-
cial 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
the p. &c. speaking (first p.), spoken to (second p.), & spoken of (third p.); (Zool.) individual of
a compound or colonial organism. [f. OF
person f. L persona player's mask, character in
play, (LL) human being, pers. cogn. w. per-
sonal]

person, n. Person, as: p. grata, accept-
ible person; in n. propriá persona. [L]

personable, a. Handsome, comely. [ABLE]

personal, n. Person of rank or impor-
tance; person; character in play &c. [OF =
med. personality, & cogn. personal]

personal, a. One's own individual, pri-
ivate, as to suit his p. convenience, this is p. to
myself; done, made, &c., in person, as p. service.
acquaintance, interview; directed, referring
PERSONALITY (esp. hostility) to an individual, as p. abuse, remarks; making given to making, p. remarks, as do not let us become p.; (Law) p. property, estate, chattels or chattel interests in land, all property except land and those interests in land that pass to one's heir, (cf. REAL); (Gram.) of, denoting, one of the three persons, esp. p. person (L. persona); L. personae a kind, sort, agent of the Jewish p. (Jew) no one of the male p. was there. [L. persuasio (as prec., see -ION)].

persuasive, a. & n. Able to persuade, winning; (m.) motive, Inducement. Hence persuasively adv., persuasiveness n. [L. med.L. personate (as p. persuade, see -IVE)].

person, n. Person. [PERSONAL + IZE]

personally, adv. In person, in one's own person, as he conducted them p., a p. conducted tour (conducted by some one in person), writ was served on them p.; a God existing p. (as a person); for one's own part, as p. I see no objection. [LY] 2

personality, n. Personal estate. [AF personnalite PERSONALITY]

personate1 (at), a. (bot.). Having the opening of the lips closed by upward projection of upper palate. [L. L. persona- tus masked (as fol. -ATE) 2]

personate2, v.t. Play the part of (character in drama, also fig.); pretend to be (person esp. for fraudulent purpose. Hence personation, personator, n. [L. LL. personare (as person); see -ATE 3]

personification, n. Personifying; person, thing, viewed as striking example or embodiment of (quality &c.). [f. folk, see -IFICATION]

personify, v.t. Attribute human nature to (abstraction); symbolize (quality) by figure in human form; embody (quality) in one's own person, exemplify typically (esp. in p.). [prob. f. F personifier, see PERSON + -FY]

personnel, n. Body of persons engaged esp. in public institution. [f. = PERSONAL adj., as n.]

perspective, n. & a. Art of delineating solid objects on plane surface so as to give same impression of relative positions, magnitudes, &c., as the actual objects as to position, distance, &c., linear p. (concerned with apparent form, magnitude, & position, of objects); (fig.) relation, arts of subjects are viewed by the mind; view, aspect; perspective fig., (drawn according to rules of) p.; (adj.) of, in p., whence perspectivey adv. [adv. of L. perspectiva (ars art) L. PHOTSPERCĪRE SPECT-look, see -IVE]

perspicacious, a. Having mental penetration or discernment. Hence or cogn. perspicaciousy adv., perspicacity n. [as proc., see -ACIOUS]

perspicacious, a. Easily understood, clearly expressed; (of person) clear in expression. Hence or cogn. perspicacity, perspicuousness, n., perspicuously adv. [adv. of L. perspicacius (as proc.), -ous]

perspicacity, n. Allowing the passage of perspiration; that can be thrown off in perspiration. [f. perspire + -ABLE]

perspiration, n. Sweating; sweat. So perspiration y (as proc., see -ATION)

perspire, v.t. & t. Swim. [as proc. of wind] give off (liquid) through pores in form of vapour or moisture. [f. L. PENSPERIRE (breath) breathe, (of wind) blow]

persuade, (aswade), v.t. Convince; (person, oneself, of fact, that thing is so); induce (person to do, into action); (p.p.) convinced (of thing, that). Hence or cogn. persuadable, persuasible, sa., persuasibility n. [L. L. PERSQUADERE SUAS- ADVISE]

persuasion (swaadihn), n. Persuading; persuasiveness; conviction, as it is my private p. that he is mad; religious belief; sect holding this, as he is of the Roman Catholic p.; (facel.) persuasiveness, n.; (persuasion y (as proc., see -IVE)]

personify, v.t. Induce, in speech or conduct. Hence personifyy adv., personifyness n. [earlier & OF] avert f. L. (i) avertus p.p. of avertore open (2) expertus EXPERT]

pertinent, v.t. Belong as part, appendage, or accessory, to; be appropriate to; have reference, relate to. [f. OF pertainir f. L. PER Tinere (tenere hold)]

pertinacious, a. Stubborn, persistent, obstinate. Hence or cogn. pertinaciously adv., pertinaciouslyNESS, pertinacity, n. [L. L. PERtinax = tenax TENACIOUS]

pertinence, n. Pertinent, (and adj.), relevant, ample, (to matter in hand &c.); to the point; (n., usu. pl.) appurtenances(e). Hence or cogn. pertinence, pertinency, n., pertinently adv., [f. L. AS pertain, see -ENT]

perturb, v.t. Thrown into (physical) confusion; disturb mentally, agitate. So perturbation, perturbative (or perturba- tive) a. [f. L. PERturbae disturb]

peruke (-6ok), n. Wig. [F. F perruque f. L. perrucan, parrucca, perhul. L. Lplus hair]

perverse, a. Thoroughly or carefully; read (fig.) examine (person's face &c.) carefully. Hence perversal (zal), n. [in earlier sense 'use up' PER + USK]

Peruvian (-50), a. Of Peru; P. bark (of CINCHON a tree). [f. med.L. Peruvia Peru + -AN]

perseverance, n. Same as p. perseverance, perversity, n. [f. pers. perseverance, see -ITY]

perseverate, v.t. Turn aside (thing) from its proper use; misconstrue, misapply, (words &c.); lead astray (person, mind) from right opinion or conduct esp. religious belief. Hence or cogn. persevere, perseverance n., perseverate a. [f. F pester f. L. PERNER + TER- turn]

perseveration, n. Perverted person, apostate. [f. prec. cf. CONVERT]

persuasive, a. Affording passage (to); permeable; (fig.) accessible (to reason &c.). Hence or cogn. persuasion, perseverance n., perseverate a. [f. F pester f. L. PERER + TER- turn] 2

peseta (-sá), n. Spanish silver coin worth about 10d. [Sp.]

Peshito, -ita, (shítá), n. Principal ancient Syriac version of O. & N.T. [L. Syriac PESHTI (shítá), simple]

pesta (pàshwah), n. (hist.). Hereditary sovereign (earlier, chief minister) of the Mahratta state. [Pars. - chief]

peso (pà'so), n. Silver coin worth about 14, used in most S.-Amer. republics. [Sp.]

pessary, n. (med.). Instrument worn in the vagina to prevent uterine displacements. [L.
petitio (tishû́, - tố), n. P. principiç, begging the question. [L, as fol.]

petition (tishún), n. & v.t. & i. Asking, supplication, request; suppliant, supplicant 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 asserted to by Charles I in 1628; (Law) kinds of formal written application to a court; (v.t.) p. to (sue or apply to do); (v.i.) ask humbly (for thing to be allowed to do &c.). Hence or cogn. petitionary a, .

petitio n 1 n. [F. f. pétition l. pétitionem (petere -t see, seek -i see-jon)]

petitis, n. (Also storm-p., stormy p.) small seed bird with black & white plumage & long wings. [perh. f. St Peter + -rel]

petrisation, n. Petrifying: petrified substance or mass. [irreg. f. toll, see -action; the reg. petrisation is now rare]

petrify, v.t. & i. Convert into stone; (fig.) petrify, stupefy, petrify astonishment, terror, keep in awe: deprive mind, doctrine, &c. of vitality, stielen (intr.) turn into stone (lit. & fig.). [F. f. pétir l. f. Gk petra rock, see -fy]

petro- in comb. = Gk petra rock, as: -gelyt, rock-carving; -graph, rock-inscription; -graphy, scientific description of formation & composition of rocks, so -logial, study of origin, structure, &c., of rocks, so -logically, in -logically adv., -logist n.

pérol, n. & v.t. Refined petroleum as used in motor-cars &c.; (v.t.) supply (motor) with this. [f. Pérole f. ital.]

petroleum, n. Mineral oil found in rocks or on surface of water, used for illumination & mechanical power. [med.l. l. Gk & Gk petra rock + l. oleum oil]

pétroleur (pètrolôr), n. (fem. -euse pron. -erz). Indignary who uses petroleum. [F]

pétrole, a. Of petroleum or petrol. [JC]

petrolin, n. Oil got from petroleum; substance got from Rangoon petroleum. [IN]

petronel, n. (hist.) Large pistol used esp. by horse-soldiers in 16-17th cc. [f. F. petrelin (poitrine chest, ult. l. pectus -orits, see -al); the butt end rested against chest in firing].

pétroso, a. (poisonous, venomous) to aa. -logically, study of origin, structure, &c., of rocks, so -logically aa. -logically adv., -logist n.

petrocoat, 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. (small child); she is a Cromwellian pp. (in all but sex); woman, girl, (pl.) female sex; (attrib.) feminine, esp. p. government, predominance of woman in the home or in politics. Hence petrocoated, petrocoatedness, aa. [earlier petty coat]

pettigog, v.i. Practise legal chicanery; petty, weak, petty pointa. [prob. back-formation f. foll.]

pettigogger, n. Inferior legal practitioner; rascally attorney; petty practitioner in any department. Hence pettigoggery(2) n. pettigogg a. [petty; -ger unexpl.]

petti, n. A flourish, pettiolo, pettiolate, small petti, p. little foot, stalk.

pétit (pèt), a. Petits-chemauss, -vô, a gambling game; p. maître (mâtr), dandy, coxcomb, informal supper for a few intimates; petits soins, small attentions; p. vêre (vèr), glass of liqueur. [F, little]

petticoats, n. pl. Pig's trotters. [I]
PETULANT

session. Hence pet*illy adv., pettiness n. [earlier pet'd f. F petit "small, little"]. petulant, a. Peevishly impatient or irritable. Hence or cogn. petulance n., petulantly adv. [F. f. F petulant. L. petulantem (*petulare dim. of pater seek, see -ANT)]

petunia, n. Plant with white, purple, or yellow flowers of funnel shape; dark purple, violet, or rose; attrib. [L. P. petunia S. Amer. pety tobacco]

petun'tee(-án, -án), n. White earth used in China for making porcelain. [F. Chin. pat'tun-te; pat white + fun stone + suf. -te]

pew (pú, n. & v.t. Place (often enclosed & roofed) in church appropriated to a family (family p.) or others; fixed bench with back in church; p. rent (for p. or seats in church) (v.t.) furnish with pp., enclose in p. Hence pew-áge(n) a., pew-less a. [ME pewe prob. f. OF prob. pucq. L. podia pl. of podium f. Gk podion pedestal (pous pous foot)]

pewit, pewwit, (pew'it, pú'it), n. Lapwing; Its cry; p. guilt, black-headed gull. [limit.]

pewter (pú'ter), n. Grey alloy of tin & lead or other metal; utensils of this; p. pot; (slang) prize-money. [ME & OF peurtre, lit. peurtre, etym. dub.]

pewterer, -ing, n. Small German copper coin worth 5 of English penny. [G. cogn. w. PENNY]

phantom (fà'tn, fà'tn), n. Light four-wheeled open carriage usually drawn by pair of horses. [F. Gk Phaethon, son of Helios (Sun-god) and Phoebus famous for bad driving of sun chariot]

phage(d)en(a), (a.-g.), n. Spreading ulcer. So phagedenic, -àdnic, a. [L. Gk phagedaina (phag. eat)]

phagocyte, n. Leucocyte capable of guarding the system against infection by absorbing microbes. [f. Gk phag. e. + -ocyte] phagocytic, a. phagocytosis n.

phalangeal, a. (anat.). Of a phalanx. [AL phalang(n)er, n. Kinds of Australian marsupial of arboreal habits, e.g. flying squirrel or bandicoot; the naked phalanger (phalnx), from webbed toes of hind feet]

phalantry, n. (Buildings of) socialistic phalanx. Hence phalan'fian a. & n. [F. F phalanter f. foll. after monastère]

phlanz(n), n. (pl. phlanzes, phalnés). (G. Phalancher). A unitary group of Macedonian infantry drawn up in close order; set of persons bands together for common purpose; socialistic community of about 1800 persons as proposed by Fourier; (Anat., also phalange) each bone of finger or toe; (Bot.) bundle of stems united by filaments. [L. G. phalangia]

phal'rape, n. Kinds of small wading and swimming bird allied to snipe. [F. irreg. F. Gk phalaris coot + pou foot]

phal'lus, n. (pl. -l). Image of the penis, venerated in religious systems as symbolizing generative power; in language, a phallic symbol; phallicism (8) n. [L. Gk phallo(s)]

phal'riot, n. Resident in the Pharan quarter of Constantinople; member of the Greek official class under the Turks. [f. mod. Gk pharioríts (pharion lighthouse L. Gk pharos)]


phásian, n. Thug. (Hind. phursinoose)

phantasm (-ém), n. Illusion, phantom: illusion likeness (of); (Psychol.) supposed vision of absent (living or dead) person. Hence phanta'smal, phanta'smic, aa., phanta'smality adv. [f. L. fantasma f. L. Gk phæntasma (phantasth show, see -ANT)]

phantasmagoria, n. Exhibition of optical illusions in London in 1821; shifting scene of real or imagined figures. Hence phanta'smago'ria. [f. prec. + Gk agora assembly]

phantom, n. Apparition, spectre; image (of); vain show, form without substance or reality; mental illusion; (attrib.) apparent, imaginary, as f. t. 

pharynx, n. Esophagus. [Ph. and ME OE pharynj, row swelling. [ME & OF fantasma PHANTASM]

Pharaoh (-óh), n. Generic name of ancient Egyptian kings; P.'s serpent, chemical toy fusing in serpentine form. [L. Gk Phara'os ult. f. Egypt. pr'g great house]


pharmacology, n. Theory of pharmacy. Hence pharmacologist n. [f. Gk pharmakon drug + -LOGY]

pharmacopoeia (-péa), n. Book (esp. one officially published) containing list of drugs with directions for use; stock of drugs. Hence pharmacopoe'ial a. [Gk pharmakon (as prec. + -poia making f. poia make) + -ologue]

pharmacy, n. Preparation & (esp. medicinal) dispensing of drugs; drug-store, dispensary. [f. Of farmacie f. LL f. Gk pharmakeia practice of the druggist (pharmakeus f. pharmakos drug)]

pharos, n. Lighthouse or beacon to guide mariners. [L. Gk Pharos, island off Alexandria, lighthouse on this]

pharyngo, -inc. =-oll, as: -cele, abnormal enlargement at base of pharynx; -omy, incision into pharynx.

pharynx, n. Passage through the neck, with enclosing muscles & mucous membrane, behind & communicating with nose, mouth, & larynx. Hence pharyng'inal, pharyn'geal (-al), -al. pharyn'gitis (-itis) n. [f. Gk pharynx + -gous]

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 phasic a. [Gk phasis appearance (phan-show), also in E W. pl. pron. -zis]

pheasant (-s), n. A game-bird naturalized in Britain & other parts of Europe; p. eyed, (of bird) marked with yellow eye. [f. C. L. f. L Gk Phasianos (bird) of the river Phasis]

phen(0) in. =-ol, Gl. phainos shining (phan-show), in chem. names of substances derived from coal-tar (orig. in manufacture of illuminating gas), as: pheno'city, an anti- tene: pheno'ol, carbolic acid; phén'yl, radical found in benzene, phenol, &c.

phrenology, n. Study of the times of recurring natural phenomena esp. in relation to climatic conditions. Hence pheno'logical a. [f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY]

phenomenal, a. Of the nature of a phenome-
nomenon, sensible, perceptible; concerned with phenomena, remarkable; prodigious. Hence phenomenality adj. [-AI].

Phenomenalism n. Doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge. So

Phenomenalist n., Phenomenalistic adj.

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 per-

Phenomenological adj., Phenomenologically adv.

Phew, int. expr. impatience or disgust.


Phillipic. a. Loving one's fellow men, benevolent, humane. Hence phillipically adv. [f. F phillipique (as prec., see -ique).

Philiotic, n. Lover of mankind; one who exerts himself for the well-being of his fellow men. So philotropical n. [f. PHILANTHROPY + -IST]

Philiotropical, v.i. & t. Practise philanthropy; make (persons) objects of this; make philanthropic. [-ize]

Philanthropically, adv. Love, practical benevolence, towards mankind. [f. LL i. L. f. Greek phil-antropo/man]


Philharmonic, a. & n. (Person) fond of music. [f. F philharmonique HARMONICO]

Philhellenism n. Loving or friendly to the Greeks or supporting the cause of Greek independence. So philhellenic a., philhellene, philhellenist, nn. [f. G philhellenismus]

Philippic. n. (pl.)抱怨s of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, Cicero's orations against Antony; bitter invective. [f. L f. G philippikan (Philippos Philip, see -IC)

Philippine (-ine). A word of double kernel, the finding of which at dessert &c. & sharing it with another person involves the giving or receiving of a present at next meeting; the present; the custom. [perh. f. G viel-tiebchen darling (viel much + tiebchen dim. of liebe)

Philipine, n. & a. One of an alien warlike people in S. Palestine who harassed the Israelites; (facet.) enemy into whose hands one may fall, a. g. balliff, critic, &c.; (in German univ.) after G philister non-student, outsider; uncultured person, one whose interests are mate-

rial & commonplace, whence Philistineism adj.; (adj.) unphilosophical, prosaic. [f. F philisiste i. L. f. G Philipstos = Palais-
tos f. Assyur. Palæst, Philist]

Philolog in comb. (before vowel or h, phil-) = GK philos, lover of, friend of, in wds L f. G & mod. formations, as: -bētic, fond of books; -γιος (-j), lover of women; -mach, lover of learning, esp. of natural philosophy, prolific,[Phrenol] loving one's offspring, whence -propertiveness; -τοχικ, fond of (esp. the industrial) arts.


Philomela, Philomèle, nn. (poet.). The nightingale. [f. F philomèle L.L. f. GK PHYLO-

 melod melos song or melos apple, cap. P in reference to myth of P. transformed into night-

ingale]

Philoposita. See PHILIPPINA.

Philosopher, n. Lover of wisdom; natural, moral, p. student of natural, moral, philosophy; one who regulates his life by the light of philos. [f. L philosophus (as philos, love of wisdom)]

philosopher's stone, supreme object of alchemy, substance supposed to change other metals into gold or silver. [var. of OF philosote f. L f. G philosophos (as PHILOSOPHY)]

Philosophical, a. Of, consonant with, philosophy; skilled in, devoted to, philosophy (often in titles of societies); wise; calm; temperate. Hence philosophically adv. [f. L philosophicus f. G as prec., see -IC]

Philosophism, n. Philosophizing system (usu. contempt, esp. of the French Encyclopaedists). So philosophist n. [f. F philosophisme (as PHILOSOPHY, see -ISM)]

philosophize, v.i. & t. Play the philosopher; speculate, theorize; moralize; render philosophical. [as PHILOSOPHER + -IZE]

Philosophy, n. Love of wisdom or knowledge. [usu. exp. that which is of the nature of philosophy, or with the most general causes & principles of things; natural, p. study of natural objects & phenomena; moral, p. study of principles of human action or conduct; (w. pl.) philosophical system; system for conduct of life, decency, etc., (the) (OF) philosophs f. L f. G philosote f. Greek philosophos (as philos, love of wisdom)]

philistre, -terr. n. Love-potion. [f. L f. G philerron (philos love + ron suf. of instrument)]

Phiz. n. (colloq.). Face; expression of face. [abbr. of PHYSIONOV.

Phlegmatism n. Inflammation of walls of vein. Hence phlegmatic a. [f. G as soll + -tris]

Phlegbo- in comb. = GK phlegbos vein, as: -tilla, -tith, morbid calcareous concretion in vein, so -tis(-ia) a.

Phlebotomize, v.i. & t. Practise phlebotomy; bleed (person) part of body. So phlebo-

tomist n. [f. F phlebotomiser (toll, -ize)]


Phlegm (-m) n. Thick viscid (semif) fluid substance secreted by mucous membranes (for. regarded as deposit of the four temperaments esp. when morbid or excessive & discharged by cough &c., whence phlegmatory a.; coldness, sluggishness, apathy, (supposed to result from predominance of p. in constitution), so phleg-

matic (gm) a., phlegmatically adv. [f.}
matically recording & reproducing sounds: (v.t.) record, reproduce, by p. [PHONO+GRAPH] phonography, n. Pitman’s phonetic shorthand, whence phonographer, phonographic, n.; automatic recording of sounds, as by phonograph. Hence phonographic a., phonographically adv. [PHONO+OGRAPHY]
p. phone, suf. = bearer, f. F. -phore f. Gk phoros (pheró, bear), used to form technical wds, as carpophore, xerophore. Hence -phorous, adj. suf. = -phore + -ous, synonymous w. -PEROS, but prop. used only in wds f. Gk as carpophoros.
phosphate n. (chem.) + phos (pou) + ote (root) + in. A salt of phosphoric acid, esp. (pl.) of lime or iron & alumina as constituents of cereals &c. Hence phosphatic a. [F (PHOSPHO+ -ATE)]
phosphene n. Appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on eyeball, due to irritation of retina. [l. r. g. F phos light + phainó show]
phosphide n. (chem.) Combination of phosphorus with other element or radical. [F. PHOSPHO+ -IDE]
phosphite n. (chem.) A salt of phosphorus acid. [F (PHOSPHO+ -ITE). -ine, phosphene = PHOSPHORUS]
phosphorase, v.t. Combine, impregnate, with phosphorus. [ATF]
phosphorite n. A non-crystallized variety of phosphate of lime. [F. PHOSPHORITE + -ITE]
phosphoro- in comb. = phosphorus, as: -phoric, causing phosphorescence; -phosphorite, -phosphoric acid, -phosphorus -phosphorific a., -phosphoryl a. -scope, apparatus for measuring duration of phosphorescence, (also) toy containing various phosphorescent substances glowing with different coloured light.
phosphorus n. A non-metallic element, a yellowish wax-like substance undergoing combustion at ordinary temperatures & hence appearing luminous in the dark; phosphorescence. [F. phosphorité, phosphorite; -phosphorescent; picture on phosphorescent surface, so -phosphoric a., -phosphoryl a. -scope, apparatus for measuring intensity of phosphorescence, (also) phosphorescent substance, phosphorescent light; phosphorescent -phosphuret, n. Combined chemically with phosphorus. [f. o. e. PHOSPHURET phosphide + -ED]
phossey n. See PHOSPHORIC
phoseism, n. Hallucinatory sensation or vision of light. v.f. Gk phos (phosé) shine f. phos (light), phosé line]
photo, n. (pl. -oes), & v.t. = PHOTOGRAPH.
photography, n. In comb. = Gk phos (light) (something, sometimes = photographic), as: chromy, colour-photography; gen. kind of paraffin oil; -phoric, producing or emitting light; -phosphorite, a. -phosphoryl, engraved plate produced by action of light, art of producing such plates; -meter, instrument for measuring intensity of light, so -metrical, -metry; -phobia (path.), dread of light; -phone apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; -sphere, luminous envelope of sun or star from which light radiates, so -spheric a., -spherical, plate for printing from produced by photographic process, picture &c. printed from this; -zincograph, photographic production of design on zinc plate.
photograph, n., & v.t. Picture, likeness,
taken by means of chemical action of light on sensitive film on basis of glass, paper, metal, etc.; (v.t) take p. of (person or abs.); (quasi-pass.) I always p. badly (come out badly in p.). Hence photographer, photography, photographic a., photographically adv. [v.f. n.] PHOTO-+GRAPH

V. t. PHOTO-+GRAPH

v. i. PHOTO-+GRAPH

Picture produced from photographic negative transferred to metal plate & etched in; this process; (v.t) reproduce thus. [2] [PHOTO-+pravure engraving]

phrase (2), n. & v.t. Mode of expression, done in single p. or as a collection of various idiomatic expressions; 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. (M. U.) short & more or less independent passage forming part of longer passage or of whole piece; p. monger, person addicted to fine-sounding phrases; (v.t) express in words, as thus he phrased it. ([v.f n]) f. L. n. f. L. Gk phrasis (phrásis telli)

phraseogram, n. Written symbol representing a phrase esp. in shorthand. [as prec. + -O-+GRAM

phraseograph, n. Phrase for which there is a phraseogram. [as prec. + -GRAPH

phrasology, n. Choice or arrangement of words; mode of expression. Hence phrasological a., phrasologically adv. [as prec. + -LOGY

phratio, 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. L. phratria (phrátēr, lór, clanman, cogn. W. BROTHER)

phrenetik, n. f. L. L. (Gk hist.) part of the Gk L. phrenetikos = Gk phrenetikos (phrenēsis delirium, as foll., see -ITIS -IC)]

phrénic, a. (anat.). Of the diaaphragm. [f. Gk phrēn phren phren phren phren in mind, see -IC]

phrenology, n. Study of external conformation of the skull as index to development & position of organs belonging to the various mental faculties. Hence phrenologically adv., phrenologist n. [as prec. + -LOGY

phrontistery, n. (facet.). Place for thinking in, chinkery. (f. Gk phrontistēria (phronti-) tense f. phrōntis though)

Phrygian, a. Of Phrygia, ancient country in Asia Minor; (M. U.) mode, ancient Gk mode of warlike character; P. cap., ancient conical peaked cap now identified with cap of liberty. (f. L. Phrygianus (Phrygia, see -ANI

phth rates, n. Progressive wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption. [Gk (phthōnō decay)]

phyletery, n. Small leather box containing Hebrew texts on vellum, worn by Jews to remind them to keep the law; (usu. cutaneous) religious observance; amulet, charm. (f. L. Phylletiera amulet (phylleta guard) phylética. a. (bilo). Of a phylae, racial; f. Gk phylétikos (phylētē tribe) f. phylē, tribe, see -IC)

phyll- in comb. = Gk phylon leaf, as: -phagan, animal that feeds on leaves, so -phagous a.; -pod a. & n., leaf-footed (crustacean), -stome, leaf-arrangement, leaves on axis or stem; -xer a. (f. Gk xerōs dry), genus of plant-like, vine-pet

phylo- in comb. = Gk phylon race, tribe, in biol. wds, as: -genesis, -geny, racial evolution of animal or plant type, history of this, so -gene-

phyllites, n. (pl). Race of organisms descended from common ancestral form. [mod.L f. Gk phulon race]

physio- (-s), n. & v.t. (-ck). Art of healing; medical profession; (collq.) medicine, as a dose of p. (n. pl.) sciences treating of properties & energy of nature; forms of energy on matter in general (excluding chemistry & biology); (v.t) dose with p. (lit. & fig.), [v.f n.] f. OF fisique f. L. Gk phusis (epistemē knowledge) of nature (phusis, see -IC)

physical, a. Of matter, material, as p. force (to moral); according to laws of natural philosophy, as p. explanation (of) accidents, a p. impossibility; belonging to physics; bodily, as p. exercise, strength, beauty, p. geography (dealing with natural features). Hence physically adv., physico- comb. form. [f. med.L physicalis (as prec., see -AL)

physician, n. One who practices the healing art including medicine & surgery; one legally qualified in medicine as well as in surgery; (fig.) healer. [f. OF fiscian (as physic, see -ICIAN)]

physicist, n. Student of physics or of natural science in general; believer in the material origin of vital phenomena (cf. VITALIST), so physiologist n. [PHYSIC + -IST

physiology, a. Suggestive of physics. [-y?]

physico- in comb. = Gk phusis nature, as: -cracy, government according to natural order; -crat, advocate this, esp. member of Quesnay's school in France in 18th c.; -geny, genes of vital functions; -logy, nature-worship

physiognomy (or -ogn-), n. Art of judging character from features of face or form of body, whence physiognomist (or -ogn-), as; cast of features, type of face; (vulg.) face; external features of country &c.; characteristic (moral or other) aspect. Hence or cogn. physiognomical (or -olog), n., physiognomically adv., (or -ogn-), (M.L. method) f. med.L phisonomia f. Gk phisognomonia judging of a man's nature (by his features) f. phusis nature + gnomon judging; gnōmon judging, f. gnō-mon judging, f. gnō-gnomon judging

physiography, n. Description of nature, of natural phenomena, or of a class of objects; physical geography. Hence physiographer n., physiographic (or -AL), a., physiographically adv., physiologist n. [f. L. Gk phusio-

physiology, n. Science of normal functions & phenomena of living things (comprising animal & vegetable p.). Hence or cogn. physiologically adv., physiologist (or -AL) n. [PHYSIO- + -GRAPHY

physiography, n. Science of normal functions & phenomena of living things (comprising animal & vegetable p.). Hence or cogn. physiologically adv., physiologist (or -AL) n.
piaceo, n. Kind of mechanical piano-planar, a verb, or n. (musc.) (Passage to be played softly). [It., L. pianum flat, (tt.) soft]
piacene, -ter. n. Spanish silver coin, about 4/2; small Turkish coin worth 2d. to 6d. (It [tre], f. L. piastra, ult. as PLASTER)
piacenza, n. Public square or marketplace esp. in Italian town; (U.S.) verandah of house. [It., ult. f. L. platea f. Gk. plateia (broad area)]
pibroch (pibroc), n. Series of variations for bagpipe, chiefly martial. [f. Gael. piobaireachd (piboir pipe f. piob E PIPER)]
pice, n. Size of Tyre. [earlier sense, collection of rules about Easter and other movable feasts, f. med. L. pica, perh. = L. pica magpie, hist. unexpl.]
picador, n. Mounted man with lance in bull-fight. [Sp. picar prick]
picamar, n. Bitter oil got from wood-tar. [f. L. pix pitch + amarus bitter]
picaro, n. (It) a serie of fiction) dealing with adventures of rogues. [f. Sp. picaro (caro rogue, etym. dub., -ESQUE)
picanor, n. & v.t. & i. = PICK; (v.t.) break (ground &c.) with p.; (v.i.) work with p. [ME & OF poicis cogn. W. OF pic pipe, assim. to AXE]
pica, n. One who picks, gathers, or collects, as hop, rag, &c.; kinds of instrument for picking (in var. senses). [Esp.]
pickare, n. Young pike. [pike 1, -REL]
picket, n., v.t. & f. Pointed stake or peg driven into ground to form palisade, tether horse, &c.; (Hist.) stake with pointed top on which person stood as form of military punishment; (Mil., also piquet) small body of troops stationed out (outside) an army, formed for holding or (sitting) held round in quarters, part of 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 (workman) with pp., act as p. [vb f. n.] f. Pique pointed stake & piquer prick
picking, n. In vb senses, esp. p. & stealing; (pl) gleanings, remaining scraps; (pl) pickings. [ING]
pickle, n., & v.t. Brine, vinegar, or similar liquor in which flesh, vegetables, &c., are preserved; (pop in p.) in acid, preserved in slight quantities. [prob. = PICS]
pick, 1. n. Tool consisting of iron bar usu. curved with point at one end & point or chisel edge at other, with wooden handle passing through middle perpendicularly, used for breaking up hard ground &c.; instrument for picking or pricking [prob. = PICS]
pickle, 2. v.t. & i. Break surface of (ground &c.) with or with pick; make (hole &c.) thus; (fig.) p. HOLIES; probe (teeth &c.) with pointed instrument to remove extraneous matter; clear (bone, carcass) of adherent flesh, pluck, gather, (flower, fruit, &c.) from stalk &c.; (of birds)
take up (grains &c.) in bill; (of persons) eat (food, or meal, or above in small bits, (collog.) of a meal). [It., select, sort, 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 a trick, esp. on others, or p. out, surprise, astound, (fig.) criticize (person &c.) hostilely; p. off, pluck off, (also) shoot (persons &c.) deliberately one by one; p. out, select, distinguish from surrounding objects, relieve (ground colour with another), make out (meaning of passage &c.), (of a stone) by each; p. up (ground &c.) with pick, lay hold of & take up, raise oneself from a fall &c., gain, acquire (livelihood, profit, tricks, information), take (person or thing overtaken) along with one, esp. train stops to p. up passengers, regain (lost path &c., flesh, spirit), (intr.) recover health, make acquaintance with; picklock, person who picks locks, instrument used for this; p. me up, stimulating drink (also fig.); pickpocket, one who steals from pockets; pick-thank (archaic), sycophant; p. up, picking up (esp. of ball in cricket). [OE has piken, pikeman, pickpocket; cf. OF pichen, pick.]
light ground with darker edging to petals. [t. F. piccole p.p. of picoter prick, prec.]

ble, a. F. acid, yellow very bitter substance, leafy, from ground in explosives. [t. Gk pikros bitter + ic]

Pict., n. One of an ancient people in N. Britain. Hence Picti, a. [Ll has Picti. perh. f. pingerie pict-stone] pictorial, a. & n. Of, expressed in, picture(s); illustrated; picturesque; (n.) journal of which pictures are main feature. Hence pictorially, adv. [t. L picturatus (pictor painter, as fol.) + -ic]

picturing, n., & v.t. Painting, drawing, of objects esp. as work of art; portrait; beautiful object, as her hat is a p.; scene, total visual impression produced; she looks the very p. (a perfect type) of health; p.-book (for children) of chiefly or wholly of p. p.-card, card-paint, card-paint, -card, p.-gallery, gallery (hall & containing) collection of pp. p. hat, lady's wide-brimmed hat unsuit. black with ostrich-feathers as in pp. Reynolds & Gainsborough: p. postcard (with p. on back); p.-writing, mode of record kept, as in pp. in early days; p. glyphs &c., (v.t.) represent in p. describe graphically, imagine (to oneself). [v. b. f. n. l l pictura (pingerie, pict-t-stone, see -ure)

pictoresque, a. Like, fit to be the subject of, a striking picture; of language &c., strikingly graphic, vivid. Hence pictoresquely, adv. with what, p. ness, n. [t. F. pittoresque l. it. pittoresco (pittore painter, as PICTORIAL, see -ESQUE)

p'ddle, v.t. (Archach) work, act, in trilling way; (colloq. or childish) make water. (f)

p'ddock, n. Bivalve mollusc used for bait. [f]

p'dgin, p'geon [jen], a. P. English, jargon chiefly of English words used between Chinese & Europeans. [corrupt. of business]

p'le, n. = magpie. French, rain, wood, p., kinds of woodpecker; sea-p. [o. F. l pica]

p'le, n. Dish of meat, fruit &c., encased in one overture with paste & baked. apple-p. (fig.); ham-p. (fig.); hongrois-p. (fig.); enclosed not concerned in the matter. bran-p. tub of bran with toys & hidden in it to be drawn at random on Christmas festivities &c.; mud-p. piecrust, baked paste of pp. (prov.) promises are like piecrust, made to be broken; p. man (an), vendor of pp. [perc. prec. f. miscellaneous contents compared to plebade appearance of magpie]

p'le, n., & v.t. (print.). (Also printers' p.) confused mass of type; (fig.) chaos; (v. t.) mix (type).

[p. as prec.]

p'le, n. (Angle-ind.). Copper coin, twelfth part of a crown. [f. Hind. p'a. f. Skr. pad-quarter, quarter, prob. orig. same as pice]

p'le-bal'd, a. Of two colours irregularly arranged, esp. black & white (usu. of animal, esp. horse; (fig.) motley, mongrel. [p'le + BALD]

p'le, n. One of the distinct portions of which thing is composed; in pp. broken; break to pp. (fragmental); enclosed portion of (land); detached portion (of a substance); a p. of one's mind, one's candid opinion, rebuke; definite quantity (of wall-paper = 12 yds., of muslin = 10yds., &c.) in which thing is made up; cas d' (of one &c.) varying in capacity; p. (product) of work; test to p. (of evidence, fine p. of painting, cricket &c.); cannon, gun, pistol; man at chess, draughts, &c.; coin, as crown, penny, p.; p. of eight, Spanish dollar; picture; literary or musical composition, usu. short; drama; paid by the p. (according to amount done; of a piece, uniform, consistent, in keeping with; p.-goods, textile fabrics (esp. cotton) woven in one piece, in one length or continuous lengths; p.-work (paid for by the p.). MEE & OF peece, cf. it. pezza, oz., &c., etym. dub.]

p'le, v.t. Put together, form into a whole; join threads in spinning, whence p'leer, n. p. on (thing to another); cke out; join together; fill, (f. prec.)

p'leer, n. [F. plearer]

p'le de restauration (F), n. Most substantial dish at meal (also fig.)

p'le,adv., a., n. (Also by p.) piece by piece; p. part at a time; (adj.) done &c. p.-meal, p.(piled), a. Parti-coloured. [p'le + E]

p'le et terre (py'a dah'tar), n. Rest for the sole of one's foot, some kind of sandal.

pier, n. Breakwater, mole; structure of iron or wood open below running out into sea & used as promenade & landing-stage hence pincer-ge(n) &c., support of spans of bridge; pillar; solid masonry between wind- and window-panels or between large mirror original used to fill this up; (12th c. & med.) L. pierre, p. (pierres), v.t. & l. (Of sharp instrument &c., also fig. of cold, pain, grief, glance, discernment, discerning person, shrewd, &c.) penetrate, prick (substance with pin &c.); make p. in (cask &c.); force one's way through or into, penetrate, break in; p. without ceremony, adv. [f. Of pereer, etym. dub.]

p'leian (or -r.), a. Of Pireia in N. Thessaly, reputed home of Musea. [f. L Pierius + an]

pierrot (pyr'ot, py'rt), n. (fem. pierrette). French pantomime character; itinerant minstrel with whitened face & loose white dress. [f. dim. of Pierre Peter]

p'le, n. Picture, sculpture, of Virgin Mary holding dead body of Christ on her lap. [l. f. L as PIETY]

p'leism, n. Spener's movement for revival of p. in Lutheran Church in 17th c.; pious sentiment, exaggeration or affection of this. So pietist, a. pietistic(al),aa.a. [L. Pietismus (as PIETY, see -ISIM)]

p'le, n. Quality of being pious. [f. Of piete l pialemat (as PIOUS, see -TY)]

p'le, n. Kinds of instrument for measuring pressure or sense of it. [f. Gk. piezo press + o + - METER]

p'ime, v.t., & n. (slang). Talk or act feebly, trifle; (n.) twaddle. Hence p'tim, n. [f]

pig, n. & v.t. & l. Swine, hog; flesh of (usu. young or sucking) p. as meat, esp. roast p. Guinea p. (lit. & fig.); (colloq.) greedy, dirty, sulky, obstinate, or annoying person, whence p'iggish, a. p'iggishly, adv. p'iggnness, n.; oblong mass of metal (usu. iron) from smelting-furnace, esp. p. iron; segment of orange; buy a p. in a poke, buy thing without knowing its value; being one's not to a fine, a pretty, the wrong, market, fall in a venture; p'ighead, obstinate, stupid, whence p'igheadedly, adv. p'igheadedness, n.; jump, (of horse) jump sportively from all four legs not brought together as in buck-jumping; p'ignut, earth-nut; p'igskin, (leather made of) p. skin (slang) saddle; p'igsticking, n. of old soled boot with spear, butchering of swine, so p'igstick, n. p'igsty, sty for pp., (fig.) dirty hovel; p.'s wash, p'igwash, swill of brewery or kitchen given to pp. p'igweed, kinds of herb eaten by pp.; (v.t. & l.) bring forth (pigs &c.); (v.l.) give birth; p'ig-let, p'igling, nn. dimm. p'iglike, a. [ME pigge, etym. dub.]

p'geon, n. Dove (wild or domesticated); carrier-p., homing p., (trained to carr
Home messages tied to its neck &c.; simpleton. gull, as PLIQUE 2 p.; clay p., clay saucer thrown into air from plug trap for shooting; p.-breast, deformed human chest laterally constricted, so p.-breasted; [PIEON] message carried by p.-p.-English, see PIGEON; p.-hut, small hut, 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. p.-pullover, a foulard w. iron on foul’s errand; (v.t.) cheat (person of thing). [f. OF pion t. LL. PIPIONEM (nom. -io) young cheeping bird (pipire chipe).]

Pigeonry, n. Pigeon-house. [ry] piggery, n. Pig-breeding establishment; pigsty; dirty place; pliggishness. [ery] piggy, n. Little pig; (nursery) p. -wiggly, little pig, dirty child; game of tip of tongue. [v.] pigment, n. Colour-matter used as paint or dye; natural colour-matter of a tissue. Hence pigmental, pigmentary, adj. [l. pigmentum (pig.- root of pigiere paint)] pigtail, n. Plait twisted into thin roll; plait of hair hanging from back of head, esp. by Chinese & young girls, & formerly by soldiers & sailors. Hence pigtailed, adj. pike’s, n. & v.t. Long wooden shaft with steel or iron head, formerly important weapon of infantry; (dia.) pikaxo, spikox; [perh. dist. wd. of Norse orig.] peaked top of hill (in names of hills in Lake district); [prob. abbr. of p. fish, from its pointed snout] large voracious fresh-water fish; jack; (v.t.) thrust through, kill, with pp. [dia.] pikecam, pikcaxo, pikcaxa. [in first sense t.F. Fique, cf. F. piquer (prick, pick), pikcaxo, cogn. w. O.P. pique, etym. dub.] pike’s, n. Toll-bar; toll; turnpike road; pike-man, keeper of turnpike. [abbr. of TURNPIKE]


pilfer, n. Point of stake or post; heavy beam driven vertically into bed of river &c. for support & bridge &c.; p.-driver, machine for driving pp. (v.t.) furnish with pp. (v.t.) into. [O.K. pil f. L. PILEUM JAVELIN]

pile, n. Heap of things laid more or less regularly upon one another; (funeral) p., heap of combustible on which pyre; (colloq.) heap of money, fortune, as make one’s p. (as much as one wants); lofty mass of buildings; series of plates of dissimilar metals laid one upon another alternately for producing electrical action. [F. F. L. PILA PILAR] pile, v.t. Heap up, as (p. arms, place (usu. four) rifles with butts on ground & muzzles together in pyramidal form so as to be readily available; (colloq.) p. up (on) the agony, intensify pain & description &c. p. it on, load (table &c. with); [f. prec.] pile, n. (archaic). Reverse of coin; cross or p., heads or tails. [as PLIKE 3, orig. = under iron of minting apparatus]

pile, n. Soft hair, down, wool of sheep; nap on cloth, esp. on velvet, plush, &c., or on carpet, as two, three, -p. carpet. Hence PILELY, a. [l. PILEUS hair] pile, n. (pl.) haemorrhoids, disease marked by tumours of veins of lower rectum; such tumour; pilewort, lesser oseelineum (from reputed efficacy against pp.). [f. L. PILEUS ball]

pile, v.t. Steal (thing or abs.) esp. in small quantities. Hence PILFERAGE (3), PILFERER, 1, n. [v.t. f. OF. PILEUS] PILGRIMAGE, n. & v.t. One who journeys to sacred place as act of religious devotion; P. Fathers, English Puritans who founded colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620 (v.t.) wander with a p. Hence PILGRIMIZED, v.t. [ME PILGRIM (t. OF PILEGIRF t. L. PILEGIRUS stranger t. PLEGIRGIRU p.ager field) abroad, -INE 1]

Pilgrimage (-age), n., & v.t. Pilgrim’s jour- ney, esp. go on (a) p.; (fig.) mortal life viewed as a journey; (v.t.) go on a p. [f. OF. PILEGIRER t. PILEGIRER make (p. go) with] PILGRIMSON, PILGER, n. & v.t. small ball of medicinal substance for swallowing whole; P.-box, shallow cylindrical box for holding pp., (f) once small vehicle or building; PILGIR, t. the p. (lang or land that is pilgir) ball, (fig.) small ball, billiards; PILGORT, kinds of plant with small globular involucres; (v.t., slang) blackball, defeat. [f. L. PILGURA dim. of PILEUS]

pile, v.t. (archaic). Pillage, plunder; (dia.) -PISE, 2. [prob. of L. PILARE make bare of hair (hairs), cf. PESSUS] pileage, n., & v.t. Plunder, esp. as practised in war; (v.t.) sack, plunder, (place, person, or abs.). Hence PILEAGER, 1. [vb. f. n. F. PILGEER 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 post (to & fro, from one resource to another); p.-box, (v.t.) blow p. about 5 ft high in which letters may be posted; (v.t.) seat (with pp.). Hence PILLAGER, 1 n. [OF. PILGER t. late pop. L. PILARE (pila, pillar, see -AR)]

pillon, n. (hist.) Women’s light saddle; cushion attached to hinder part of saddle for second rider, usu. woman. [prob. of Celt. orig., ult. L. PELLUS skin]

pillow, n. & v.t. Wooden framework with holes for head & hands of offender exposed to public ridicule &c.; (v.t.) put in the, (fig.) expose to ridicule, see. PILLOWER, 1, n. & v.t. & l. Cushion, &c., stuffed with feathers &c. &c. &c. as support for head in reclining esp. in bed; take counsel of one’s p.; take a night to reflect; (techn.) p.-shaped support or block; p.-case, (shop) -SLIP, washable case of linen &c. for p. (v.t.) rest, prop up; (v.t.) rest of prop up. Hence PILLOWY, 2. a. [O.K. PYLE, PILU, cf. Du. peluw, 0. PILIHI]

pilose, -ous, adj. Covered with hair. Hence PILOSITY, n. (l. PILOSUS (PILUS hair, -ER)) PILLET, n. & v.t. Steersman, esp. one qualified by local knowledge; (fig.) guide, esp. in hunting-ground, p.-cloth, blue woolen cloth for great-coat &c.; p.-engine (clearing the way for another);
PILULE

p. jacket, = pea-jacket; p. fish, small fish said to act as p. to shark; (v.t.) conduct as p. (lit. & fig.), act as p. on (way, piece of water). Hence one who is not a blameless one. [fr. L. pilōtus L. pilōta perh. L. pedula, cf. L. pedula rudder perh. L. Gk. pēdon oar, (pl.)rudder]


pilula, pil'ulous, as. [F, as pill.]

pimelode, n. Cat-fish. [fr. Gk. pimelôdes, dim. of pimelôs, dim. of pimel, tail]

pimiento, n. Dried aromatic berries of a certain tree, Jamaica pepper; the tree. [fr. Sp. pimiento L. pigmentum pigment, (med.) spice]

pimp n. & v.i. Pander. [etyl. dub.; F has pimenter, piment, pimentero in similar sense.]

pimpernel, n. Small annual found in cornfields & waste ground, with scarlet (also blue or white) flowers closing in cloudy or rainy weather. [fr. OF pimprentre L. pipinella perh. corrupt. of bipinella doubled dim. of bipinellus two-winged]

pimplessly, adv. [v.i.]

pimple, n. Small solid round tumour of the skin, usu. inflammatory. Hence pimpl'd, pimpl'y, as. [lit.]

pin n. Thin piece of (usu. tinned brass or iron) wire with sharp point & round flattened head, used as a fastener to attach papers, &c.; peg of wood or metal for various purposes; each of the pegs round which strings of musical instrument are fastened; thole, belaying, drawing, pin, hairpin, ninepin; don't care a p. (at all); (pl. colloq.) legs, as quick on his p.'s.; pp. & needles, tinylene sensation in limbs, recovering from numbness; small casek of 4 gal.; pincushion, small cushion for sticking pp. in to keep them ready for use; p. feather, unguorn 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. prick, (fig.) trifling irritation; pintail, kinds of duck & goose with pointed tail; p. wheel, small catharine-wheel. [com. LG. OE pinn, Du. pin, G. pinne; perh. L. pinna point]

pinch n. & v.t. & i. (fig. thing to another, up, &c., things together) with pinis; transfix with pin, lance, &c.; p. one's faith (reply implicity) on (person &c.); seize & hold fast (against wall &c.); bind (person &c., often down) to (promise, arrangement); enclose by bars &c. [L prec.; last sense perh. f. obs. pind impound]

pinnafore n. Child's washable covering worn over frock to protect it from dirt. Hence p.

pinnafored, p.n. [PIN 2 + APORE]

pinaster n. A pine indigenous to S.W. Europe. [L. = wild pine (pina, -aster)]

pinch n. & v.t. & i. (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 &c. [mtpincaurs (as PINCEY, see -ORY)]

pinch n. 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.]

pinch, pinch, v.t. & i. Nip, squeeze, esp. between thumb & forefinger, as in wounding, hunger, &c.; that is where the shoe pinches, that is the difficulty or trouble; extort (money &c. from, out of, person &c.); sting (person &c. in, of, for, food &c.); be niggardly; urge (horse esp. in race); sail (ship) close-hauled; (slang) steal (thing), rob (person), arrest, take into custody. [fr. ON pinnchcher (fr. pincher), etym. dub.]

pinchbeck, n. Gold-like alloy of copper & zinc used in cheap jewellery &c.; counterfeit, sham. [f. C. P., watchmaker, d. 1732]

pindar (-e), n. Mounted marauder in India in 17th & 18th cc. [fr. Hind. pindari]

pindari, a. & n. Of, like the Greek poet Pindar; n. (usu. F. pindare). [fr. L. f. Gk. Pindarikos (Pindaros, see -ORIKOS)]

pine 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. carnelian, moths whose larvae feed on p. trees; p. cone, fruit of the p. [OE pin f. L. pinus]

pine, v.t. Languish, waste away, from grief, disease, &c.; long eagerly (for, after, to do). [OE pinan f. obs. pin pain f. L. poena punishment, pain]

pin-leaf (anat.). Shaped like a pine-cone;

pine, gland, gland of unknown function behind third ventricle of brain. [fr. L. pinales, pinacone, see -AE]

pinery, n. Place in which pine-apples are grown; plantation of pines. [elyn.]

pinfold, n. Pen, fold for stray cattle &c. [v.t.] confine in this. [OE pinfull (or pinfull) pinfold]

ping n. & v.t. Abrupt ringing sound as of rifle bullet flying through air; (v.t.) make, fly with, this. [imit.]

ping-pong, n. Game like lawn-tennis played on table with celluloid balls &c. (usu.) & tennismats. [imit. f. sound of bat]


pungent (gysz.) -ing (gysz.) n. W. Ind. plant or fruit allied to pina-apple. [fr.]

pinion n. Terminal segment of bird's wing; (poet.) wing; any flight-feather of wing; (in carving) part of wing corresponding to forearm. [fr. OF pignon L. penna feather, -ON]

pinon, v.t. Cut off pinion of (wing, bird) to prevent flight; bind the arms of (person), &c.; (arms) bind (person &c.) fast to (thing). [f. prec.]

pinol, n. Small cog-wheel engaging with larger one; cogged spindle engaging with wheel. [fr. Pignon L. of person battlement L. pinna battlement, see -ON]

pink 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 a) pale red slightly inclining to purple; fox-hunter's red coat, cloth of this; fox-hunter; (ad.) of pale red colour of various kinds; pink-eyed, pink-eyed, pink-eyed, pink-eyed, pink-eyed. [aa. pl. pinlessness n., -eye, contagious fever of horse, contagious ophthalmia in man. [lit.]]

pink n. Yellowish pigment made by combining vegetable colouring matter with some white base (Brown, French, Dutch, &c. p.). [fr.]


pink, v.t. Pierce with sword &c., (also p. out) ornament (leather &c.) with perforations; adorn, deck. [cf. LG pinken strike, peck, perh. var. of pickenrick]

pinkfish, n. Large silver salmon; (dial.) minnow. [also in dial. G]

pinnna, n. (pl. -ae). Broad upper part of external ear; primary division of pinnate leaf; fin, fin-like structure. [L. =penna]
pinna, n. Man-of-war's double-banked (usu. eight-sided) boat; (Hist.) small usu. two-masted vessel. [I. F. *pinnase* prob. f. L. *pinnas* PINK]

pinnacl, n. & v.t. Small ornamental turret, usu. ending in pyramidal or cone, crowning a building or providing a natural peak. (Obs.) culmination, climax; (v.t.) set (as) on p., form the p. of, furnish with pp. [ME & OF *pinnacle* L. *pinnaculum* (pinna wing, see -CULE)]

pinnaclate (at), a. (Bot.) composed of leaflets on each side of a common petiole; having a compound leaf. (Bot.) having branches on each side of an axis. Hence *pinnaclate* [*ate*] a., *pinnately* adv. [f. L. *pinnatus* feathered (PINNA, see -ATE)]

pinner, n. In vb. senses also: colt with two long side-flaps pinned on. [f. PIN + v. + -ER]

pinni- in comb. = PINNA, pin, fin, as: *grade, ped, na, &c.* 

pinnothe, -ere, -et, n. Genus of small crabs commonly inhabiting shells of oyster, mussel, &c. [f. L. *Gk* pinnotoe (pinna, bilabiate mollusc, + -EoE guard)]

pinnule, n. (Zool.) secondary division of pinna. (Bot.) petal organ, like small wing or fin; sight at end of index of astrolobe &c. Hence *pinnular* a. [f. L. *pinnula* dim. of PINNA]

pinny, n. Childish abbr. of PINAFORE

pinroc, n. (U.S.) Game like besique. [f. P. PINOLE, a kind of fish; brought made from parched corn-flour mixed with sweet flour, sugar, &c. 

pinot, n. Measure of capacity for liquids &c., of gallon. [f. F. *pinot*, etym. dub.]

pintado (-ah), n. (Now usu. p. bird, petrel) kind of fish. Port. painted p.p. of pintar f. L. pingere "pint- for pict-"

pinta, n. Kind of pin or bolt, esp. one on which some other part turns. [OE *pinet pelis*, etym. dub. cf. Du. & G *pint pelis*]

pinxit, pinnex, v.t. (So- & so-) painted it (in signature to picture, as FRR). [L]

pinny a. Of, like, abounding in, pinzas. [Y]

pinnyet (pyôlâ), n. Alpini's tice-axe. [F]

pioneer1, n. & v.t. & l. (Mil.) one of foot-soldiers marching in advance with spades &c. to prepare road for main body, consisting of enterprise original explorer, &c. (v.t.) act as p.; (v.t.) open up (road &c.) as p. act as p. to conduct. [vb f. n. f. F. pionnier foot-soldier, pioneer, (pion, f. L as PAWN, -ER)]

pious, a. Devout, religious; p. founder (of college &c. for glory of God & good of man); (archaic) pious, pious; p. Fraud. Hence *pious* [*ly*] adv. [f. L. *pious* dutiful, pious, -ous] +

pipe, n. Disease of poultry, hawks, &c., marked by thick mucous in throat & often by white scale on tip of tongue (also facet. of various human diseases). [prob. f. MDu. *pippe f. L. *pippus* corrupt. of *pittia*]

pipe2, n. Esquelet of playing-cards, dice, or dominoes; single blossom of clustered inflorescence; rhomboidal segment of surface of pine-apple. [earlier peep, etym. dub.]

pipe3, v.t. (colloq.) Blackball; defeat; hit with. [v.t. f. PROC. OF FOLL.]

pipe4, n. Small beast of pear, orange, &c. Hence *pippless* a. [earlier, & prob. abbr. of, "PIPPIN]

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 a multitudinous organ is produced. (pl.) = bag (pipes); boatman’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 decay for wild foul; (also tobacco-p.) narrow tube of clay, wood, &c. with bowl at one end for drawing in smoke of tobacco, quantity of tobacco held by this, as tight, smoke, a p.; peace-p.; swinners (tobacco pp.) funnel used formerly for burning contraband tobacco; put that in your p. & smoke it, digest that fact &c. if you can; cask for wine, esp. as measure of, 105 gal.; p.-clay, fine white clay used for tobacco-pp. &c. (esp. by soldiers) for cleaning tobacco-pp. &c. trousers &c.; (v.t.) put p. on; put p. on each side of an axis. Hence *pinnaclate* [*ate*] a., *pinnately* adv. [f. L. *pinnatus* feathered (PINNA, see -ATE)]

pin, v.t. & l. Play (tune &c. or abe.) on pipe; load, bring, (person, &c.) by sound of pipe; summon (crow up, to meal, work, &c.) by sounding whistle; whistle; utter in shrill voice; p. wp., begin to play or sing; p. one’s eyes, wp.; propagate (pinks &c.) by cuttings taken at joint of an a., as cuttings of grape root (cake &c.), with PIPING; furnish with pipes. [OE *pipian l. piperae pipe*, chip]

piper, n. One who plays on pipe, esp. strolling musician; pay the p. (& call the tune), bear the cost (& have control) of a proceeding &c.; horse of a certain sort; a small horse; decoy-dog. [OE *pipere* (PIPER + -ER)]

pipette (-et), n. Slender tube for transferring &c. small quantities, esp. in chemistry. [f. dim. of PIPE]

piping1, n. In vb. senses also: ornamental dress by means of cord enclosed in pique-like fold; ornamental cord-like lines of sugar on cake. [f. PIPE + -ING]

piping2, a. In vb. senses; the time(s) of peace (marked by piping as opp. to martial music); p. (blissing) hot. [f. PIPE + -ING]

pipistrello (le), n. Small kind of bat. [f. t. L. *pipistrello*, v.p. L. *vespertilio bat* (sewer evening)]

pith, n. Bird like lark. [prob. imit.]

pith, n. Small earthenware pot or pan. [f. L. *pipkin*, n. Kinds of apple. [ME & OF *pepine* seed, etym. dub.]

pliant (p. Kant), a. Agreeably pungent, sharp, appetizing; (fig.) pleasantly stimulating or disturbing to the mind. Hence *pliancy* n., *pliantly* adv. [f. (as foll., see -ANT) for "pepine" (v.t. & v.t. & l. Irritate, wound the pride of; arouse (curiosity, interest) in; plague oneself on; (n.) ill-feeling, enmity, resentment, as in a fl of p. took a p. against me. [f. F. *pique* vb prick, irritate, pique n., cf. *PIQUE*]

pique2, p. & l. Winning of 20 points at piquet before opponent begins to count; (v.t.) score a p. against; (v.l.) score a p. [f. f. P. pipe of piping, cards, dice & dominoes; single blossom of clustered inflorescence; rhomboidal segment of surface of pine-apple. [earlier peep, etym. dub.]

pique, n. & v.t. & l. Card game for two with pack of 32 cards. [f. proc. of foll.]

pique' t (-kê, or pl'-kê), n. Card game for two with pack of 32 cards. [f. *pique* vb. prickle, see *PIQUE*]

piquelet (-kê, or pl'-kê), n. Card game for two with pack of 32 cards. [f. *pique* vb. prickle, see *PIQUE*]

piquev vb prickle, irritate, pique n., cf. *PIQUE*]
practicably adv. [(vb t. f.) n.] f. L. -(-a) t. Gk.
practical (prirr-tik-ul), n. Adjective of action, conduct, &c. 
practical (prirr-tik-l), a. Suitable, applicable, useful, &c. 
practical (prirr-tik-l-tur), n. The art of doing or conducting things in a practical manner.

piscary, n. Common of p., right of fishing in another's water or in common with another &c. 
(pis-r-arc), n. (-a, v.t. v.i. 
Fishpond, &c. 
(pis-r-arc), n. L. pisca-eria, pl. of pisces (piscis fish, see -ARY 1),

piscatorial, a. Of fishers or fishing, whence piscatorial (pis-cator-i-al), a. addicted to fishing. (f. L. piscatorius (pis-cator fish).)

Præces (pr-r-r-cs), n. pl. The Fishes, 12th zodiacal constellation; 12th sign of zodiac. (L. pl. of piscis fish).

pisciculture (pr-r-r-s-kr-r-r-t-r), n. Artificial rearing of fish. Hence piscicultural (pisc-r-r-c-ul-tur-al), a. p. pisciculturist, n. [L. L. piscis fish + CULTURE]

piscina (pr-r-r-s-n-a), n. (-a, -s, -i), n. pl. -ae, -as. Fishpond; an article of domestic furniture, of perforated stone basin for carrying away water used in rinsing chalice &c. (L. l. piscis fish).

piscine (pr-r-r-s-n), n. Bathing-pool. (F.f. prec.)

piscinaria (pr-r-r-s-n-r-r-a), n. Of fish. (L. l. piscis fish, -IN 1),

piscivorous (pr-r-r-s-r-v-r-r-s), a. Fish-eating. [as prec. + -vore, a devourer].

pila (pr-r-r-s-l-a), n. Stiff clay for building rammed between boards, which are removed when it hardens. [F. p.p. of piler pound.]

Pirah (p-r-r-h), n. Mountain whence Moses viewed the Promised Land (Deut. iii. 27); (fig.) P. plane, prospect, &c. (Heb.)

plach, n. Intemperate, voluptuous, or disgust; (v.t.) say p. [natural].

plaghe (pr-r-r-s-go), n. (l. r.) Sorcery; charm, spell. (F. fr. pis-r-r-go).

plaisir (pr-r-r-s-l-r), n. Pea-shaped, p. bone, small bone of upper row of carpus. (L. l. piscium pea + FORM)

plume (pr-r-r-s-m), n. Ant. (f. foll. from smell of antithol + obs. mirat, cf. Du. meer).

plissé, v. l. & t. & n. (not now in polite use). Make water; discharge (blood &c.) with the urine; wet with urine; (n. l. urine. (n. l. v. b) f. (F. plisse).

plastichios (pl-r-r-st-ch-s, pl-r-r-stch-s, pl-r-r-stch-s), n. Treed (yielding) nut with greenish edible kernel; colour of this. (L. l. piscicchio & Sp. pistacho f. L.)

Gk pistakion

plastilin, n. Female organ of flower, comprising ovary, style, & stigma. Hence plastillary, plastilinaceous, plastilinaceous, aa. (as PESTLE)

plastilin (pl-r-r-st-l-r-l-n), n. & v. t. (l.). Small fire-arm held & fired by one hand; within, beyond, p. shot (range of v.); (v.t.) shoot with this. (f. obs. F pistole prob. shortened t. pistollet dagger, pistol, darts, &c. (germanized) made at Pistole.

pistole (pl-r-r-st-l-l-n), n. (F. pistolet. F. Cold gold coin, esp. Spanish coin worth about 18s. (F. prob. shortened t. pistolet, etym. dub., pers. as prec.)

pistograph (pl-r-r-st-gr-f), n. (Apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs. -GRAPH)

pistom (pl-r-r-st-m), n. Disk or shield carried by wood. [as PISTOL]

pistoles (pl-r-r-st-l-s), n. Sitting closely within tube in which it moves up & down, used in steam-engine, pump, &c., to impart reciprocating motion by means of p. rod; sliding valve in cornet &c. (F. f. L. pistone var. of pestone PESTLE)

pistón, n. Natural hole in ground; hole made in lignum, mineral &c. or for industrial purpose, as chalk, clay, gravel, coal, saw, tan, p. covered hole as trap for wild beasts or (esp. bibl.) for enemies; (also p. of hell) hell; cockpit; hol-

low in animal or plant body or on any surface; p. of the stomach, depression between cartilage of false ribs; depressed scar, as after small-pox; that part of auditorium of theatre which is on ground of house; usu. the part of this behind stalls; people crowd, pack, etc. -pistone, n. (v. t.) as trap for animals &c., (fig.) unsuspected snare or danger; -pistman, collier, (U.S.) connecting rod in machinery. (OE putt, cf. Du. put, gr. pistüze, f. L. puteus well)

pits, v. t. Put into a pit (esp. vegetables &c. for storage); set (on fire); go to fight in (against another, &c.), (fig.) match (person against); make pits, esp. scars, in (esp. in p. p.); (f. prec.)-pits (-a-pits, adv. & n. With the sound p., palpitating, paltering, as his heart, hectic, went p. (n.) the sound p. (imit.)

pli, n., & v. t. (l.) Worked, brown tenacious resinous substance, semi-liquid when hot, hard when cold, got from distillation of tar or turpentine, used for caulking seams of ships &c.; p.-bende, native oxide of uranium, found in p.-like masses; p.-cap, cap lined with p., used as lining for clothing; p.-ceremonies, specially resina-

kinds of pine; p.-chute, funnel-like rock looking like p.; (v.t.) cover, coat, amear, with p. (O.E. pician vb.); OE pic t. L. piscis picia.

pith, v. t. & l. Fix & erect (tent, camp); (abs.) encamp (Cricket.), p. wickets, fix stumps in &c.; place, set (thing) in definite position; expose (wages) for (cricketers) etc.; pave, prepare, (road) with stones set on end; pitched (arranged) battle; (Musa) set at particular pitch, (fig.) express in particular style; throw, fling; (in games) throw (ball) object towards a mark; (shall) tell (tale, yarn); fall heavily (on one's head); small boat or skiff, as vessel; plunging in longitudinal direction (cf. Roll). p. in (colloq.), set to work vigorously; p. into (colloq.), assail forcibly with blows, words, &c., make vigorous attack on, (person, food, &c.); p. upon, decide upon; p.-é-lose, game of skill & chance in which coins are pitched at a mark; p.-farting, = CHUCK 3. farting. (M.E. pichen, etym. dub., perh. cogn. w. PICK)

pith, n. Pitching (e.g. of ship); mode of delivering cricket-ball in bowling; quantity of commodity pitched in market; place at which goods are sold, street market, &c.; station; (Cricket.) place between & about wickets; height to which falcon &c. soars before swooping on prey, as fly a high &c. p. (also fig.) height, degree, intensity, (of quality &c.); (Musa) degree of acuteness or graveness of tone; degree of slope; stumps of roofs of slope; (l. l.) distance between successive points or lines, e. g. between successive teeth of cog-wheel; p.-pige, small pipe blown by mouth to set p. for singing or tuning; p.-wheel, toothed wheel engaged with another. (l. prec.)

pithめる, n. Lower; when ware vessel was handled two ears &c. u. a ltp., for holding liquids; little pp. have long ears, children are apt to overhear; (Bot.) modified leaf in p. form, p.-plant (with such leaves). Hence pli-

cherful (pl-r-r-ch_-ful?), n. [O. Fr. pichier f. L. Pictarius, bic. BEAKER]

piche, n. In vb. senses of PITCH 3, esp. player who delivers ball, esp. in baseball; street vendor who pitches stalls in fixed place; stone used for paving. [-ER]-

pitchfork, n. & v. t. Long-handled fork with two sharp prongs for pitching hay &c. cast (as) with person of force-

ably (into position, office, &c.). (earlier also pick-

fork, prob. f. PICK 1 + FORK, assoc. w. PITCH 3)

pitchy, a. Of, like, dark &c. as, pitch. [-Y]

pitotus, a. Calling for pity, deplorable.
Hence pitéously adv., pitéousness n. [ME piteos t. OF pitos f. L "pitéos" (as piety, see -tious)].

pith, n. Spongy cellular tissue in stems & branches of dicotyledonous plants; similar tissue lining rind of orange &c.; spinal cord; (fig.) inner part as p. of a q. quintessential; physical strength, vigour; force, energy; of p. (importance) & moment (Shaks. Ham. iii. 1. 89); (v.t.) slaughter (animal) by severing spinal cord. Hence pithlessly adv. [v.t. & f. L. OE pitha, cf. M.Du. pitte, Da. pit, pitt, pitting].

pith, n. Ape-man, hypothetical link between ape & man. [F. Gk πίθηκος ape + ἄνθρωπος man].

pithècold, a. Ape-like. [as prec., see -oid].

pithy, a. Of, like, abounding in pith; condensed & forcible, terse. Hence pithily adv., pithiness n. [v.t.]

pitable, a. Calling for pity or contempt. Hence pitableness n., pitably adv., pitabley adv. [OF (as pity, see -ABLE)].

pitable, a. Compassionate; of (things) calling for pity; contemptible. Hence pitiably adv., pitiableness n. [v.t.]

pitiably adv., pitiableness n. [LESS].

pitan, n. Central American dugout. (perh. native)

pittance, n. (Hist.) pious bequest to religious house for extra food &c.; allowance remuneration, esp. scanty one, as a mere p. small number or amount. [OF OE pittance; OF has also pittance p. (as piety + ANCEK)].

pittite, n. Person occupying seat in pit of theatre. [RET].

pittico, a. Of or secreting phlegm, mucous. [Suc. πίθηκος phlegm, see -ARY].

pitty, n. & v.t. Feeling of tenderness aroused by person's distress or suffering, as cannot help feeling p. for him, felt p. for him, p. of his fate; take p. on, feel or act compassionately towards; (as form of entreaty) for p. sake, regrettable fact, ground for regret, as what a p. ! more's the p. (so much the worse), it is a thousand p. you did not mention it, (archaic) it is or was p. of them, one feels sorry for them; (v.t.) feel (often contemptuous) p. for, as he is much in the p., put p. you if you think that.

Hence pittyingly adv. [v.t. & f. L. OP. of pitec L. as PIETY].

piviot, n. & v.t. & v.i. Short shaft or pin on which something turns or oscillates; (Milt.) man on whom body of troops wheels; (fig.) cardinal or central point; (v.t.) furnish with, attach by; (v.i.) turn as on p. hinge (often, upon fig.). Hence pivotal a. [F. etym. dub.]

picky, -yke, n. Being akin to fairy. [L]

pizzicato (pitsk'kato), adv., n. (mus.). (Played) by plucking string of violin &c. with finger instead of using bow; (n. passage, note, etc.).

pizzle, n. (now vulg.). Penis of animal esp. that of bull formerly used as flagging instrument. [16th c., cf. Du. piss].

pliable, a. Easily appealed, mild, forgiving. Hence or cogn. placiality n., plicability n., plicality n., L L placabilis (placare appease, see -BLE].

placard (or -ard), n. & v.t. Document printed on one side of single sheet for posting up, posting; (v.t.) set up pp. on (wall &c.), advertise (wares &c.) by pp., display (poster &c.) as p. of.. Hence or cogn. placarize (v.t. & f. L. Du. plakken glue, prob. limit. see -ARD].

placate (or plâ-cat), v.t. Pacify, conciliate. [L. placare, see -ATK].
PLAGIARY, n. = PLAGIARISM = PLAGIARIST. [f. L plagiarus kidnapper (plagiare kidnapi)]

PLAGIT-(-) (-j) in comb. = Gk plagios oblique as: cepha'ti', having anterior part of skull more developed on one side, posterior on the other; -c1astic (Min.), having oblique cleavage; -stone, fish with mouth placed transversely, as shark, cowfish.

PLAGUE, n. & v.t. Affliction, esp. as divine punishment; (colloq.) nuisance, trouble; pestilence, esp. the (oriental or bubonic) p.; (as imprecation) p. on it & c.; p. spot, spot on skin characterized of p., locality infected with p.; (v.t.) afflict, bring a p. on (another).


PLAGY, gil, a. & adv. (colloq.). Annoyingly; exceedingly, as was p. glad to get back again. Hence plagyly adv. [f. prec. + -ly]

PLAICE, n. European flat-fish much used as food. [f. OF plaiz L LL platea perh. L Gk plataus broad]

PLAID, plaid, n. Long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usu. with chequered or tartan pattern. outer article of Highland costume; cloth used for making plaid a. [cf. Gael. plaide, Ir. plaid, etym. dub.]

PLAIN, 1, a., adv., v.t. Clear, evident, simple, readily understood, as p. words, English; not intricate, as p. sewing; unembellished, (of drawings &c.) not coloured; (of food) not rich or highly seasoned; not luxurious, as p. living; outspoken, strong forward; insatiable; impudent; as I am a p. man; of homely manners, dress, or appearance; ugly, as a pity the poor girl is so p.; p. as a fiNEST; (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 (fig.) simple course of action; pla'ing (v.t.) n. vocal music composed in mediaeval modes & in free rhythm depending on accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; p. spoken, outspoken; p. tile, flat roofing-tile; (n.) level tract of country; platenian, inhabitant of a p. Ham. n. [Of, L planus a., neut. adj. as n.]

PLAIN, 2, v.t. (archaic, poct.). Mourn; complain; emit plaintive sound. [f. OF plaintes, L plangere, -beat breast]

PLANT, n. (Law) accusation, charge; (poct.) collection of plants; planting, the action of planting; (L) f. L plantae (-us) (planta) f. med. L plantae fem. p.p. as n.; both as prec.

PLANTIFF, n. Who party brings into court of law, prosecutor. [OF. as foll.]

PLANTIVE, a. Expressive of sorrow; mournful. Hence plantive & rays, plantive-ness n. [OF -ive, -ive, L as PLAIN, see -ive]

PLATE (at, -a), n. & v.t. (Now usu. PLAT) 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 or more interleaved strands of hair, ribbon, straw, &c., of intended proceedings &c.; scheme of arrangement; project, design; way of proceeding, as the better p. is to peem them after bottling; 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.); arrange, arrange beforehand, (procedure &c.). Hence PLANELESS a. [(v.t. n.) F. as PLAIN a.]

PLANCH (an), n. Slab of metal, stone, &c. esp. of baked fire-clay used in enamelling. [f. F planche FLANK]

PLANCHETTE, n. Plain disk of metal of which coin is made. [prec. + -ette]

PLANCHETTE (plànshé'tor F.), n. Small usu. heart-shaped board supported by two castors & pencil, which when person's fingers rest lightly on board is said to trace letters &c. without contact direction. [F. dim. of planche PLANK]

PLANET (an), n. any of the planets except those with broad angular palrnately-lobed leaves; p.-tree (of this genus). [F. f. L L. Gk platanos (platus broad)]

PLANES, 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 to finish surface, cf. JACK 1 & TRYING-p.); moulding-p. (for making mouldings); (v.t.) mould (wood, metal) with p., pare away or cut away (irregularities, irregularities, (archaic) level, esp. p. the way, the way, the way, (n.) F. f. L planum n., (v.t.) F. f. L planer; both f. L planare (as PLANE 3)]

PLANE, 3, n. Surface such that the straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it; imaginary surface of this kind in which points or lines in material bodies lie; level surface; incline'd p. each of the natural faces of a crystal; main road in mine; (fig.) level (of thought, knowledge, &c.), as his super-stition 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 pl. p. sailing) simple course. [f. L planum neut. as foll.]

PLANE, 4, a. Perfectly level, as a PLANE; (of angle, figure, &c.) lying in a plane; p. chart (on which meridians & parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines, horizontally, &c.); p. in PLANE 3 (sailing); p. table, surveying instrument used for determining the elevation, (v.t.) survey (area) with this. [f. L planus flat, level, refash. f. PLAIN a.]

PLANET (e), n. (Hist.) heavenly body distinguished from fixed stars by having apparent motion of its own (Moon, Mercury, Venus, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, &c.); in PLANE 1 (sailing); (astral) with reference to its supposed influence on persons & events; (Astrom.) primary pp., heavenly bodies revolving in approximately circular orbits round sun (major pp., Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, &c.) &e.; minor pp., the asteroids, whose orbits lie between those of Mars & Jupiter), secondary pp. (also satellites), those that revolve round primary; SUN & p.; p. strick, -stricken, bewildered, terrified. [OF & ME of planete f. LL f. Gk planetes wanderer, planet, f. plannos (to wander) n. Chasuble. [f. med. L plannera perh. persp.]

PLANETARIUM, n. Orrery, model of planetary system. [as foll.]

PLANETARY, a. Of planets, as p. influence, motions; p. hour, twelfth part of natural day or night; p. (solar) system; terrestrial, mundane.

PLANETICAY, n. (L) c. [lidd.]

PLANETOID, n. Minor PLANET 1. [-oid]

PLANGET, n. Loud-sounding esp. like sound of breaking waves. Hence PLANGETN'Y n.

PLANE- in comb. = L planus level, smooth. }
plane, n. Long flat piece of smoothed timber, 2 to 6 in. thick, 9 or more in. wide, for board; item of political or other programme (cf. Placard); walk the p., of pirates' captives &c. walk blindfold into smoke along p. laid over side of ship; p.-bed (of boards, without mattress, used as prison discipline &c.). [ONF planka f. L. planca prob. f. root of Gk plax plate].

plank, v.t. Furnish, cover, floor, with planks, whence planking (2, 3) n.; (slang) put down, esp. pay (money or abs.) down on the spot. [f. prec.]

planter, 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 plant life itself, pose; fixtures, implements, machinery, &c. used in industrial process, &c.; machinery of intellectual work &c.; (slang) planned swindle or burglary, hoax; (slang) detective, picket of these; p.-louse, kinds of insect that infest pp., esp. aphids. Hence planter, planter's. [OE plante L. planta slip, cutting; partly also f. foil.]

planter, v.t. Place (tree, shoot, bulb, seed, crop, &c.) 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.; (idea &c.) to take root in (mind); furnish (land with plants, district with settlers, &c.); deliver (blow, thrust) with definite aim; (slang) conceal (stolen goods &c.); (slang) place (an order with) an unscrupulous buyer, cf. salt v.; (slang) devise (fraudulent scheme); abandon, as there I was, fairly planted. Hence planterable a. [OE plantian t. L. plantare, prob. f. prec.]

Planter, n. Planters. [Spec. to the Spaniards, L. Genus of plants, esp. of the L. class of plants, for planter. L. planta leaf, broad leaf; plants spread out close to ground & seeds much used for cage-birds. ME & OF, f. L. plantagineum (nom.-go) prob. f. planta sole of foot, from its prostrate leaves]

plantain, n. Tree-like tropical herbaceous plant allied to banana and bearing similar fruit; its fruit. [18th-c. planter's f. Sp. planán, Sp. has also planán, plantain]

plânt, v.t. Flatten (sheet-metal &c.) with smooth-faced hammer or otherwise; flatten out (coin-making) between rolls (as p. gold with rolls); with regard to. Hence planter, planter's. [From obs. F planir smooth (plan a. as planare), see -SHIR]

plântar, a. (anat.). Of the sole of the foot. [L. plantaris (planta sole, see -AR)]

plantation, n. Assemblage of planted growing plants, esp. trees; estate on which p. grown, tobe of (as p. grown by serf labour); p. song (of the kind sung by negroes on American pp.); (Hist.) colonization, colony. [L. plantatio (as plantâ, see -ATION)]

planter, n. Cultivator of soil; (in Ireland) English settler on forfeited lands in 17th c., person in evicted tenant's holding; occupier of plantations, esp. of b-plantifiable countries, as coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c.; machine for planting, as corn, potato, &c. Hence planter's n. [L. planto sole + gradus -walking.]

plantigrade, a. & n. (Animal) that walks on its soles (cf. Didactigrades); of (human being) placing whole sole on ground at one step; (Path.) patch of eruption &c. So plâque tte n. [F. F. plâque, small coin, whence Sc. plâcl]


plashy, v.t. & v. (water) so as to break it up; splash (t. & l.); (n.) splash, plunge. Hence plâshy a. [cf. Du. plassen, G platschen, prob. imit.]

plash, v.t. Bend down and interweave (branches, twigs) to form hedge; make, renew, &c. Thus, p. French planter ult. L. plantare plant; cf. p.]

plasm, -ism, n. Living matter of a cell, protoplasm, esp. general body of this as distinct from nucleus. [f. foll.]

plasm, -ism, n. Green variety of quartz, colourless coagulable part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles swell & globules float, so plasmatic a., -ism, whence plasmonic a. [L. & Gk (gen. -moles), -thing moulded (plasmos mould, see -m.)]

plasmin, n. (chem.). A proteid obtained from the plasma of the blood. [L. F. plasmino (see -m.)]

plasmo, in comb. = plasm, as: -gen, true or formatative protoplasm; -geny, -geny, mode of spontaneous generation, when the organism arises in an organic formative fluid; -logy, study of ultimate corpuscles of living matter; -ysis, contraction of protoplasm of vegetable cell under action of certain reagents, so -ysis v., subject to this, -ytic a.

plasmâdium, n. (biol., pl. -ia). Mass of naked protoplasm formed by fusion or aggregation of amoeboid bodies; parasitic organism found in blood of patients with recent malaria &c. [L. L. plasmos, f. L. plasmein, to form]

plaster, n. Curative application consisting of some substance spread upon muslin &c. & capable of adhering at the temperature of the body, as court &c. & preferred from the pores of Montmartre, Paris]. Hence plaster a. [OE, f. L. plasteram, f. L. Gk emplastron for emplastion thing daubed on &c. plastered &c.]

plaster, v.t. Cover (wall &c.) with plaster or the like, whence plaster a. n.; coat, bedaub; (fig.) load to excess (with praise &c.)
PLASTIC

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.; p. arts, those concerned with modelling; (fig.) the process of forming by preparing 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.) capable of forming living tissue; (also) accompanied by this process, as p. bronchitis. Hence PLASTICALLY adv., PLASTICITY n. [L. Lf. Gk plasticos (plaseo mould, see -ic)]

plasticine, n. Proprietary name for a plastic substance used esp. in schools as substitute for modelling clay. [-ing]

plastron, n. Fencer's leather-covered breast-plate; ornamental front to woman's bodice; man's starched shirt-front; ventral part of shell of tortoise or turtle, corresponding part in other animals; (Hist.) steel breast-plate. [f. L plastrum (pipstra breastplate, as PLATANUS plane-tree)]

plati, n. Patch, plot, of ground, as grass-p. [collat. form of PLAT]

plata, n. & v.l. = PLAT (2nd sense).

plata (plah), n. Dish of food. [f. see PLATE 1]

platan, n. Botanical plane-tree. [f. L platamnus plane-tree]

plata, n. 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; -sook-p.; piece of metal with metal, bone or ivory, or for adding to something as coffin, door-name, -p.; thin sheet of metal, glass, &c. coated with sensitive film for photograph (whole-p. 8x12 in., half-p. 6x9, quarter-p. 4x3); stereotype or electrolyte 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, wall, window, p.; (also p. rail) early form of railroad; (collective sing.) table & domestic utensils of silver, gold, or other metal, as pedestal p., electro-p.; silver or gold cup as prize for (orig. horse)-race, such race; selling p., horse-race with small capital; buy, sell, for good price, small 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.; 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, = HALL-mark; p.-powder (for cleaning silver); p.-rack (in which pp. are kept or placed to drain). Hence PLATTE-ful, n., p., ME & OE, fem. of plat p.; f. Gk platous 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 (-o), n. (pl. -s, -s. pron. -si). Tableland, high plateau, pass, pass between mountains, pass between mountains, pass gently (around, about, &c.), strike lightly (upon &c.), alternate rapidly, as bees p. about flowers, tresses p. on her neck, smile p. on his lips, wind p. on water, his fancy p. round the idea; (of part of mechanism &c.) have free movement; wield freely, as p. a good knife d. fork, eat heartily, p. a good stick, hence well;

PLATEING, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: coating of gold, silver, &c.; plate-racing. [L. PLATEING]

platinize, v.t. Coat with platinum. [-ize]

platinode, n. Negative plate or pole of voltaic cell, often consisting of platinum (cf. ZINCODE). [f. PLATINUM + Gk bodas path]

platinoid, n. Alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, &c., with some qualities of platinum; kinds of metal found associated with platinum. [-oid]

platinotype, n. Process of photographic printing in platinum-black. [f. foll. + -otype]

platinum, n. In vbl form; substance metal unaffected by simple acids & fusible only at very high temperature; p. black, p. in form of powder like lamp-black; p. metals, platinoids. Hence PLATINIC, PLATINIFORMS, platinous, aa. (f. Sp. & earlier E) platinic or of platinum

platitude, n. Commonplace; commonplace remark, esp. one solemnly delivered. Hence PLATITUDELY adv., PLATITIDISM, PLATITIDIST, n., pl. PLATITIDES (PLATITONOS (Platton Plato, see -io))

platsoun, n. Small body of foot-soldiers, esp. half company detached for drill &c. (not now in British army); volley fired by p.; (fig.) company, set, of musketry. [f. E peloton small ball (as pellet, see -oun)]

platter, n. (chiefly archaic). Flat dish or plate, often of wood. [ME & OF platter (PLAT)]

platy- in comb. = Gk platus broad, flat, as -pus, Australian duck-mole, ornithorhynchus -phrine, (of monkeys) with nostrils far apart & directed forwards or sideways.

plaudit, n. (usu. in pl.). Round of applause; emphatic expression of approval. [Shortened f. L plaudite appeal (as also E noun) pl. imperial. of plaudere plaus- appeal, said by Roman actors at end of a scene.]

plausible, adj. (of arguments, statements, &c.) specious, seeming reasonable or probable; (of persons) fair-spoken (usw. implying deceit). Hence or cogn. PLAUSIBILITY n., plausibly adv. [f. L plausibilis (as prec., see -bilis)]

play, v.t. & l. Move about in lively or carefree manner, be active, pass gently (around, about, &c.), strike lightly (upon &c.), alternate rapidly, as bees p. about flowers, tresses p. on her neck, smile p. on his lips, wind p. on water, his fancy p. round the idea; (of part of mechanism &c.) have free movement; wield freely, as p. a good knife d. fork, eat heartily, p. a good stick, hence 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. on (work, joke) strike (abstain from work); employ oneself in the game of (cricket, whist, &c., or abs.); p. DUCK’s & DRakes, FAST & loose; (in Cricket, Lawn Tennis, &c., as bowler’s warning to batsman &c.) p.; pretend for fun (that we are gipsies &c.); (Cricket, of baser, or carnal, to be expected or played for play; p. or pay bet (holding good whether horse runs or not); game, gambol; p. fair, foul, or (fig.) act (un)fairly; 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. & 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. breathe; move (piece in chess &c.); take (play) or take part in; p. at or p. (on table in one’s turn, fig.) p. one’s cards well, make good use of opportunities; (Cricket &c.) strike (ball) in specified esp. defensive manner; (Cricket) p. on (abs.), p. 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 disparagingly, also pass (thing) off as something else; perform on (musical instrument or abs.); perform (on instrument); perform (music on instrument); p. (congregation &c.) in, out, p. on organ &c. as they come in, go out; p. upon, make use of (person’s fears, credulity, &c.); p. first, second, FIDDLE; perform (drama or abs.) on stage; act (in drama); act (part) in drama, as p. Shylock, (fig.) act in real life the part of the DEUCE or devil, the fool, the man, truant, &c. also p. one’s part well and p. it straight, by means of (actor), (fig.) act up, back up, flaunt, toady. Hence playable, [OE plegan, plagian, pliegian, cf. MDu. plegen, dance, be glad, cogn. w. Du. plegen, G plegen, take charge of]

play2 n. Brisk, light, or fitful movement; scurry; (of an apeman, for instance) forces come into p., are in full p., are brought or called 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. to allow full p. to curiosity, amusement, p. (not seriously) p. of words, trifling with words, p. on words, pun; playing of game, manner, style of this, (Cricket, Footb., &c.) ball is in p. (being used in ordinary course of p.), is out of p. (temporarily removed from p. according to rules, so p.); p. (limit of p.); p. of a certain definite boundaries; CHILD’s-p., FAIR’s, FOUL’s; p. of cessation from work (of workmen on strike &c.), dramatic piece, piece, drama, gaming, gambling; p-actor (usu. contempt); p. bill, bill, p lacecard, announcing theatrical p. or club (Golf); drag (of a horse) to p., (fig.) drag (horse, p. horse) to p., the p. work. When miners &c. do not work, p. debt (incurred in gaming); play-fellow, companion in (usu. children’s) p. playgoer, frequenter of theatre; p. ground, piece of ground used for p. esp. at school, p. house, theatre, p. mate, playfellow; p. playing, (fig.) person &c.
plod, v.t. & adv. Walk laboriously, trudge. (plod; & c.;) drudge, slave, (at &c.;). (one's) way laboriously; (n.) laborious walk or work. Hence plodder n., ploddingly adv. [prob. imlt.]

plod, n. adv., & v.t. & l. Sound as of smooth object dropping into water without splash; act of dropping in water. Use with a p. (v.l. & l.) (cause to) fall thus. (imlt.)

plott, n. Piece (usu. small) of ground; plan of play, poem, novel, &c.; whence plotless n.; conspiracy; sly plan. [l] plot, v.t. Make plan or map of (existing objects) to be laid out, constructed, &c.; plan, contrive, (evil) object or abs. Hence plotter n. [f. prec.]

plough (ow), n. Implement for cutting furrows in soil & turning it up, consisting of cutting blade (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 instrument resembling p., as ice-p. (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. horse; p.-horse, horse, specially of p. land (Hist.), as much land as could be ploughed by one team of 8 oxen in the year, unit of assessment in N. & E. counties of England (cf. HIDE); P.-Monday (first after Epiphany); p.-shoe, appliance for protecting or supporting ploughshare; p.-staff (ending in small spade) used to clean coulter &c. from earth &c.; p.-tail, rear of p., (fig.) farm-labour, as at the p.-tail. [late OE plah, cf. Du. ploug, G pflug]

plough, v.t. & l. Turn up (earth or abs.) with plough, esp. before sowing (p. the sand 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 (surf.) with plough; cleave, &c. (slang) reject (candidate in) examination. So if. [l.]

plover (plu.), n. Kinds of gregarious gralatorial bird, esp. Golden, Grey, &c., & (pop.) lapwing (whose eggs are sold as p.'s); p.-page, p.-s-page, dunlin & other birds said to follow golden p. [f. OF plovier f. LL pluvarius (pluvia rain, reference unexpl., see -ARY 1)]

pluck, n. Plucking, twitching, rejection, failure, in examination; heart, liver, & lungs, of beast as food; courage, spirit, whence (-)plucked 2 , pluckless, plucky 3 as, pluckily 4 adv., pluckliness n.; (Photog.) slang boldness of eyes, 

pluck, v.t. & l. Pull off, pick, (flower, hair), (archaeal) pull, drag, snatch, (away, off, &c.); pull at, twitch, tug, snatch, at; strip (bird of feathers); crow to p. plunder, swindle, as p. a PIGION; reject (candidate) in examination; p. up on heart, spirits, courage, take courage. [com.-WG: OE pluccan, pluc, MDu. & MG plocken]

plug 1 , n. Piece of wood &c., fitting tightly into hole, used to fill gap or act as wedge (in various techn. uses); natural or morbid concretion; kinds of stopper for vessel or pipe; first-p., tobacco into which one can stick, piece of this cut off for chewing. [prob. f. MDu. plugge, stem dub.]

plug, v.t. & l. Stop hole &c., often up) with plug; (slang) shoot; (slang) strike with fist; (colloq.) plug (away at work &c.). [f. prec.]

plum, n. Roundish fleshy fruit with sweet pulp & flattish pointed stone; also p.-tree, tree bearing this; dried grape or raisin as used for confectionery &c., sugar &c.; (slang) 2 fine kind of prune; (fig.) good thing, best of a collection, prize in life &c.; (slang) £1000, p.-cake (containing raisins, currants, &c.); p.-duff, plain flour pudding with raisins or currants; p.-pudding, boiled pudding of flour, bread-crumbs, raisins, currants, spice, etc., served 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. [OF plume, cf. G pfalme, Du. pruim, f. LL pruna (L prunum) use. Use the L prunum as a stem n. PLUMP plumeage (ploomaj), n. A bird's feathers. Hence (-)plumage 2 a. [OF (PLUME, -AGE)] plumassier (plomaseser), n. One who trades or works in ornamental feathers. [F (plumassier augment of PLUME, see -IER)]

plumb 1 , n., a., adv. Ball of lead, esp. that attached to master, a p.-line (string for testing perpendicularity of wall &c., also fig.); out of p., not vertical; sounding-lead, plummet; p.-rule, master's p.-line attached to board; (adj.) vertical, (fig.) downright, sheer, as p. nonsense. (Crick., of wicket) level, true; (adv.) vertically, straight, (fig.) in a good condition. (slang) (adj. & adv. f. n.) f. plomb f. L plumbeum lead plumb 2 , n. & i. Sound (sea), measure (depth, lit. & fig.), with plummet, whence plumbless a; make vertical; (intr.) work as plumber. [f. prec.]

plumage (plumaj), 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 plumage 1 , a. [L. gen.-pintis, f. plumbeus lead] plumbeous (-m), a. Of, like, lead, leaded. [f. L plumbeus (as prec.), -ous] plumber (-mer), n. Artisan who fits & repairs pipes, cisterns, &c., with lead, zinc, or tin. So plumbery 2 (3), n. [f. OF plumerier f. L plumarius (as prec., see -ARY 1)]

plum (m), a. (Chem.) combined with lead, so plumbliferous a.; (path.) due to presence of plumbism 5 . [f. L plumbeus lead + -IC]

plume, 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, worn in hair, as crown p. (of ostrich feathers); (Zool.) feather-like part or formation. Hence plumeless, plume-like, a., plumelet n. [f. OF plumeier f. L plumbea down] plum, v.t. Furnish with plume(s); dress oneself with borrowed plumes; pride oneself (also something trivial or to which one has no claim) of being feathered. [ME & OF plumelet dim. as PLUMB 1]

plummy, a. Of, abounding in, plums; (colloq.) rich, good, desirable. [y 2 ]

plumose, a. Feathered; featherlike. [f. L plumosus (as prec.)] plum, a., & v.t. & l. (Esp. of person or parts of body) full, rounded, fleshy, filled out; (v.t.) make p., fatten up; (v.l.) become p., swell out or up. Hence plumptly adv., plumptness n. plumpy 2 a. [cf. Du. plomp bluit]
plump4, v., & t., n., adv., a. Drop or plunge (t. & L.) with abruptly checked movement (down upon &c.); vote for (one candidate alone, when one might vote for two) (n.); abrupt plunge, headlong rush, headlong or heavy fall, as came p. into the river, (also) flatly, bluntly, as I told him p., I lied p.; (adj.) direct, unqualified, as answer with a p. No. [com.-LG: Du. plompen, G plumpen, prob. imit.]

plump5, n. (archaic). Company, troop, esp. of foreign troops, esp. as to clothes, etc. (adj.) staid, sober, plump.

plumper1, n. Ball, disk, carried in mouth to fill out hollow cheeks. [PLUMP 1 + ER]

plumper2, n. In vbl senses, esp. (vote of) one who plumps for candidate; downright lie. [PLUMP 2 + ER]

plume, n. Rudimentary stem of embryo plant, whence plumular1 a.; little feather, down-feather, whence plumula'ceous a. [f. L. plumula, dim. as PLUME]

plumy, adj. Plume-like; feathery; adorned with plumes. [v.2]

plunder, v. & t., & n. Rob (place, person) for food, drink, as in war; rob systematically; steal, embezzle, (goods or abs.); (n.) violent or dishonest acquisition of property; property so acquired; (slang) profit, gain. Hence plunderer1 n. [n. v. b.] G plunder (plunder, bl., bed-clothes &c.).

plunder, v. & t. (plunder, bl.), n. Robbery, esp. embezzling of goods on shipboard; spoil thus obtained. [-ER]

plunge, v. & t., & n. Thrust violently (into liquid, cavity, &c.); (fig.) thrust (person &c. into, in, condition, action, &c.); sink (pot containing plant) in ground, throw oneself, dive, (fig. water, directly, discussion, &c.); enter impetuously (into room, up, down, stairs, &c.); (of horse) throw itself violently forward; (of ship) pitch; (slang) gamble deeply, run into debt; (n.) plunging, dive, (fig.) critical step, as take the p. [of [f. Plunge v. L. plumbis] have the lead (plumbum)]

plungers, n. In vbl senses, esp. parts of mechanism that work with plunging motion; (slang) cavalry man; (slang) gambler, speculator. [-ER]

pluperfect, a. & n. (Tense) expressing action completed prior to some past point specified or implied (expr. in E by had with p.p., as he had called). [f. L. plus quam perfectum more than perfect]

plural, a. & n. (Form of noun, verb, &c.) denoting more than one (or, in languages with dual, more than two); more than one in number. Hence plurals4 adv. [f. L. plura'lis (plus pluris more, see -AL)]

pluralism, n. Holding of more than one office, esp. benefice, at a time; (Philos.) system that recognizes more than one ultimate principle (cf. monism). So pluralist n. pluralistic adj.

plurality, n. State of being plural; large number, multitude; holding of two or more benefices or offices; benefice, office, held with another; majority (of votes &c.). [f. OF pluralité (as pluralis, see -TY)]

plain, a. & v. Make plain, express in the plural; hold more than one benefice. [f. F pluraliser (as plural, see -IZE)]

plies, prep., a. & n. (As oral rendering of symbol +) with the addition of, as 3 p. l. (cf. MINUS); (adj.) additional, extra, (Math.) positive, (Electr.) positive, positively electrified; (n.) the symbol (+), additional quantity, positive quantity. [L. = more]

plush, n. Kind of cloth of silk, cotton, &c., with pile longer or softer than that of velvet; (pl.) footman's p. breeches. Hence plushly adv. [f. F pluche (shortened f. peluche) L. plu'ceus (cf. OS. peluze) f. pilus hair]

plutarch, n. (plu'tarch, -urk), n. Plutocracy. [f. Gk. ploutos wealth + -arkhia rule]

plutocracy, n. Rule of the wealthy; ruling class of wealthy persons. So plutocratic a. n. plutocratica (as prec., see -CRACY)

plutolatry, n. Worship of wealth. [as prec., see -LATRY]

Plutonia, a. & n. Of Pluto, infernal; (Geol.), igneous, as P. rocks, P. theory (attributing most geological phenomena to action of internal heat, whence Plutonism3, Plutonist2, nn.); (n.) P. rock. So Plutonian a. [f. Gk. Plouton, Pluto, god of infernal regions, + -ic]

plutonomy, n. Political economy. Hence plu'tonomic (plu'tonomic), n. Plutonomist n. [f. Gk. ploutos wealth + -nomia arrangement]

pluvial, pluvial, a. & n. Of rain, rainy, so pluvio'sious a.; (Geol.) caused by rain; (n., Eccl. Hist.) long cloak as ceremonial vestment. [adj. f. L. pluvialis (pluvia rain, see -AL) (n.) pluvial]

pluviometer, n. Rain-gauge. Hence plu'viometrica (pluviometric) plu'viometric(al) aa. [f. L. pluvia rain + o- + -METER]

ply1, n. Fold, thickness, layer, of cloth &c.; strand of rope &c.; two, 3, 5, &c., having 2 &c. thicknesses or strands; (fig.) turn, tendency, esp. take a p. [f. F plier f. O. plote f. O. ploper (plier) f. L. pliere fold]

ply2, v. & t. Use, wield vigorously, (tool, weapon); work at (one's business, task); supply (person &c.) consistently with (food &c.); assault vigorously (person with questions, arguments); (Naut.) work to windward, (of vessel or its master, coach, &c.) go to & fro between (places); (of boatman, porter, cabman) attend regularly for custom (at place); (aptheic form of APPLY) Plymouth, n. P. Brethren, religious body that arose at Plymouth c. 1590, with no formal name or no official charter; a place whence Plymouthism3, Plymouthism2, Plymouthite1, n.; P. Rock, large breed of domestic fowl of Amer. origin.

pneumatic (pneumatic) (n.) a. & n. Of, acting by means of, wind or air; p. tire (inflated with air); p. dispatch, conveyance of parcels &c. along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air; p. trough (for collecting gases in jars over surface of water or mercury); containing, connected with, air-cavities, esp. in bones of birds; spiritual; (n.) p. tire, cycle with such tires; (n.) pl. science of mechanical properties of air or other elastic or gaseous bodies. Hence pneumatically adv. pneumato'city n. [f. L f. Gk pneumatikos (pneuma wind f. pneo breathe, see -IC)]

pneumato- in comb. = Gk pneuma -mato air, breath, spirit, as:- cyst, air-sac in body of bird &c.; -ogy, theory of spiritual beings, doctrines of the Holy Spirit, theology, -optics -optical -ometer, instrument for measuring amount of air breathed at each inspiration; -phore, part of some compound hydrozoa containing air-cavity.

pneumogastric, a. Of lungs & stomach, esp. p. nerves, tenth pair of cerebral nerves. [f. L. Gk. pneumo (see -GASTRIC)]

pneumonia (n.) n. Inflammation of the substance of one (single p.) or both (double p.) lungs. So pneumoniac a. pneumonitis n.
exact moment (of death &c.); distinctive trait, characteristic, as singing is not his strong p.; the essential thing, the thing under discussion, analysis, &c.; make p. of, make fast, set (in), fasten (to, on); make of, regard, treat, as essential; carry one's p., secure one's object; make a p., establish proposition, prove contention; (also p. lace) thread lace made wholly with needle, (improp.) pillow lace imitating this; sharp end of tool, weapon, pin, pen, &c.; tip, promontory, esp. in names, as mountain tip; 

Point, n. 1. point of, part of, advance guard; (pl.) extremities of horse, as boy with black pp.; sharp-pointed tool, eg. etching-needle; time of deer's horn; (on railway) tapering movable rail by which train is directed from one line to another; tapered division on garnet; (Hist.) tagged lace for lacing bodice, attaching hose to doublet, &c.; (Naut.) short piece of cord at lower edge of sail for tying up a reef; pp. of the compass, 32 equidistant pp. on compass (N, 1/8, N NE, NE by N, NE, NE by E, E NE, E by N, N, N W, NW, NW by N, NW, SW, SW by N, S, S W, SW by S, W, W by S, S by W, W by N), at angular intervals of 11°; salient feature of story, joke, &c., as don't see the p.; pungency, effectiveness, as his remarks lack p.; (Crick.) position of fieldsman placed marked distance on off-side of batsman; (of dog) act of pointing, esp. make, come to, a p.; potatoes & p. potatoes to cat & bacon to look at; at all pp., in every part; at the p. (on the verge) of death &c.; in p. of, treat, at, as the case you take it in p.; in p. (as a matter of fact) (up to the p.); p. of (on), on the very verge of, on the point of. 2. (p. of thing that vitally affects one's honour, esp. the p. of honour (obligation to demand satisfaction, esp. by duel); p. of view, position from which thing is viewed, (fig.) way of looking at a matter; p. duty (of constable stationed at particular p. to regulate traffic &c.). 

Potate 1, v.t. & i. Furnish (pencil &c.) with point, sharpen; mark (Psalms &c.) with points for chanting; give point to (words, actions), as to make a p. and (be) off. 2. (at) fill in joints of (brickwork &c.) with mortar or cement smoothed with trowel; prick in (manure), turn over (soil), with point of spade; direct attention to, at, lit. & fig.; p. out, indicate, show, (thing, fact, &c.); (of hound) indicate presence of (game or abs.) by standing looking rigidly towards it; direct (finger, weapon, &c. at); direct attention of (person to); aim at, tend towards. [I. Of O.F. proutte, as prec.] 

Point-blank, a. & adv. (Of shot) fired horizontally, level; p. distance (within which gun may be fired horizontally without deviating from aim, horizontally, in direct line, (fig.) directly, flatly, as told him p. it would not do, offhand, as refused it p. [prob. f. proc. + BLANK, I.C. white spot in centre of target] 

Point-device, a. & adv. (archaic.) Perfectly correct, extremely neat or precise; (adv.) in p. of remark &c. having point, penetrating, cutting; emphasized, made evident. Hence p. of (on, to) in p. of instrument, on, to, in p. of part. 1. point, n. In vb senses, esp. index-hand of clock, balance, &c.; rod used for pointing to words &c. on blackboard, map, &c.; dog that 
on scenting game stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched towards it &c. one foot raised; (pl.) two stars in Great Bear, straight line through which points nearly to pole-star. [INGLISH] 

Pointlessness, n. Inability to indicate; filling up joints of brickwork &c. with cement, facing thus given to the joints. [INGL] 

Pointless, a. Without a point, blunt; without point, meaningless; not having scored a point. Hence pointless v.t. & adv., pointlessness n. 

Pole (z), v.t. & i. & n. Balance; hold suspended or supported; carry (one's head &c. in specified way); be balanced; hover in air &c.; (n.) equilibrium (lit. & fig.), carriage (of head &c.); state of indecision, suspends. [IVB t. of pole (st. p.), t. of pole (pl. p.), L. pons; he weigh frequent of pendas; pes; weight; (n.) t. of pole f. pop. L. pons, f. L. pennis, f. L. pennum; weight] 

Pole (n), n., v.t. & i. Substance that when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism destroys life or injures health, esp. (pop.) one that destroys life by rapid action &c. when taken internally. Exact quantity of poison does not (poisoning substances are injurious); half each other like p. (bitterly); (fig.) baneful principle, doctrine, &c.; f. tree, wood, kinds of tree or plant with poisonous properties; (v.t.) administer p. to (man, animal), kill or injure thus, whence pole (n.) is defined as (a) poisonous poison, see -son; (vB t. of P. of potasner f. thee n.) 

Polearm (pōēs), n. Parisian marketwoman leading riots during first revolution; French fishwife. [F] 

Poke 1, n. Bag, sack, (now dial. exc. buy a rig in a p.); (Sc.) p. pudding (also pock), curpulent or glutonous person, Englishman. [ME. cf. F poche, Icel. poki, &c. prob. obs. E pough (Of pokha)] 

Poke 2, v.t. & i. Thrust, push, (thing in, up, down, &c. with) hand, arm, point of stick, &c.; air (fire) with poker; (coll.) shut (oneself at table), cut oneself off from (hole &c. in thing) by poking; make thrusts with stick &c. (at &c.); thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, as (fig.) don't p. your nose into my affair; p. fun at, assault with ridicule; pry into; p. one's head, carry head thrust forward, stoop. [ME & Du. poken, cf. Du. poek, dager, & poach] 

Poke 3, n. Poking; thrust, nudge; device fastened on cattle &c. to prevent their breaking through fences; projecting brim or front of woman's bonnet or hat; p. (bonnet), bonnet with this esp. as worn by Salvation Army women. [I. Of prec. ] 

Poker, n. & v.t. Stiff metal rod with handle, for poking fire; (of person's carriage or manner) as stiff as a p.; (Oxf. & Camb.) bedel carrying mace or stave before Vice-Chancellor; kinds of instrument used in p.-work; red-hot p., plant with spikes of scarlet or yellow flow- er, a kind of adder, a thorn by the hot redness burning of designs on white wood with heated implement; (v.t.) execute (design) in, adorn (thing) with, p.-work. [ER] 

Poker, n. American card-game for two or more persons, each of whom if not bluffed into declaring his hand shows the higher cards. [I. Of prec. ]
polacré (-shkr), -geoa, n. Three-masted Mediterranean merchant vessel. [f. F polacre- -eau, -arde]
polar, 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° 26' from the poles); p. distance, angular distance of point on sphere from nearer pole; having, bearing, magnetic; having positive & 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 to a point or thing. [f. L polaris as POLE, see -AR1] polariscope, n. Instrument for showing polarization of light, so -metric, -scope, etc., -metry n.
polarité, n. Tendency of lodestone, magnetized bar, etc., to point with its extremities to the magnetic poles of earth; tendency of a body to place its mathematical axis in particular direction; possession of two poles having contrary qualities (also fig.); electrical condition of body as positive or negative; (fig.) magnetic force, magnetism. [f. G. polarität, -er 1(2), nn. (partly thr. F) F. POLAR, see -IZE]
polatoureche (-otush), n. Small flying squirrel. [f. F. Russ. poletouchi flying]
poláder, 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, etc.; wooden shaft fitted to fore-carriage of vehicle & attached to mast & rudder by means of a hole through which the central pole (a measure) rod, perch, & yds.; p. jumping (with help of p. held in hands); (v.t.) furnish with pp., push, move, (off &c.) with p. [vb t. n.] OE paelic, cf. Du. paal, G pfaelh, L palus stake]
pole', n. North, South, p., the two points in space on which the axis of the earth appears to revolve, (also) N. & S. extremities of earth's axis; (Geom.) pp. of a circle of a sphere, the two points in which the axis of that circle cuts surface of sphere, (also) fixed point to which are referred; each of the two opposite points on surface of magnet at which magnetic force is maximum; (Bot.) extremities of main axis of any spherical or oval organ; (fig.) each of two opposed principles &c. &c.; p. star, a star of Ursa Minor, now about 14° distant from N. pole of heavens (fig.), thing serving as guide, lodestar, centre of attraction. Hence poleward (s) adv. [f. L L. Gk polos pivot, axis, sky]
pole', n. Native of Poland. [G. f. Pol. Polonez, -lodez (pole field)]
poleax (s), Battle axe formerly used in naval warfare as weapon & for cutting ropes &c.; halberd; butcher's axe with hammer at back. [ME poleaz (POL, + AXE)]
polecat, n. Small dark-brown carnivorous quadruped of weasel family, native of Europe. [ME polecat (polet- etym. dub. + CART)]
polémarch (-k), n. (Gk Hist.) Military commander-in-chief with varying civil functions (in Athens) third archon orig. with military functions. [f. Gk polemarchos (polémos war + -arkhos -ruler)] polémique, a. & n. Controversial, disputatious; (n.) controversial discussion, (pl.) practice of this, esp. in theology, (also) controversialist. Hence polémicism, polémically adv., polémizer v.t. [f. Gk polemikos (polémos war, see -10)] polente, n. Italian porridge made of barley, chestnut meal, &c. [lt.]
police (es), 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); p. commisso, 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 p. furnish with p., (fig.) administer, control. [f. L. med. L polita = L. politeia POLICY]
poliklinik, n. Clinic in private houses, not in hospital. [G. poliklinik (Gk polis city, CLINIC)] policy, n. Political sagacity; statecraft; prudent conduct, sagacity; craftiness; course of action adopted by government, party, &c. (Sc.) park round country seat &c.; Court of P. legislative council in British Guiana. [f. G. politikia f. L. f. Gk politeia citizenship, polity (politéis citizen f. polis city); in Sc. sense (earlier = improvement of estate) confused w. L politus polished]
policy, n. (In full, p. of assurance, insurance p.) document containing contract of assurance or insurance. [f. F. police bill of lading, contract of insurance, prob. f. med. L apodissa f. L. Gk apodeixis demonstration, proof, f. apodeixēmeni show]
poligwan, n. Feudal chief in S. India; predatory follower of such chief; p. dog (variety of dog used by such chiefs) in small palayakaran (polaiyam feudal estate)
polish, v.t. & l. Make, become, smooth & glossy by friction; (fig.) make elegant or cultured, refined, (esp. in p.p.); smarten up; p. off, finish off quickly. Hence polishable a. polisher 1 (1, 2) n. [f. F. polir (see -ISH 2), L polire -IR]
polish, n. Smoothness, glossiness, produced by friction; such friction; substance used to produce smooth surface, as FRENCH, FURNITURE, brass, &c.; (fig.) refinement. [f. prec.]
polish, a. Of Poland or the Poles. [asl.]
polish, n. (Of rock) polished, smooth. [L. Gk poliarkhés (politis citizen + -arkhes ruler)]
polite, a. Of refined manners, courteous; cultivated, cultured, well-bred; (of literature &c.) refined, elegant, as p. letters. Hence politely adv., politeness n. [f. L. POLISH]
poll, a. & n. (Of person) sagacious, prudent, (of actions &c.) judicious, expedient, scheming, crafty; BODY 1 p.; (n. pl.) science & art of government, political sciences or life, political principles, what is right in the p. (fig.) conduct of private affairs. Hence politely adv. [f. F. politique f. L. Gk politikos (as POLICY, see -10)] political, 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 political, Shim (absn.), 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 fast syllable but one; (n.) p. agent. Hence politically, adv. [AL.] taking a 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 -ician]

politicise, v.t. & f. Act the politician; engage in talk, politics; give political character to. pol scarcely, in comb. = politically, politically & socially, as - economical, -geographical, -moral, -social, -religious, (usu.) pertaining to politics as influenced by religion. [as political]

polity, n. Condition of civil order; form, process, of civil government; organized society, state; society, as a whole; members, (cont'd.) contain, (chemical) hydrogen) atoms, -auto攻克, lithography, -bä-sic (chem.), having more than two bases or atoms of a base: -carlpoary, -carpous, having several carpels; -chae (kæ) a. & n., -chae'tan, -chae'tous, aa. (worm) with many bristles on the foot-stumps, having a fleshy mass of the flower, exhibiting various colours, containing numerous reagents; -da'culy, aa. & n., (animal) with more than normal number of fingers or toes; -de'monism, belief in many supernatural powers; -ga'stric, with many stomachs; -genetic, origin of a race or species from several independent ancestors or groups, so genetic, -genetic, aa., -genetic, (Chem.) forming more than one compound with hydrogen &c., (Geol.) -genous; -genism, theory of polygeny; -genist, holder of this, so geneticist, aa. & n., -genus, (Geol.) composed of various kinds of rock, (Chem.) = genetic, -geny, origin 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 graphic a., -graphy n.; -nymous, of, practising, polygyny, (Bot.) with many flowers, flower-plants, plurality of wives: -hë-dron, many, (usu. more than six)-sided solid, so hë-dräl, -hë-dríc, aa.; -më-ric, (of compounds) composed of same elements in same proportions, but differing in molecular weight; -merism, condition of being polymeric or monomeric, -morph, render polymeric or polymorphic; -merous (nat. hist.), composed of many parts; -mor'phic, -mor'phous, multiform, esp. (Nat. Hist., Biol.) varying in individuals, passing through successive variations, so -morph'ism n.; -në'mial a. & n. (alg.), = multinomial; -në'mous, called by several different names, so differentiated, -në'mous, having the same thing; -ō-pia, 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, standing for different sounds; -phonic, pho'rous, many-voiced, (Philol.) standing for different sounds, (Mus.) contrapuntal; -phony, quality of being polyphonic, (Mus.) counterpart; -phyl'etic, = genetic; -phy'lous, -stë-palous, having many or (usu.) separate leaves, sepals; -stë-palous a. & n., (animal) having many suckers, so stë-palous a.; -stë-palous (of languages) combining several words of a sentence (e.g. verb & object) into one; -thë-lam'ous (nat. hist.), many-chambered; -type, kind of stereotype, copy of engraving &c. made from this; -z'o'a, class of
compound invertebrates, so -ô'tic a.; -ô'nal, (of lighthouse lens) composed of several annular segments.  

Polyanthus, n. Kinds of cultivated primula. [f. POLY- + G anthus flower]

Polychromátic, a. Many-coloured. [POLY-]

Poltřehrome, a. & n. Painted, printed, decorated, in many colours; work of art in several colours, esp. coloured statues; varied colouring. [Poly-, polychromatic, a.]

Polyychromós (POLY-, khrôma colour)  
Poltřehromý, n. Art of painting in several colours, esp. as applied to ancient pottery &c. [f. F polychromie (as prec., see -Y)]

Poltřifnie, n. Clinic devoted to the study of diseases; general hospital. [POLY-; altered in sense & form f. POLICLINIC]

Polygamous, a. Having more than one wife or (less usu.) husband at once, so polygamy, n. [Zool.] having more than one mate; (Bot.) bearing some flowers with stamens only, some with pistils only, some with both, on same plant or on different plants. [f.Late Gk polugamos (POLY- + gamos marrying)]

Poltřigot, a. & n. Of many languages; (person) speaking or writing many languages; (book, esp. Bible) written in several languages. Hence polyglottal, polyglottic, a., pertaining to, or composed of, different languages; polyglot, a.; polyglot, n. [Gk poluglotios (POLY- + glôtta tongue)]

Poltřegon, 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. Poltegon, a., polygonal, a. [L f. Gk polugonón gen. pl. adj. as n. (POLY- + gônos angled)]

Poltřegonum, n. Genus of plants including knotgrass, knaweed, &c. [f. Gk polugonon (POLY- + gonu knee)]

Poltřihistor, n. Man of varied learning, great scholar. [f. Gk poluistor (POLY- + histèr, see HISTOR)]

Poly'math, n. = prec. So poly'mathy, n. [f. Gk poluimathè (POLY- + math. - st. of mannuhund learn)]

Polyne'sia, n. Small islands in Pacific ocean, esp. in Australia. Hence Polynes'ian, a. [f. POLY- + G neôs island]

Poly'nia, n. Space of open water in midst of ice, esp. in arctic seas. [f. Russ. poluinya (pole field)]

Poly'pe, n. Kinds of animal of low organization, e.g. hydras; individual of some compound organisms. [f. (pe), as POLYPUS]

Poly'peary, n. Common stem or supporting structure of a colony of corals. [ary = ARIUM]

Poly'plodom (or plól), n. = prec. [f. POLYPLUS + L domus house]

Poly'pète, n. Individual polyp. [EIGHT]

Poly'pod, a. (Animal) with many feet. [f. L f. Gk polupodion (as POLYPLUS)]

Poly'dody, n. Genus of ferns, esp. (common p.) species growing on moist rocks, walls, &c. [L f. Gk polupodon, as POLYPLUS]

Poly'pod, a. Of, like, a polyp or a polypus. So polypous a. [oid]

Poly'podon, n. Kinds of tumour, usu. with ramifications like tentacles. [L, f. Gk polupous cuttle-fish, polypus in nose (POLU-POLL- + pous-podous footed)]

Poly'sylläble, a. (Of word) having many syllables; marked by polysyllables. Hence poly'syllabic, a. & n. [f. med.L f. Gk polousyllabis (as toll.) + IC]

Poly'syllabic, n. Polysyllable word. [f. med.L polusyllabi (vox word), see POLY- & SYLLABLE]

Poly'technic, a. & n. Dealing with, devoted to, various arts, as p. school; P. (Institution), technical school, esp. one in London orig. opened 1833. [f. F polytechnique f. Gk pòlukhóness (POLY- + techné art), see -IC]

Poly'thèism, n. Belief in, worship of, many gods or more than one god. So poly'theist, n. poly'theistic, a. [f. F polythéisme f. Gk poluthèos of many gods (POLU-POLL- + theos god), see -ISM]

Pomásce (pùmlis), n. Mass of crushed apples in cider-making before or after juice is pressed out; any pulp; refuse of fish &c. after oil has been extracted, used as fertilizer. [ult. f. L pomum apple]

Pomàdé (or -ahd), n., & v.t. Scented ointment (perf. orig. from apples) for hair & skin of head; (v.l) anoint with p. [f. F pommaded (pomme apple, POME, + -ADE)]

Pom'granate, n. & v.t. To form a pomander, n. (hist.) Ball of mixed aromatic substances carried in box, bag, &c., as preservative against infection; ball of gold, silver, &c., in which p. was carried. [earlier pomander f. Of pomme d’ambre (pomme apple, see prec., + ambre AMBER)]

Pome - (or pime), n. A red Burgundy wine. [F. Pome -er (or pime)]

Pom'a-tum, n., & v.t. = POMADE. [f. L pomum apple + atum -ATE]

Pômbe, n. Intoxicating drink from various kinds of grain & fruit in Africa. [native]

Pome, n. (Bot.) succulent Inferior fruit with flesh of flesh covering the core, e.g. apple, peach, pear, so normal'rous a.; (poet.) apple; metal ball. [OF, f. L poma pl. of pomus fruit, apple]

Pomegranate (pomgran, pom, pum), n. Fruit of a tree native to N. Africa & W. Asia, a large red berry about size of orange with tough golden or orange rind & cold reddish pulp enveloping seeds; the tree. [f. OF pomegranate f. L granata seeded (GRAIN, -ATE)]

Pomeranian, a. & n. Of Pomerania on S. coast of Baltic; P. (dog), small dog with long silky hair, pointed muzzle, & prickled ears. [AN]

Pomfret, n. Fish found in Indian & Pacific Oceans, used as food. [prob. ult. f. Port. pampo]

Pomfret-cake (pu), n. Liquorice cake made at Pontefract (earlier Pomfret) in Yorks.

Pomfleure, n. Fruit-growing. [f. L pomum fruit + CULTURE]

Pommel (pu), n., & v.t. Rounded knob esp. at end of sword-hilt; upward projecting front part of saddle; (v.t) strike or beat (as) with p., beat with fists. [vb f. n.] f. Of pomel f. L pomeellum dim. as POMME]


Pomôna, n. (Rom. Myth.) goddess of fruits; P. green (in which yellow predominates). [L]

Pomp, n. Splendid display, splendour; [pl.] the pp. & vanity of this wicked world. [f. F pomppe f. L f. Gk pòmpe procession, pomp, (pomp-pó send)]

Pamp'ano, n. Kinds of W. Ind. & N. Amer. fish esteemed for food. [f. Sp. pampano]

Pompier, a. P. ladder, fireman’s scaling ladder. [f. = fireman (as TUMP, see -IER)]

Pom-pom, n. Maximal automatic quick-firing gun. [imit.]

Pom'pon (or a. F), n. Ornamental tuft or bunch of团圆, flowers, &c., on women’s &
POUMOS

POORNESS
n. [LL. potuus (as POMP, see -ous)]

POUND
n., & v.t. & i. Small body of still water artificially formed by hollowing or embanking (face) the sea, cf. HERRING-p.; p.-life, animals esp. invertebrates that live in pp.; p.-weed, kinds of aquatic herb growing in still water; (v.t.) hold back, dam up, (stream); (v.i.) of water) form a pool or p. (prob. var. of POUND 2)

POON, n. Capacity of pond; storage of water.

POUNDER, v.t. & i. Weigh mentally, think over, (matter, how, &c.); think on, muse over. [prob. F. ponderer; L. ponderare (ponderus, eris weight)]

POUNDERABLE, a. Having appreciable weight (lit. & fig.). Hence ponderability n. [LL. ponderabilis; as prec. & see BLE]

POUNDERATION, n. Weighing, balancing, (lit. & fig.). L. ponderatio (as prec. & see -ATION)

POUNDERously, adv. [F. pondereux; L. pondero; ponderus, eris weight, see -ous]

POOM., n. Leader's partner) in some card games. [L. pondus, imperial of ponds places]

POON, n. Maize bread, esp. as made by N. Amer. Indians; fine light bread made with milk, eggs, &c.; cake, loaf, of this. [Native]


POONGO, n. (Early name for a large anthropo-oid African ape; (impro.) orang-outang; [Native]

POONLiARD, n., & v.t. Dagger; (v.t.) stab with p. [F. poignard (poing fist; L. pugnus, -ARDI]

PONS, n. P. asinorum, bridge of asses, i.e. 5th proposition of Euclid; bridge of the body of Euclid, hence bridging difficult, or, difficult as P. (Varoli), band of nerve fibres in brain [L. Varoli, Italian anatomist]. [L. bridge]

PONTIFEX, n. pl. -ifices. (Rom. Ant.) member of principal college of priests in Rome, P. maximus, head of this; = foil. [L., L. pons-nis bridge or Osc.-Umb. pontis sacrifice + fac f. facere make]

PONTIF, n. (Also sovereign p.) the Pope; bishop; chief priest. [F. pontife; p. prec.]

PONTIFICAL, a. & n. Of, belonging, to pontiff; (n.) office-book of Western Church containing regulations for ordination, for bishop's (n. pl.) vestments & insignia of bishop Hence pontificality, adv. [L. pontificalis (as PONTIFEX, see -AI)]

PONTIFICIA, n. pl. Pontificals. [L. neut. pl. as prec.]

PONTIFICATE, n. or v.t. (at) Office of pontiff, bishop, period of this. [L. pontificatum (as PONTIFEX, see -ATE)]

PONTIFICAL, a. as v.t. Play the pontiff, assume airs of infallibility. [L. pontificis (as PONTIFEX, see -FY]

PONTIFICUS, (or as F) n. Drawbridge.

PONT-NIVE (or as F), n. One who has charge of pontoons or of construction of a pontoon-bridge. [F. pontonnier f. med. L. pontonarius (as foll. see -NER)]

PONTOON, n. & v.t. Flat-bottomed boat used as ferry-boat &c.; one of several boats, hollow metal cylinders, &c. used to support temporary bridge; = CAISSON (last two senses); L. ponto-onis (pons-nis bridge, see -ONI)

POONY, n. Horse of any small breed, esp. not more than 13 or (pop.) 14 hands; (slang) £20. [F. Sc. pouney (prob. f. OU lent Little foal. dim. of poulin, L. pellinus (pulus)]

POOR, n. Russian weight, still, &c. (brdupoia) [Russ. poodu f. Norse pund ROUND]

POOR, n. & v.t. Kind of pet dog with long curling hair often clipped & shaved fashionably; clip & shave (dog) thus. [G. pudel-(hund) f. pudeln splash in water, cf. pucel (pudus)

POOR, (pop. poh), int. expr. impatience or contempt. [lim. f. sound of blowing a thing away]

POOH-POOH, v.t. Express contempt for, make light of, as, he pooh-poohed the idea. [Prob. prec.]

POOK, ph. (ph.), n. Hobgoblin. [Ir. pioca]

POOK-OO, pukoo (poo-koo), n. Red antelope of S. Central Africa. [Zulu mpuku]

POOL, n. & v.t. Small body of still water, usu. of natural formation; puddle of any liquid; deep still place in river; (v.t.) make (hole) for insertion of wedge in quarying, undermine (coal). [Prob. f. n. (pop. cf. L. poecilus)

POOR, n., & v.t. (Cards) collective amount of players' stakes & fines; receptacle for these; game on billiard-table in which each player has ball of different colour with which he tries to pocket the others in fixed order, winner taking the whole stakes; collective stakes in betting &c.; arrangement between competing parties by which prices are fixed & business divided to do away with competition; (v.t.) throw into common fund, (of competing railway companies &c.) share (traffic, profits). [Prob. f. poulie hen (pref. in sense 'booty'), in E early assoc. with prec.]

POON, n. E. Indian tree; p.-oil, oil from seeds of this, used in medicine & for lamps. [Sinhalese puna]

POOHNAH, a. P. painting (on rice or other thin paper in imitation of oriental work); p. brush, p. (used for this)

POOP, n., & v.t. Stern of ship; aftermost & highest deck; (v.t.) break over stern of (ship), (of ship) receive (wave) over stern. Hence -POOPED, a. [L. puepe f. L. puppia f. L. puppia]

POOP, a. Wanting means to procure comforts or necessities of life, needy, indigent; ill supplied, deficient, (in a possession or quality); (of soil) unproductive; scanty, inadequate, less than is expected, as, the crops was p., a p. three weeks' holiday; paltry, sorry, as that is a p. creation; humble, insignificant, (often iron. or facet., as in my p. opinion); (expr. pity or sympathy) unfortunate, hapless, as, he is a p. creature; used to support of paupers; p. man's weather-glass, pimpernel; p.-rate, rate, assessment, for relief or support of the p.; p. spirited, timid, cowardly, [ME & OF pover(e), puer, f. L. puer]

POORLY, adv. & prep. Scantily, defectively; p. likely, to no great success, imperfectly; (pred. a.) unwell, as he is (looking) very p. [Prec. +LY 2; pred. a. prob. orig. adv.]

POORESS, n. Defectiveness; lack of some good quality or constituent. [POOCH + -NESS]
pop, v.t. & t. Make small quick explosive sound as of cork when drawn; let off (firearm &c.); fire gun (at bird &c.); put (thing in, out, down, &c.) quickly or suddenly; move, go, come, (in &c.) thus; put (question) abruptly, esp. (colloq.) p. the question, propose marriage; (slang) pawn; (slang) p. of (the hooks), die; (colloq.) (archaize) fill it bursts open. p. planted, maize so parched; p. gun, child's toy gun shooting pellets by compression of air with piston, (contempt.) inefficient fire-arm; p. shop, pawnbroker's shop. [imit.]

pop, n., adv. Abrupt explosive sound; done in a quick, parrying, &c. (colloq.) effervescing drink, esp. ginger-beer or champagne; (slang) pawning, esp. in, in pawn; (int. or adv.) heard it go (make the sound) p., goe the weasel, country dance in which dancer darted under arms of others to his partner. [as prec.]

pop, n. (colloq.) Popular concert, as Saturday pp. [abbr.]

pope, n. Bishop of Rome as head of Roman Catholic Church; (fig.) person assuming or credited with infallibility &c.; P. Joan, fabulously female p., a card-game; p.'s eye, lymphatic skin disease; p. underhand, in leg mutton; p.'s head, round long-handled broom; p.'s nose, = PARSON's nose. Hence p'pedom n., p'ppless a. [OE papa f. eccl. L papa f. late Gk papa=gk papass father, cf. Papa] pope, n. Parish priest of Greek Church in Russia &c. [L. Russ. popo f. Gk as prec.]

pope, n. & v.t. Place in thigh on which blow is painful or paralyzing, esp. take person's, strike this; (v.t.) take the p. of. [I] p'pery, n. Papal system, Roman Catholic religion, (in hostile use). [f. I. p'poeis + -ery]

p'pl, n. (Archaic) parrot; (int.) fanciful parrot on which music is made to shoot at; (colloq.) raced, conceited person; (dial.) green woodpecker. [f. OE papingay &c. cf. med. Gk papagas, Arab. babaga, prob. init. & of Afr. orig.]

p'plish, a. Of popery, papistical. Hence p'plishly adv. [f. pop. + -lish]

p'ples, n. General of L. popes of rapid growth (often w. allusion to straightness of trunk); trembling p., aspen. [f. L populi f. L p'pulus + -er]

p'plin, n. Woven fabric of silk warp & worsted weft with corded surface, now made esp. in Scotland. [f. L. populi &c. papaline, from the papal town Avignon where it was made]

p'pl-téal, a. Of the ham, of the hollow at the back of knee, as p. artery, tendons (hamstrings).

p'pette, n. (Now dial.) small person, esp. as term of endearment; lathe-head; (Naut.) short piece of wood for various purposes; p. head, lathe-head; (Mining) frame at top of shaft supporting pulleys for ropes used in hoisting. [earlier form of PUPPET]

p'pogn, n. In vbl senses; (Crack.) p. -crease (parch, -striking -crease), line 4 feet in front of & parallel to wicket within which batsman must stand. [ing] p'pogle, v.t., & n. (Of water) tumble about, toss to & fro; (n.) rolling, tossing, ripple. Hence p'polly a. [prob. init.]

p'pohan, n. Genus of herbs having milky juice with narcotic properties & showy flowers of scarlet or other color; opium p., species from which opium is obtained; p. head, seed capsule of p. (Orf.) ornamental top to end of church seal. Hence p'ppolid a. [OE poppy, popog, ult. L poper]

p'popsey (wopsey), n. An endearing appellation for a girl. [prob. f. pop abbr. of POPPET, with dim. sufl.]

p'pulase (pulase), n. The common people; the rabble. [v.f. It. popolaccio (popolo PEOPLE + accio pejorative sufl. as -ACEOUS)]

p'pulare, a. Of, carried on by the people, the people; p. elect, p. elections, tumult; adapted to the understanding, sense, or sense, of the people, as in p. language, p. science, at p. (low) prices; liked, admired, by the people or by people generally, as p. preachers, the p. hero, so p'pularty n.; prevalent among the people as p. fallacies. Hence p'pularte adv. [f. It. popolares (a term, see adj.)]

p'pulize, v.t. Make popular, cause (person, principle, &c.) to be generally known or liked; extend (suffrage &c.) to the common people; present (technical subject &c.) in popular form. Hence p'pulization n. [ize]

p'pulate, v.t. Inhabit, form the population of, (country, town, &c.); supply with inhabitants, as a densely populated district. [f. L. popolare (as people)]

p'pulation, n. Degree in which place is populated; total nmb. of inhabitants. [f. L. populatio (as prec., see ATION)]

p'pulitico, n. U.S. political party aiming at public control of railways, graduated income-tax, &c., formed 1892; adherent of Russian political party advocating collectivism. Hence p'pulistique n., p'pulistic a. [f. L. populus PEOPLE + - list]

p'pulatus, a. Thickly inhabited. Hence p'pulatioun n. [f. L. populus (as people, see -OUS)]

p'pulc, a. Mackerel-shark. [Cornish dial. etym. dub.]

p'pulc, n. Fine piece of earthenware with transverse bands & transverse lines. Hence p'pulcill, n. delicate, fragile; p. shell, cowrie; p. clay, kaolin. Hence or cogn. p'pulcillanous (silin), p'pulcillanic, p'pulcillano, a. [f. F. porcelaine Venus shell, porcelain, f. It. porcellana (porcella dim. of porco f. L. porcus hog, from resemblance of the shell to hog's back)]

p'pulcize, v.t. Convert (clay, shale, &c.) into porcelain or similar substance. [ize]

p'poch, n. Covered approach to entrance of building; the p., colonnade at Athens to which p. & his disciples were initiated, (hence, Stic school or philosophy, (cf. Academ, lyceum). Hence p'pochd, p'pochless, a. [f. F. porche f. L. porticus]

p'poin, n. Of or like swine. [F. -in, -ine], f. L. porcinus (porcus hog, see -INE)]

p'pispone, n. Rodent quadruped with body & tail covered with soft, delicate spines; kinds of animal with many spikes or teeth, e.g. for heckling flax &c.; (attrib., applied to animals with spines &c.) p. ant-eater, crab, fish, grass. Hence p'pupursion, p'pupurie, a. [f. F. pucrin u. f. L. pucris hog -spine that, in the earlier also, hog -spine; p. bore -epic (L. spicus = spica spike) & p'pentine]

p'pore, n. Minute opening (esp. in skin of animal body) through which fluids may pass. [F. f. L. Gk puros passage, pore]

p'pore, n. & f. P. over, be absorbed in study; (voc.) (bake), grill (knightly upon, (subject); (archaic) look intently at, be over; one's eyes out, tire them by close reading. [ME puren, etym. dub.]


Proposition
concerned with the conditions that will render a given problem capable of innumerable solutions.

dictionary-defined as: "portly, robust, stout.

potor, n. Flesh (esp. fresh) of swine used as food; p. butcher, one who slaughters pigs for sale; p. pie (of minced &c. p.), p. pie hash (with (f. &c. p.) turned up all round). [F. p. f. L. porcus hog.

potter, n. Pig raised for food; young fattened hog. so potter n. [prec. + -er].

potting, n. Young or small pig. [Ling].

potk, a. Of, like, pork, esp. (colloq.) fleshly, fat, &c.


potorous, a. Full of pores (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. porosity, porosity, nn. -ous.

potphyn, n. Hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red felspar in red ground; f. porphyry, also, hard crystallized or porphyritic rocks, having homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated. [ult. f. Gk porphyros purple.

porpoise, n. Cetaceous mammal five feet long with blunt rounded snout. [f. Of porpois f. L. porcus hog + piscis fish].

porous, a. (arch.). L. Leek-green. [f. L. porosus (trans. from L. porus) + -ous].

poror, n. Stretch or part of body. (Excl. Law) tender, submit, (document). [f. L. porrigere rect. (por- pro + regere direct).]

porridge, n. Soft food made by stirring oatmeal or other meal or cereal in boiling water or milk; keep one's breath to cool one's p., keep one's advice &c. for one's own use. [altered f. Pottage].

porridge, n. (path.) Scaly eruption of scalp. So potrginous a. [L. gen. p. -ous].

porridge, n. Soup in which soup &c. is eaten esp. by children. [earlier potager (as PORRIDGE, see -er) for n. of 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); CINQUE PORTS; p. admiral (in command of naval p.). [OE. f. L. portus].

port, n. Name of walled town (chiefly Sc.); (Naut.) opening in side of ship for entrance, loading, &c; p. hole (Mech.) aperture for passage of steam, water, &c.; curved mouthpiece of some braid-bit; p. hole, aperture in ship's side for admission of light & air, or (formerly) for pointing cannon through. [f. L. porta, Pers.]

port, 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. across, held under the armpit, &c.; 2. (naut.) Left-hand side of ship looking forward (cf. STB)., as for helm to p. of o. 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; 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. f. L. portabilis (porta carry, -ble)].

portrait (a), n. & v.t. Carrying, carriage; cop. of this; meet as: meet &c. p. mariner for own venture or to be let by him for freight in lieu of wages; carrying of boats between two lakes or rivers, place at which this is necessary; (v. t.) convey (boat, goods) over a p. [f. as PORT, see -OR].

portage, n. (Dornay), gateaway, esp. elevation one. (obs. f. L. portare heut. adj. as n. (porta gate, see -AL).

portal a. (anat.). Of the porta or transverse fissure of the liver, as p. vein (conveying blood to liver). [f. med. L. portalis as prec.]

portamento, n. (mus.). Gliding continuously from one pitch to another. [It.]

portative, a. Served to carry or support. [f. -a, Gy. f. L. portare, carry, see -IVE]

porteuillon, n. Strong heavy grating sliding up & down in vertical grooves at sides of gateway in fortress &c. Hence porteuilleren.

porte-cochere, n. Carriage-entrance.

portev, n. Fore loose, foreshadow, as an omen; give warning of, as this portends a renewal of the conflict. [f. L. portendere -tent (por pro + tendere stretch)]

portent, n. Omen, significant sign; prodigy, marvellous thing. So portentous a. portentously adv.

porter, n. Gate-keeper, door-keeper. [ME & AF. f. L. portarius (door door, see -ER)].

porter, n. Person 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; p. porter, p. porter, p. porter, p. porter.

portico, n. Covered veranda, portico, of 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 between sirloin & tender-loin. [f. Of portico f. L. portarcem (porta carry, see -OR)].

portfire, n. Fire (originating from the name of some extinct lake) or from rockets igniting explosives in mining, &c. [f. PORTE + FIRE].

portfo'lio, n. Case for keeping loose sheets of paper, drawings, &c. (fig.) office of minister of state. [It. portafogli (porta imperial, portare carry + f. f. L. folium)].

portico, n. Covered veranda, portico, of p. house. [f. L. porticus (door door)].

portiere, n. Curtain hung over door(&way). [f. f. med. L. portaria fem. adj. as n. (porta door, see -ER)].

portion, n. & v.t. Part; share; dowry, whence portionless 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. [vb. f. P. 1s. portion]
PORTLY 640  POSSIBLE

portrait, n. Bulky, corpulent; of stately appearance. Hence portliness, n. (port's, ly')

portmanteau (-tō), n. (pl. -s, -x pr. -z). Oblong stiff leather case for carrying clothes &c. when travelling; (fig.) facetious word blending the sounds & combinations of meanings of two words (as︠port︡ &︠mai︡tle). [L. F fortẽ-

(portmanteau)

portion, n. Book of sailing directions with description of harbours &c. [L. (porto PORT')]

portraiture, n. Likeness of person or animal, whether painted or engraved; language, painting, photography &c.; (fig.) type, similitude; verbal picture, graphic description. [F, p. p. as portrait]

portraitist, n. One who paints or takes portraits. [-ist]

portray, v.t. Make likeness of; describe graphically. Hence portrayality (a) 2 n. [L. of

(portraire f. L prætractare (tract- draw)]

portreeve, n. (Hist.) chief officer of town or borough; (now) officer inferior to mayor in some towns. [O. S. porter-fa (port=city, reave=officer)]

portress, n. Female PORTER. [-ess]

Portuguese (-gez), a. & n. (Native language of Portugal. [F. Port. portugues f. med.L portugais (see -ESE)]

pose (2), v.t. & i. v. Lay down (assertion, claim, &c.) with profound significance; place (artist's model &c.) in certain attitude; assume an attitude, esp. for artistic purposes; set up, give oneself out, as (the friend of the working man &c.); (Dominoes) place first domino on table; (n.) attitude of body or mind, esp. one assumed for effect, as his phallic pose is a mere p. (Dominoes) posing, right to p. (n. f. pose f. F poser f. L pouver pauze; some senses by confus. w. L ponere, place, cf. compose)

poses (3), v.t. Puzzle (person) with question or problem. [short for oppose]

poser, n. In vbl. senses of pose, esp. puzzling, misleading, or deceiving. [F (poser)]

poser, n. Affected person. [F (poser)]

position (a), v.t. Assume as fact, postulate, put in position, place, as posited by natural agency. [L. l ponere posit- place]

position (b), n. & v. t. Proposition, as a point of view. [L. positionem (as prec., see -ION)]

posses (2), v. t. Give; give to, as p. to one's neighbour; bestow, as p. upon a King; hand over, as p. over to another; make, as p. ready for use; install, as p. a new Bishop; put, as p. a letter into a box; possess, as p. as guarding a town; touch, as p. itself. [F poser, f. L ponere, place, cf. compose]

possessor (-zer), n. Most affected person. [F (-zer)]

possession (pox), n. Possessing; actual holding or occupancy; (Law) visible power of exercising such control as attaches to (but may exist apart from) lawful ownership; in p., of thing possessed; (of person) possessing; of possession; p. is nine points of the law; thing possessed; (pl.) property, wealth; subject territory, esp. foreign domain; self-p. (of, f. L possessamem (as prec., see -ION)]

possessor (poz), 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) adv.; possessive adjectives, in p. f. L. possessus (as possess, see -IVE)

possess, 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 possete, etym. dub.]

possibilistic, a. Member of (esp. Spanish republican) political party aiming at those reforms only that are immediately practicable. [F (possibiliste as possible; see -IST)]

possibility, n. State, fact, of being possible, as the p. of miracles, cannot by any p. be in the world; there is no p. of two parallel lines meeting, as it is within the range of p.; thing that may exist or happen, as what are the p.? 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. in the least, it is p. it is p. if, when, as 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 only one p. man among them; (n.) highest p.
POSSIBLY, adv. In accordance with possibility, as cannot do it, how can I do? perhaps, maybe, for all one knows to the contrary. [f. prec. +LY] 2

POSSESSION, n. (colloq.) =possession; play p., pretended to be ill (from p.'s habit of feigning death when attacked).

POST, n. & v.t. Stout piece of timber usu. cylindrical or square & of considerable length placed vertically as support in building; stake, post pole, for various purposes; bed, door, goal, nail, etc. (arch.); that marks starting, finishing, point in 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; has be known, advertise, (fact, thing, person); (in colleges) place in list that is posted up the names (of unsuccessful students) published name of (ship) as overdue or missing; placard (wall &c.) with bills. [v.b.f. n.] OE, L L positis

POST, n. & adv. (Hist.) one of a series of men stationed with horses along roads at intervals a short distance from one another, with letters to next stage; (Hist.) courier, letter-carrier, mail-cart; a single dispatch of letters, letters so dispatched; letters taken from post-office or pillar-box on one occasion, as I missed the morning p.; letters delivered at one house on one occasion, as the p. has come, no. to-day; official conveyance of letters, parcels, &c., as send it by p.; GENERAL PARCEL, PENNY, p. p. 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; (title of newspaper) Morning P. &c.; sizes (about 20 x 16 in.) & kinds of writing-paper; (adv.) with p. horses, express, with haste, ride p.; p.-bag, mail-bag; p.-boat, mail-boat, (also) boat conveying travelers between certain points; p.-boy, letter-carrier, also) postillion; po'scar, card, charge, regulation size for conveyance by p.; p.-chaise (sh.), (Hist.) travelling carriage hired from stage to stage or drawn by horses so hired; p.-free, carried free of charge by p., or with postage prepaid; p.-haste, n. & adv. (archaic), (with great expedition) p.-horse (key), at inn &c. p. being one of a number of p.'s; po'sman, one who delivers or collects letters, p.'smark, (n.) official mark stamped on letter, esp. one giving place, date, & hour of dispatch or arrival, & serving to deface stamp, (v.t.) mark (envelope &c.) with p.'smaster, official in charge of p. office, p. m. general, additional, p. of mastership, office of postmaster; p.'smistress, woman in charge of p. office; p. office, public department for conveyance of letters &c. by p., house or shop where postal business is carried on (GENERAL P.O., p.-o.ORDER, saving-bank, see SAVING); p.-paid, on which postage has been paid; p.-town, (with p. office, esp. one that is not sub-office of another). [F. post'felem. f. f. L. LL post' = postla fem. p.p. of ponere posite- place

POST, n. & v.t. Travel with relays of horses; travel with haste, hurry; put (letter &c.) in post office or letter-box for transmission; (Book-k.) placed on top of page or line; informal one, esp. from day-book or journal to ledger, (also p. up) complete (ledger &c.) thus, (fig., also p. up) supply (person) with full information. [f. prec.]

POST, n. & v.t. Place where soldier is stationed, (fig.) place of duty; position taken by body of soldiers for occupying this; fort; (also trading-p.) place occupied by traders 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 same title as inferior command); (Mil.) first, last, p. bugle signal of hour of retiring for night; (v.t.) place, station, (soldiers &c.), (Mil., Nav.) commission (person) as captain. [v.b.f. n. f. L. poste masc. f. It. posto f. L neut. p.p. as POST

POST, in comb. = L post after, behind, in what way, &c. as live, E prefix as: =claus'al, occurring later than the classical period of (esp. Greek & Roman) language, literature, or art; commu'nion, part of eucharistic office following act of communion; co'stall, behind a rib; da'te, (v.t.) affix, assign, a later than the actual date to (document, event, &c.). (n., p.'st-) such date; di'u'cian, a, n. (person) existing, occurring, after the Flood; en'try, late or subsequent entry (for race, in book-keeping, &c.); ex'ti'an; ex'titic, subsequent to the Babylonian exile; fi'x, (v.t.) append (letters) at end of word, (n., p.'st-) suffix, official, subsequent to the classical period; t'pital, (adj. or adv.) carried on after graduation; mille'nnial, of the period following the millennium; mille'nnial, doctrine that second Advent will follow the millennium, so-mille'nnialist n.; natal, occurring after birth; asp'tal, subsequent to marriage; asp'tal, situated behind the mouth; p'tocene, of the formation immediately overlying the plicocene; a tertiary, of the formations subsequent to the tertiary.

PORTAGE (U), 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 POSTS; p. order; p. union, union of governments of various countries for regulation of international postage. [F (poste) p. t., see -AL]

POSTER, n. (Also pil-p.) one who posts bills, placards displayed in public place. [POSTER, -ER]

POSTE RESTANTE (F), n. Department in post office in which letters are kept till applied for. [F, prop. = remaining post]

POSTERIOR, a. & n. Later, coming after in time; order; after, from the hind, whence poster'iorly adv.; (n. sing. or pl.) the buttocks. [L. compar. of posterus (post after)]

POSTERITY, n. The descendants of any person; all succeeding generations, as derives the gratitude of f. F. post'merite L. L post'meritam [as prec., see -RY]

POSTERN, n. Back door; side way or entrance; (attrib.) p. door, gate. [f. Of posterene, -r. f. L. posterula dim. L. posterus coming after (post)]

POSTHUMOUS (t-o), a. (Of child) born after death of its father (of book &c.) published after author's death; occurring af. death. Hence posth'ously adv. [L. postumus last (post after), in LL posth- by assoc. w. humus ground, + -ous]

POSTICUS, a. (bot.) Posterior, hinder. [L. posticus (post behind), -o]

POSTILLON, -ILON, (po.), n. One who rides the near horse of the leaders, or near horse when one pair only is used & there is no driver
on box. [f. F. postillon f. It. postiglione (posta-
rock + comb. suf.)]

postlimin[y, n. (Rom. Law) right of ban-
ished person or captive to resume civic privi-
leges 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 that took possession of them. [f. L. post-
[limitum = threshold]

postmaster® (for p. see POST®), n. Scholar
of Merton College, Oxford. Hence postmas-
[tership n. [1]

post meridiem, adv. (usu. abbr. P.M., pron.
p.m.): After noon, as 3:20 P.M. [L.]

post-mortem, adv., post-mortem, adj. & n. After death; (examination) made after
death. [L.]

post-obit, a. & n. Taking effect after death;
(bond) securing to lend a sum to be paid on
death of specified person from whom borrower
has expectations. [f. L. post + obitus + de-
cesser f. obiere go die]

postpone, v.t. & i. Put off, defer; treat
(thing) as inferior in importance to (another);
(intr., Path., of age &c.) be later in coming on.
Hence postponement n. [f. L. postponere
postpone, v.t.]

postposition, n. Particle, word, placed
after another, usu. as enclitic, (e.g. -wards).
Hence postposition, postpositive, a.
[as proc., see -ION]

postprandial, a. (usu. facet). After dinner,
as p. oratory, eloquence. [f. post + L.
prandium lunch + -AL]

postscript, n. (abbr. P.S.). Additional para-
graph esp. at end of letter after signature. [f. L.
postscriptum neut. p.p. of POSTscribere write]

postulant, n. Candidate esp. for admission
in p., to the p. both male & f. & n.;
postulate, a. (at), n. Thing claimed or
assumed as basis of reasoning, fundamental con-
tion; pre-requisite; (Geom.) claim to take for
granted the possibility of simple operation, e.g.
of drawing straight line between any two points.
[as foll., see -ATE]

postulate, v.t. & i. Demand, require, claim,
take for granted (thing, that, to do); stipulate for;
(EccL. Law) nominate or elect subject to super-
inior sanction. Sc postulation, postulator, n.
[f. L. postulare demand, -ARE]

posture, n. & v.t. & i. Carriage, attitude of
stance; body of (a person); p. mak.,
acrobat, contortionist; p. mas-
ter, teacher of calisthenics; (v.t.) dispose the
limbs of (person) in particular way; (v.t.) as-
sume p. (lit. & fig.). Hence postural a.,
postura, n. [vb. f. n.] F. L. postura
(contortion, contortionist, stance, -URE)

poesy, n. (archaic). Short motto, line of
verse &c., inscribed within ring of (ring - ring) &c; 
nosegay. [= POESY]

pot, n. Rounded vessel of earthenware,
metal, or glass, for holding liquids or solids, as
po, ink, jam, water, r- & p.; usu. vessel for
cooking; drinking vessel of pewter &c.; contents of p., as p. of porter, honey,
coffee, p.; tea; (also, childish, p.) chamber, p.;
flower, p.; vessel, usu. of silver, as prize in
athletic sports, (slang) any prize in these; lob-
ster-p.; p. of the market, as p. of money;
(Racing slang) large sum staked or betted, as put the p. on, (also) favour-
ito; big p., important person; the p. calls the kettie black, person blames another for fault
he too has; go to p. (vulg.), be ruined or de-
sabled; the p. boil and keep the p. boiling,
make a living, keep anything going briskly; p.-ale, completely fermented

wash in distillation; p.-bell, (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
the garden beside the house; p.-hole in rock
&c.; 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®); p.-house, ale-house; p.
hunter, sportsman who shoots anything he
comes across, person in particular part in contest
merely for sake of prize; p.-lead, black-lead
esp. as used for hull of racing-yacht; p.-luck,
whatever is to be had for a meal, as come &
take p.-luck with us; p.-metal, stained glass
coloured in melting-p., so that the colour per-
vades the whole; p.-shot, shot taken at game
merely to provide mealt., shot aimed at ani-
mal &c. within easy reach; potstone, granular
variety of soapstone; p.-valiant, valiant be-
dcause drunk, so p.-valour; potvaller, potval-
loper, man qualified as householder to vote (before
1835) (f. wallopp boil). Hence potful n. [late
w. L. pote drinking]

pot, v.t. & i. Place (butter, fish, minced meat,
&c., salted or seasoned) in pot or other vessel
to preserve it (esp. in p.p., as potted ham);
plant (plant) in pot; (Billiards) pocket, bag
(game), kill (animal) by pot-shot; (intr.) shoot at
(arts); seize, secure, (f. prec.)

portable, a. & n. (usu. facet). Drinkable;
(n. pl.) drinkables. [F. L. potabilis (potabe
drink, see -BLE)

potage (alzh.), n. Soup [F]

potamic. See OX RIVER, S. pATOMOLOGY
n. [f. Gk potamos river + -O]

potash, (archaic) potass, (or pot)., 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;
potash, an aereal substance, early modern 
E. potash, prob. f. Du. pot-aschen
potassium, n. One of the elements, the basis of
potash, a lustrous white metal with slight
tinge of pink. Hence potassio a. [---TUM]

potation, n. Drinking; (usu. pl.) tipping;
drinking. Sc p., potabe, f. L. pota-

tionem (potion drink, see -ATION)
potato, n. (pl. -oes). Plant with fardinaceous
 tubers used for food; its tubers; sweet, Spanish,
p., tropical plant with tuberous roots used for
food; pp. & POINT; (slang) quite the p. (proper
thing); (slang) p. [pl.] box, - two, p., F. L. po-
tate, n. [vb. f. n.] F. L. pota-
tate, n. var. of native Amer. potata
potern, thee, n. Irish whisky from illi-
cit still. [f. Ir. potin dim. of pot pot]

potent, a. (Chiefly poet. or rhet.) powerful,
strong; of reasons &c., intense; (of drugs &c.)
strong. Hence or cogn. potence, potency.
nn. potently adv. [f. L. potent part of possa
be able]

potentate, n. Monarch, ruler. [f. L. poten-

tatus as prec., see -ATE]

potential, a. Capable of coming into being or action, latent; (Med.) p. caulery,
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
etc. can be expressed); p. energy (a. form, not as motion); (rare) powerful. (N.)
p. mood, (amount of energy or quantity of work denoted by) p. function; possibility, as reached its highest p. Hence or cogn. potentiality, n., potentially adv. [F. LL potentiae, pot. + optimus, best] potentially, adv. [F. LL potentiale, pot. + optimus, best] make potentializable, v.t. Make potential; convert (energy) into potential condition. [-IZE]
potentiate (shii), v.t. Endow with power; make possible. [F. L as foll. + ATE] potentiometer, n. Instrument for measuring differences of electrical potential. [F. L potenti-ometer, pot. + optimus, best + metron, measure] potter (poth., puth.), n., & v.t. & i. Choking smoke or cloud of dust; noise, din; verbal commotion, as made a p. about it; display of sorrow; (v.t.) hustle, worry; (v.i.) make a fuss. [etym. dub.; prob. not connected w. powder] potthomasia (-sh), n. (Craze) for imitation of Japanese porcelain by covering inner surface of glass vessels with designs on paper &c. [F. F potthomatique (potthie oriental porcel. see -MANIA)] potion (son), n. Dose, draught, of liquid medicine or of poison. [OF. L potionem (potu- plus nomen)] potlatch, -latch(e), n. Tribal feast of N.-Amer. Indians given by aspirant to chiefship. [native] potpourri (poppore), n. Mixture of dried petals & spices kept in jar for its perfume; musical or literary medley. [F. litt. rotten pot] potsherd, n. (archaic). Broken piece of earthenware. [POT + SHERD]
pottage (ig), n. (archaic). Soup; (fig.) mess of p. [F. F potage (POT + AG)] potter, n. Maker of earthenware vessels: one who makes hollow revolving disk in p.'s lathe (machine for moulding clay); p.'s asthma, bronchitis, &c., (caused by dust in the pottery industry). [OE ðottere (-ER)] potter, v.i. & t. Work in feeble or desul- tory manner (at, in, subject or occupation); dawdle, loiter, (about &c.); trifle away (one's time &c.). [prob. f. obs. potus, OE potian, etym. dub. + -ER] pottery, n. Earthenware; potter's work or workshop; the Pp., district in N. Staffordshire, seat of p. industry. [F. F poterie (POT + ERY)] pottle, n. (archaic) measure for liquid in p. production. pot & containing this: a wall wicker or chip basket for strawberries &c. [ME & OE potel (POT + ERY)] potto, n. W.-Afr. lemur; kinkajou. [native] pou (pouh), v.t. & f. Put into pocket; take possession of; pocket; (sling) give money to, tip; make (part of) hand, hand in, to a pou, (intr. of such part) hang thus. [prec.]
poudrette (poudret), n. Manure of night-soil mixed with charcoal &c. [F. Dim. of poude powder] pour (poo), n. Woman's high roll or pad of hair; part of dress gathered up in bunch; soft hang (F) poule (poole), n. Octopus or other cephalo- lodop. [F. (po., as POLYPUS)] poul (pohl), n. Young of domestic fowl, turkey, pheasant. &c. [as PULLET] poule-deau, n. Fine corded material; silk; (F) etym. dub. poulter (pohl), n. Dealer in poultry. [F. earlier poui longue f. poulester (as PULLET, see -ER)] poultice (pooolt), n. & v.t. Soft mass of bread, linseed, &c., usu. made with boiling water & spread on muslin &c. & applied to sore or inflamed part; (v.t.) apply p. to. [ult. F. L pulis + L pulvis, dust or thick paste]
poultry (pooolt), n. Domestic fowls, e.g. barn-door fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys. [F. Of poultrerie (as PULLET, see -ERY)] pouce (poool), n. & v.t. & i. Claw, talon, of bird of prey; pouncing, sudden swoop, esp. a p. (v.t.) swoop down upon & seize; (v.i.) make sudden attack, &c., (fig.) seize eagerly upon (blunder &c.). [F]
pouces (pooolz), n. & v.t. Fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on unsized paper &c.; powdered charcoal &c. dusted over perforated pattern to transfer design to object beneath; (v.t.) smooth (paper, surface of hat, &c.) with pumice or p. transfer (design) by use of p. dust (pattern) with p. [vb f. F ponce] F ponce pumice
pound (pouq), n. & v.t. [Abr. lb. = Libra] measure of weight, 16 oz. avoiduipoa, 12 oz. Troy; p. of flesh (see Shak., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1); (also) p. sterling a money of account, 20 shillings, now represented by gold sovereign, as fire pp. (written £5 or 5l), five p. ten (shillings); [Hist. p. scot. (for each p. owing); penny-wis & p. foolish; five-p. note, bank-note for one p., five pp.; p.-cake, rich cake containing a p. (or equal weight) of each of chief ingredients; (v.i.) test the weight of coins by weighing the number that ought to weigh a p. [vb f. n.] OE pund (fold). etym. dub.
pound, v.t. & i. Enclosure for detention of stray cattle or of disdained cattle or goods till redeemed; enclosure for animals; (fig.) place of confinement. (Hunt.) difficult position; (v.t.) shut cattle &c., often up in p., (Hunt.) p. the field, (of barrier) be impassable, (of rider) clear fence that others cannot. [vb f. n.] OE pund (fold), etym. dub.
 pound, v.t. & i. Crush, bruise, as in pestle; thus muddle, with fists &c.; knock, beat, (thing to take, &c.); deliver heavy blows, fire heavy shot, (at, on, away at); walk, run, ride, make one's way, heavily (along &c.). [OE puonan, c.LG puin chips of stone, Du. puin rubbish]
poundsage (-ig), n. Commission, fee, of so much per pound sterling; percentage of total earnings of a business, paid as wages; payment of so much per pound weight. [-AGE]
pounder, n. In vb. senses, esp. instruments for pounding with or in, pestle, mortar. [POUND + -ER]
pounder, n. Thing that, gun carrying shot that weighs a pound or (p.) so many pounds, as a three-p.; (p.) thing worth, person possessing so many pounds sterling. [POUND + -ER]
pour (poor), v.t. & i. & n. Cause (liquid, granular substance, light, &c.) to flow, discharge copiously, as p. hot water over it, p. out the tea, p. wine, &c.; p. oil, &c.; p. all upon troubled waters, (fig.) calm disturbance with soothing words &c.; p. cold water on, (fig.) discourage (person, zeal, plan); discharge (missiles, crowd from building, &c., often forth, out) copiously or in rapid succession; send forth or words, misuse (as) flow (usu. forth, out, down) in stream, (of rain) descend heavily, whence pouring rain &c.; if never rains but it pours, (fig.) events esp. misfortunes
always come together: (fig.) come in, out, &c. abundantly, as letters p. in, from all quarters; (n.) heavy fall of rain, downpour. (Found.) amount of molten metal &c. poured at a time. ([n. f. vb] MÉ pouren, etym. dub.)

POURBOIRE (poor-bwa\r), n. Gratuity, tip. [F. = pour boire (money) for drinking]

POURPARIER (poor-pa\r), n. An informal discussion or argument. (v.t.) bargain, come to an agreement or settlement. ([v. t. vb] bequeath)

POURREUR (poor\r), n. A person who pours.

POURPOINTE (poor-po\r), n. (hist.) A large, ornate, and valuable dress or table piece. ([n. t. vb] t.]

POUPETTE (poop\r\t), n. 1. A small, decorative, and ornamental item. ([n. t. vb] b.] 2. A small, decorative, and ornamental item.

POUSSETTE (poos\r\t), n. A small, decorative, and ornamental item. ([n. t. vb] b.]

POUSSE (poos\r\t), v.t. & n. To urge, press, or force. ([v. t. vb] push] F. dim. of pousse push)

Pou sto (pow), n. Standing-place, basis of operation. [Gk pow sth where I may stand]

POUT (pout\r), n. Kinds of fish, as whiting, etc. (hist.), p. [OE. pout, cf. Du. pout, G. püte] pout 2 (pout\r), n. 1. Protrude (lips) 2. (of persons) protrude, esp. as sign of displeasure, whence poutingly adv. (n.) such protrusion; in the pp., sulky. ([n. t. vb] perh. cogn. w. prec., cf. Du. pude cushion, Sw. puda pad, dial. puda be inflated]

POUDRE (poud\r\r), n. 1. A kind of pigeon with great power of inflating crop; (also) whiting-pout, kind of fish. [-er]

POVETIE, n. Indigence, want; scarcity, deficiency, (of); deficiency in a property; inferiority, poorness, meanliness; p. stricken, poor, esp. fig. as a p. stricken language. (F. O. poverle t. L pauvertatem (as PAUPER, see Tyl.)

POVEX, v.t. & v.i. Mass of dry particles or granules; dust, medicine in the form of; cosmetic p. applied to face, skin, or hair; = gun., as smell of, experience of fighting; food for; (v.t.) sprinkles p. upon, cover with powder &c. (v.t.) apply to (hair, or abs. in same sense), decorate (surface) with spots or small figures; p. blue, powdered small esp. for use in laundry, deep blue colour of this (also attrib.); p. down, down-feathers found in definite patches on some birds; p. flake, case for carrying gunp. puff, soft pad, usu. of down for applying to skin. Hence POWDERNESS, POWdery 2 a. ([v. t. F. povider) F. povide F. poire f.]

POUER, n. Ability to do or act, as will do all in my p., has the p. of changing its colour; particular faculty of body or mind, as taxes his p. to the utmost, man of varied pp.; vigour, energy, as more p. to your elbow (formula of encouragement or approval); active, as; a high p. on the market, influence, authority, (over); in one's p., under one's control; personal ascendancy (over); political ascendancy, as the party now in p.; authorization, delegated authority, as a bill to extend & define their pp.; of attorney; influential person, head; great power, as power to become a man in the State; the pp. that be, constituted authorities; State having international influence, dignity, as merciful pp.; sixth order of angels; (vulg.) large number or amount, as saw a p. of people, did a p. of work; (Math.) obtained by multiplying the number into itself, three, ten, &c., times, as, the third p. of 8 is 8; instrument for applying energy to mechanical purposes, esp. the mechanical pp., the simple machines; mechanical energy as opp. to hand-labour, esp. attrib. as p. lathe, loom, mill; capacity for exerting mechanical force esp., horse p.; whence (-) pow'ded 2 a.; magnifying capacity of lens. [ME & F. pow'der (vb inf. as n.) L. L. potere = L. posse be able (potio)]

POWERFUL, a. Having great (physical or other) power or influence, as p. grasp, horse, mind, ally, book, speech, odour. Hence powerfully adv.

POWERLESS, a. Without power; wholly unable (to help &c.). Hence powerless adv. powerlessness n. [-LESS]

POW-WOW, Powa\w, n. POW-WOW, v.t. & t. N. Amer.-Indian medicine-man or sorcerer; magic ceremonial conference, of N. Amer.-Indian. (U. S.) or other magic (v.t.) practise medicine or sorcery, hold a p., (U. S.) confer, discuss, (about &c.) (v.t.) doctor, treat with magic. [F. native powwow, powah]

POX, n. Syphilis; chicken-pox; cowpox; small-pox; [-POCKS]

POZI(t)KJANEN (potso-\l\'na-t\w-\w), n. Volcanic ash found near Pozzolli, much used for hydraulic cement. [It.]

PRACTICAL, a. That can be done, feasible; (of road, passage, food) that can be used or traversed; (Theatr., of windows &c.) real, that can be used as such. Hence PRACTICABILITY, PRACTICABLENESS 1 adv.

PRACTICAL, a. Of, concerned with, shown in, practice (cf. THEORETICAL), as p. agriculture, philosophy; p. joke 2; available, useful, in practice; engaged in practice, practising; in- clined to action rather than speculation, as does not appeal to p. minds; that is such in effect though not nominally, virtual, as a p. atheist, has p. control. Hence PRACTICABILITY, PRACTICALNESS, nn. [F. obs. practic n. & a. F. pratique f. L. L. Gk praktikos (prasse do, see -ic) + AL]

PRACTICALLY, adv. In a practical manner; virtually, to all intents & purposes, as there was p. nothing left. [-LY]

PRACTICE, n. Habitual action or carrying on, as naval p., the p. of advertising; method of legal procedure; habit, custom; repeated exercise; something in an art (v.t.) to make perfect; professional work, business, or con- nection, of lawyer or doctor, as has a large p., sold his p. (archaic) scheming, (usu. under- hand) contrivance, artifice, (esp. in pl.); (Arith. mode of finding value of given number of series, or of quantity of commodity at given price, when quantity or price are both fixed in several denominations; in p. in the realm of action, as quite useless, would never work, in p. put (plan, method) into p. carry it out (earlier practice prob. f. PRACTICE, replacing earlier practic as PRACTICAL)

PRACTICER, v.t. & i. Perform habitually, carry out in action, as, p. the same method, p. what you preach; exercise, pursue, (profession); exercise oneself in or on (art, instrument, or skill), as p. the piano, music, running, exercise (person, oneself, in action, subject), whence practised 1 a.; (archaic) scheme, contrive, as when first we p. to decease; p. (upon), impose upon, take advantage of, (person, his credulity &c.). [F. Of practiser, -iquer, L. adj.L praetereor prob. of capere]

PRACTITIONER (-shor), n. Professional or practical worker, esp. in medicine; general p. (in both medicine & surgery). [erron. F. PRACTICIAN + -ER]

PRACTIC-, pref. The L form of PRE-, kept only in a few wds.
pracéb'cial (-shəl), a. (Of birds) whose young can feed themselves as soon as hatched. [as prachy']

pracéminíf re, n. (law). Writ charging sheriff to summon person accused of assisting or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England; Statute of p., (of 16th Richard II, on which the writ is based). [med.L.=L præae.monēre warn, the wds præae. faciō warnaso- & to appear] occurring,
disjumping.

pracéno'men, n. (Rom. ant.). First or personal name (e.g. Marcus Tullius Cicero). [praec., cf. cognomen]

pracépor'tor, præ-, n. (pub. school). =prep.essor, -tor. Monitor; assoc. f. praepotitor. L praep. [praepoteo set over; see-on. irreg. altered f. L praep. -tus]

praec'tor, n. (Rom. hist.). (Orig.) Roman consul as leader of army; (later) annually elected magistrate performing some duties of consul. Hence praestor'ial., praestorship n. [L. f. praer. et-go]

praec'tor, n. a. & n. Of a præt-or; of the body-guard of Roman general or emperor; (n.) man of p. rank, soldier of p. [L. praecitator n. (as prec., see-an)]

praemá'tioal, aa. Meddlesome; dogmatic; of pragmatism; -ical treating facts of human life as facts of nature. [cf. præma-]matos (f. præmatosost, f. præmatosost, -tus, -tis, -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 praegmatist, n., pragmatical a. [f. Gk. pragmatikos, see prec., & -ism]

praegmatizate, v.t. Represent as real; rationalize (myth). [as prec., see-isz]

praél'le, 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 and dog's. [F. f. p. chat (L praetula meadow, see-Ary)]

prae-z, v.t. & n. Express warm approval; (in law) to consider the merits of, (person, thing; glorify, exalt the attributes of, (God &c.); (n.) praising, commendation, as iron high p., was loud in his pp. Hence præ-ful'nes, præ-sal'nes n. (n. f. vb) f. Of præizer price, prize, præize, f. LL præcire, præt., (prefix price)

præ'sworthy, a. Worthy of praise, commendable, (often patronizing). Hence præ'sworth'ly adv., præ'sworthiess n.

pra'krit (prah), n. Any of the dialects of N. India among existing long since or growing out of Sanskrit. [f. Skr. prakrta unrefined]

pram, pram, (prahm), n. Flat-bottomed boat used in Baltic &c. for shipping cargo &c.; flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns. [Du.

pre, pr, 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]

prank, n. a. (fig.). Of dinner. [f. L prædium lunch, see-al]

prank, n. Mad frolic, practical joke; (fig., of machinery &c.) erratic action. Hence prankful, prankish, a., prankishness n. [f]

prank', v.t. & i. Dress, deck, (person, oneself, thing, often out); adorn, spangle, (hold with flowers &c.); (v.) show oneself off. [cf. Du. prunken, G prunken, show off, & obs. E adj. pranked, smart, showy]

prate, v.t. & t., n. Chat; talk too much; blab; tell, say, (thing) in prating manner; (n.) babble, idle talk; prate'ing a. [n. (f. vb) f. 15th c., cf. Du. praten, Sw. prata, Da. prate]

prat'ico, n. Bird like swalllow in appearance & habits, & allied to plover. [f. L pratum meadow + incola inhabitant]

prate'tic, prate'k, n., adj. License to hold intercourse with port, (grant to ship after quarantine or on showing clean bill of health. [F. = practice, intercourse]

prattle, v.t. & t., n. Talk in childish or artless fashion; say (thing) thus; (n.) childish chatter, small talk. Hence prattle'ker n., prattle'kling a. [t. (f. vb) f. prate, etc.]

právity, n. (rare). Depravity; badness, corruption, (of food &c.). [f. L právitus (pratus crooked, bad, see-try]

prawn, n., & v.l. Crustacean like large shrimp; (v.l) fish for pp, so pawning' 3 n. [f. prævar (pravus etc.)

práx'is. Accepted practice, custom; (Gram.) set of examples for practice. [Gk. = doing, f. prassó do]

pray, v.t. & i. Make devout supplication to (God, object of worship); beseech earnestly (God, person, for thing, to do, that); ask earnestly for (permission &c.); engage in prayer, make entreaty, (to God, to person, for thing, for or on behalf of person, to do, that); (I beg you to) consider &c., what is the use of that, p. (tell me)? [f. Of priecer f. LL præcare (L -ri]

prayer (præn), n. Solemn request to God or object of worship; formula used in praying, e.g. LORD's p.; form of divine service consisting largely of pp., as morning p., evening p., family pp.; action, practice, of praying; entreaty to a person; thing prayed for; p. book, book of forms of p. esp. Book of Common P., public liturgy of Church of England; p. meeting, religious meet- ing in which several persons, some numbering, revolving cylindrical box inscribed with or containing pp, used esp. by Buddhists of Tibet. Hence prayerful, prayerless, a., prayerfully, pray lessly adv., prayerfulness, prayerlessness, n. [ME & OF priecer f. med.L. precaria fem. sing. (orig. neut. pl.) adj. as n. (as precarious)]

prayer2, n. One who prays. [-RE]
also in 2); en'ga'ge(ment); etc'be'lish; e'vi-mate v.l.; e'vi-mate (at) n.; e-xist v.l., e-xist-ence n., so -e-xist-ent a.; i-ndicate; i-n-mate v.l.; i-lim'i-tation n.; mo- tion, motion given beforehand, esp. divine act as determining the will of the creature; or-da'n, appoint beforehand, form; ordain, ordine, ordi-nance, ordi-narily; ordi-nary, ordi-narily; sense (person &c.) existing, dating from, before the time of, as: ad'a'mic a., a-d'amite n. & a., (one of supposed race) existing before the time of Adam; Chr'i-stian, before Christianity; dis'carn'al, before the classical age (usu. of Greek & Roman literature); dis'card, throw away; dis'carded, done so; the Norman grant; co-n-sci-ous, antecedent to consciousness; elec-tion, done, given beforehand, as p. promises; ex'lan, ex'tie, before (usu. the Babylonian) exile; glia'cial, before the glacial period; hu-man, existing beforehand; mite'na'llialism, (be)- lief that Christ's Second Advent will occur before the millennium, so -millerian', mil'le-nia'list; na'tal, existing, occurring, before birth; pra'na'dial, before-dinner; scien'tifi, before the rise of modern science. & Adj., chiefly Anat. & Zool., w. sense as situated in front of, or belonging to, the bone in question; co'netal, in front of the ribs; dor'na, anterior to the dorsal region; fr'o-na, in front of frontal bone of skull, in fore part of frontal lobe of brain; max'il'ary, in front of the upper jaw; oc'u-lar, in front of the eye.

preach (ütsh), v.l. & t. & n. 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, inculcate, (quality, conduct, principle, &c.) thus; p. extol, commend; p. denigrate, disparage, put down by preaching; (n. collog.) preaching, sermon, lecture. Hence or cogn. preache'able, a.
preeacher', preea'cher, n. See preacher, a.
preea'chership, preea'chment (usu. contempt.); n. [f. Of preacher L. praee- (proclaim)
preach'y, v.l. Preach, moralize, hold forth, lead. [-ry]
preacher, a. (colloq.) Fund of preaching or holding forth. Hence preach'ness n. [-y]
pré'aamble, n., & v.l. Preliminary statement in speech or writing; introductory part of statute, deed, &c.; (v.l.) make p. [vbf. f. n.]
pre'amble to f. med. L praeamblum f. L prae-am-bulus going before. [L. pra'amble, pre'am- metal, etc.; pre'am-bulate, walk/ pré'end, n. Part of revenue of cathedral or collegiate church granted to canon or member of chapter as stipend; portion of land or tithe from which this stipend is drawn is called fowl. So pré'en'dex a. [f. Of prebende f. med. L prae-benda pension, neut. pl. gerund of L prae-bère grant, = praebère = haber have, hold.] pré'endary, n. Holder of prebend; p. stall; p.'s stall in cathedral or (fig.) benefice. [f. med. L prae-bendar. us (as prec., see -ARY) 1]
pre'cious, a. Held during the pleasure of another, as p. tenure, question, begging, taken for granted, as a p. assumption, dependent on chance, uncertain, as mak'a p. living; perilous, as the p. life of a fisherman. Hence pre- car'iously, ad\'v., pre'cariousness n. [f. L precarius obtained by entreaty (precem prayer, see -ARY) 1] pré'catur, a. (Gram., of word or form) expressing entreaty; (in wills) p. words (requesting that a thing be done), p. trust, p. words that are held to be binding. So pre'cative a. [f. LL pre-catus (precem pray, see -ORV)] précaution (pré-kay-shun), n. Prudent foresight; measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or ensure good result. Hence precau'tionary 1 a. [f. F précaution f. med. L praecautio men f. L FRÆC (see -CARE -CARE, see -ION)
prece'de (pré-kayd), v.l. & L (Of person or thing) go before in rank or importance, as such a dic'tive, such a pre'minent, such a mar'velous; precede (thing &c. or abs.) in order, as the words that p. (this paragraph); walk in front of, as preceded by our guide; come before in time, as in the years preceding his accession; cause (thing to be preceded by, as must p. this mea'sure to be of any importance. [f. F précede f. L FRÆCEDEC (see -DEC, see -SY)
précedent (or prós'dant), (rarely) -cy, n. Priority in time or succession; superiority, higher position, as takes p. of (is recognized as superior to) all others; right of preceding other in ceremonies & social formalities. [prob. f. preced'ry, see -ENCE, see -ENCY]
précedent, n. Previous case taken as example for subsequent cases or as justification, as there is no p. for this, it is without p., do not take this as a p. (LAW) decision, proc- edure, &c., serving as rule or pattern. [as foll.] préce'dent for p. [L. pra'eceedere] (now rare). Preceding in time, order, rank, &c.; as condition p. Hence précis'ent, l. adv. [f. If précedent a. & n. L as précéde, see -ENT]
précedented, a. Having, supported by, precedent. [-ED]
préce'dent (prél.), v.l. & t. Act as preceptor; lead (psalm &c.) in singing. [back-form. f. foll.]
preceptor (prél.), n. One who leads the singing of choir or congregation, esp. (in cathedrals of old foundation) member of chapter ranking next to dean, whose duty as p. is now usu. performed by successor, in those of new foundation, a chaplain or chanter. Hence or cogn. preceptors'hip, prece'ntix, n. [f. L. praecentor f. L FRÆCEC (princere cent = canere singing)] precépt, n. Command, maxim, so pre- ceptive a.; moral instruction, as example is better than p.; divine command; write, warrant; written order to arrange for & hold election; order for collection of all money under a rate. [f. L: præceptum neut. p. of FRÆC (cpe'-cept = capere take) instruct]
preceptor (prél.), n. Teacher, Instructor. Hence or cogn. preceptors'torial a., preceptors'hip, prece'sress, n. [f. L FRÆCEC (princere cent = canere singing) &c.; preceptors'tor] prece'ssory, n. (hist.) Subordinate community of Knights Templars; estate, buildings, of this. [f. med. L præcessoria fem. adj., as n. (as prec., see -ORY)
precess'ion (prél.), n. P. of the equinoxes, (earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in successive sidereal years), due to the progressive motion of equinoctial points along ecliptic. Hence precess'ional a. [f. L. præcessio (as pra- ce-de, see -ION)] précin'et, n. Space enclosed by walls or other boundaries of a place or building, esp. of a public nature, as park, gentleman's land, &c.; boundary. [f. med. L. præcinctum neut. p. of FRÆC (pringeri gid)] précieux (shu), a. & adv. Of great price, costly; p. métaux, gold, silver, (sometimes) plati- num; p. stone, gem; of great non-material 1st., as p. words, privilege, knowledge, blood of Christ; affected, showy, p. of fashion; p. of bound- ary. &c., so précio'sité (shu)-n. (colloq., as intensive) made a p. mess of it, a p. sight more than you think; (ellipse) my p. (dear &c.; [adv., colloq. intensive) took p. good care of that,

For other words in pre- see PRE.-
precipice, n. Vertical or steep face of rock, cliff, mountain, etc. 

precipitation, n. [L. praecipitatum falling headlong, precipice (as PRECIPITUS)]

precipitate1 (at-t), n. [Chem.] body precipitated from solution, so PRECIPITATE, precipitant (adj.), precipitatory (adj.), physically separated from a solution by the action of cooling & deposited, e.g. rain, dew. [as fol.]

precipitate2 (at), a. Headlong, violently hurried, as p. flight; (of person or act) hastily, rash, inconsiderately. Hence or cogn. precipitance, precipitancy, precipitate, cement, in a liquid. condense (molecules) to form from a state of vapor & so deposit. So PRECIPITA.TION, PRECIPITATOR 2, nn. [f. L praecipitare (as foll.), -ATE 2]

precipitous, a. Of, like, a precipice; steep; (rare) precipitate. Hence precipitous.

precipitously, adv. Precipitously.

precipitously, n. Summary, abstract. [P, - foll.]


precisely, adv. In precise manner; in emphatic or formal aspect quite so. [-ly]

precisian (zln), nn. One who is rigidly precise or punctilious, esp. in religious observance. Hence precisianism. [-IAN]

precision (zln), n. Accuracy; arm of p., fire-arms fitted with sights or other mechanical aids. Hence precisionist. [L. praecisio (as PRECISE, SEE-ION)]

precisde (prl), v.t. Exclude, prevent, make impossible, as to p. all doubt. So prucisive a. [f. L praecidere (cf. precede) + shut]

precious (shou), a. (Of plant) flowering or fruiting early; (of person) prematurely developed in some faculty; (of actions &c.) indicating such development. Hence cogn. preciously 2, adv., preciousness, n.

precognition, n. Antecedent knowledge; (Sc. Law) preliminary examination of witnesses &c., in order to know whether there is ground for p. [f. L praecognitare, cf. recognize, SEE-ION]

precognition, v.t. Conceive beforehand, anticipate in thought. So preconception n. (esp. = prejudice). [PRE-]

pronce, v.t. Proclaim publicly; command publicly; summon by name; (Lom. Cth. of) exclamation, esp. in prayer, for attention, etc. [Parl. Br.] So pronceenation n. [f. f. Med. L praecelerare (L praecel-omin herald, see-IZEI]

precursor (prl-n), n. Forerunner, harbinger, esp. John the Baptist; one who precedes in office &c. [f. L praecursor, f. praecurrere (cf. precurse)]

precursory, a. Preliminary, introductory, serving as harbinger (of). So precursive n. [f. L praecursoritus (as prec.; see -ORY)]

predacious, a. Of animals) naturally prey-
ing on others, predatory; pertaining to such animals, as p. instincts. So p.acity n. (as PREATORY, SEE-ORY)

predate, v.t. Antedate. [PRE-] 
predatory, a. Of, addicted to, plunder or robbery, (of animal) preying upon others. [f. L praedatorius (praedari plunder f. praedabo, see -ORY)]

predessor, n. Former holder of any office or position, as my, William's, p., his immediate p.; thing to which another has succeeded, will share the fate of its p.; forefather. [f. LL praedessor (decease, death), -OH)]

predella, n. (Painting on vertical face of altar-step; painting, sculpture, on) raised shelf at back of all, set of the altar, stool, prob. f. Olti p. board + -ella dim. suffix]

predestinarian (prl), n. & a. (Holder of the doctrine) of predestination. [-ARIAN]

predestinarian, v.t. (Of God) foreordain (person) to salvation or to (any fate), to (do) beforehand. So p.ination n. (at-a), n. [f. L praedestinare (destine), see -ATE]

predestination, n. God's appointment from eternity of some of mankind to salvation & eternal life; God's foreordaining of all that comes to pass; fate, destiny. [f. LL prae de- destinatio (as prec., see -ION)]

predestination (zhn), n. Determine beforehand, appoint as if by fate; (Theol.) = p.ination. [as PREDESTINATE]

pré-determine, v.t. Decree beforehand. predestination, so p.ination 2 (at-a), a. (of motive &c.) impel (person &c. to thing, to do) beforehand. Hence p.ation n. [f. LL praedeterminare (determine)]

prédial, a. & n. Of land or farms; rural, agrarian; (of slaves) attached to the land; (p.) p. slave. [f. Med. L praeclialis (L praecisum farm, see -AL)]

prédicable, a. & n. That may be predicated or affirmed, so p.ibility n. (p.) thing. [f. Med. L praeclialis (in preclindex), [-BIL)]

précédent (pra), n. Thing predicated. [f. (pl) Aristotelian ten categories, whence p.ement a.; unpleasant, trying, or dangerous situation. [f. LL praeclamentiu (as foll., see -MENT)]

prédican, a. & n. (Of religious order, esp. Dominicans) engaged in preaching; (n.) = p. [as foll., see -ANT]

prédicat, (at), n. (Logic) what is predicated, what is affirmed or denied of the subject by means of the copula (e.g. a fool in he is a fool); (Gram.) what is said of the subject, including the copula (e.g. is a fool in pref. ex.); quality, attribute. [as foll., see -ATE]

précédent, v.t. Rely on, depend on, be true or existent, as many truths may be p.edicated about humanity; see p. goodness or badness of a motive, p. of a motive that it is good or bad; (Logic) assert (thing) about subject. Hence or cogn. p.ation n., p.ative a., p.atically 2, adv. [f. L praediscare (declare) claim, see -ATE]

prédicature, a. Of, given to, marked by. [f. LL praeclatribus (prec., -ORY)]

prédicative (prl), v.t. Foretell, prophesy. [thing, that, who, &c.]. Hence or cogn. p.ability, p.ator 2, n., p.able, p.atively 2, adv. [f. L praeclarii (dict.-say)]

prédictant (ahnt), n. Minister of Dutch Protestant church, esp. in S. Africa. [Dl., as PREDICANT]
prédisposition, n. Mental preference, partiality, (for). [F. prédisposition. L. predisse, to render liable, subject, or inclined, (to feeling, disease, &c., to do). [PRE-]
prédomination, n. State of mind or body favourable to (mercy, malignity, &c.). [PRE-]
prédominate, v.t. Have or exert exertion and effect; to be superior to or stronger than main element, preponderate, as garden in which dahlias p. Hence or cogn. prédominaNX n. prédominante, adv. [L. praedominantem, prae-adv.]
pre-eminent, a. Excelling others; distinguished beyond others in some quality. Hence or cogn. pre-eminenCX, pre-eminently adv. [L. praeeminentia, pre-eminentem]
pre-empt, v.t. Obtain by pre-emption; (U.S.) occupy (public land) so as to have right of pre-emption; (ag.) appropriate beforehand. [back-form. f. L. fo.l.] pre-emption (-shm), n. Purchase by one person &c. before opportunity is offered to others; right to purchase. So pre-emptive a. [e. med. L. praeeemptus, -emptus, -emptum]. -j.m.
préen, v.t. Trim (feathers) with beak; (of person) clear away (face, &c.) of rubbish, etc. [L. pruna, assoc. w. Sc. & obs. F. prun, prit, pix.]
préface (as), n., & v.t. & i. Introduction to book stating subject, purpose, scope, &c.; preliminary part of a speech; introduction to central part of a eucharistic service; (V.T.) furnish (book &c.) with p., introduce (act, speech, with), as prefixed he remarks with a snort, (of event &c.) precede (another); (v.t.) makes preliminary remarks. So prefatory, préface, n. [F.préface prob. f. med. L. prefati(a) for L. praefatio f. prae, -at, speak; see -ION]
préfect, n. (Rom. Ant.) title of various officers, civil & military; chief administrative officer of French department; p. of police, head of Paris police; in some public schools senior pupil authorized to maintain discipline. So préfectorial, préfecture, n. [F. préfect of. L. praefectus f. praeece, facere, make; see over préface, n. (Period of office, official residence, seat of government, a prefect. Hence préfectorial, préfectural a. [L. praefectura (as prec., see -URE)]
préferer, v.t. (RT). Promote (person to office), whence préférer n. a.; 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 préférable a., préférably adv. [F. préférer f. L. praefere, -at, bear]
préférence, n. Liking of one thing better than another; thing one prefers, prior right over another, a preference; (on which dividend is paid before any is paid on ordinary stock); favouring of one person or country before others in business relations, esp. favouring of a country by admitting its products at lower import duty. [F. préférence f. L. praefere, -at, bear]
préfet, n. Chief administrative officer of French department; p. of police, head of Paris police; in some public schools senior pupil authorized to maintain discipline. So préfectorial, préfecture, n. [F. préfet of. L. praefectus f. praeece, facere, make; see over préface, n. (Period of office, official residence, seat of government, a prefect. Hence préfectorial, préfectural a. [L. praefectura (as prec., see -URE)]
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préférentiel, a. Advancing, promoting, concerned, (as due to personal or political influence, advantage, &c.). Hence préférentiellement, préférentiellement adv. [as prec., see -ALLY]
préféré, a. In her, in its, in their, in their, their, shares, stock, &c., preference shares &c. [-1D]
préfigurer (ger), v.t. Represent beforehand by figure or type; picture to oneself beforehand. Hence or cogn. préfiguration, préfiguration (as prec., see -ATION). [F. préfigurer (as prec., see -ATION)]
préfix, n. Verbal element placed at beginning of word to qualify meaning or (in some languages) as inflexional formative; title placed before name, e.g. Mr, Mrs, Sir, Dr. [L. prefixum, -at, form; see over préfiguration (as prec., see -ATION)]
préfiguration (as prec., see -ATION), n. Add (chapter, paragraph, &c., to book &c.) as introduction; join (word, verbal element) as prefix (to word), so préfixation, préfixation, n. [F. préfixation, préfixation] (as prec., see -ATION)
prēlatise, v.t. Bring (church) under prelatical government. [f. PRELATE + -ISE]
prēlature, n. Office of prelate; the prelates. [f. PRÉLATURE t. med.L praetura (as PRELAT, see -URE)]
prēlect (prii.), v.i. Discourse, lecture, (to audience on subject, esp. in univ.). So pre-
prēlibation, n. Foretaste (usu. fig.). [f. L LL PRÆLIBATIO LIBRATIUN]
prēliminary (prillai ), a. & n. Introductory, preparatory; (n.) p. arrangement (usu. in pl.). Hence prelarily adv. [f. L PRÆLIMINARIUS + PRÆLIMINARIUS (as PRÆLIMINARIUS, see -ION)]
prēlude¹, n. Performance, action, event, condition, serving as introduction (to another); (Mus.) introductory movement, esp. one preceding fugue or forming first piece of suite. Hence prēludial, a. preludize (v.i. [f. F PRÉLUDER]]. prēlude² (or pril), v.t. & i. Serve as prelude to, introduce, foreshadow; introduce with a prelude; be, give, a prelude to; (Mus.) play a prelude. So prēlusion (zheh) n., prēlusive (s) a. [f. L PRÆLUDIERE IUS-PLAY]
prēludium, n. See prelude, as also prēlude). a. Occurring, done before the usual or proper time, too early, hasty, as p. decision, decay. Hence or cogn. prenaturally adv., prenaturallyness, prenaturality, n. [f. L PRELUDIUM (MATURUS MATURE)]
prēmedicate (prilt), v.t. Think out, design, (action) beforehand (esp. in p.p.). Hence or cogn. prēmedicatedly adv., prēmedication n. [f. L PRÆMEDICATI MEDITATI]
prēmier (or prē), a. & n. (Now chiefly slang) first in position, importance, order, or time, as secured, p. place (in race); (r.) prime minister of Great Britain or British colony. Hence pre-
miership n. [F. = first, L. L. AS PRIMARY]
prēmière (far), n. First performance of play. [F. fem. adj., as prec.]
prēmise¹, -ss (as below), n. (Logic, often -ss) previous statement from which another is inferred, esp. major², minor, p. In syllogism: (pr.) the term of a proposition, esp. (law) the aforesaid houses, lands, or tenements; (pl.) house, building, with grounds & appurten-
ances, as to be drunk on the pp. [f. F PRÉMISE t. med.L PRÆMISSA (propositio proposition) set in front, L. PRÆMITERE MISS-SEND]
prēmire² (om), v.t. Pay, give, (thing, that) by way of introduction. [f. prec.]
prēmium, 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; at a p. or more, than nominal value, &c. [cf. chang:ing, (fig.) in high esteem. [f. L PRÆMIO ROOT, Reward, L. PRÆEMIUM, EMERE buy, take]
prēmonition (zheh), n. Forewarning. So precumöitor n., prēmonitoryl adv., prēmonitory n. [obs. F PRÉMONITION f. L. PRÆMONITIO]
Prémonstratensian (prillan), a. & n. (Member) of order of regular canons founded at Prémontré in 1119, or of corresponding order of nuns. [f. med.L PRÆMONSTRATUS (PRÆMONSTRATUS Prémontré, see -ESE) + AN]
prēmonstratensian, a. monasterial (as prētro, ian.). With the end abruptly truncate. [f. L PRÆMONSTRATENSIS (MED. MORDERE MORE BITE) BITE OFF IN FRONT]
prentice, n., & v.t. (archalch.). = Apprentice, esp. p. (tiro's hand) Hence prenticeship n. (archalch.). aphetic. prēoccupation (prilt), n. Preoccupation, prejudice; occupation of a place beforehand; occupation, business, that takes precedence of all others; mental absorption. [f. L PRÆOCUPATIO (as foll., see -ATION)]
prēoccupy (prilt), v.t. Engage beforehand, hence (mind &c.). whence prēoccupiedly adv.; appropriate beforehand. [f. L PRÆOCUPATI M (as PRECUPATI M, see -ION)]
prep., n. (school slang). Preparation. [abbr.]
prēparation, n. Preparing; (usu. pl.) thing(s) done to make ready (for); make pp., preparo (for); (abstr. prep.) p. of lessons as part of school routine; substance, e.g. food or medicine, specially prepared; (Mus.) preparing of a dissonance. [f. F PRÉPARATION t. L PRÆPARATIONEM (as PREPARE, see -ION)]
prēparative (prillai, a. & n. Preparatory; (n.) p. act, (Mill., Naut.) signal on drum, bugle, &c., as order to make ready. Hence prēparativelv adv. [f. F PRÉPARATION]
prēparatory, a. Serving to prepare, introductory (to); p. school (where pupils are prepared for higher school); (quasi-adv.) am pack-
ing it up p. to sending it by post. Hence prēparatorielv adv. [f. med.L PRÆPARATORIUS (as PRÆPARATR, see -IV)]
prepare (pripl), v.t. & i. Make (person thing) ready (for); make ready (food, meal) for eating; make (person) mentally ready or fit (for news, to hear, &c.); get (lesson, speech, sermon) ready by previous study; get (person) 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 PRÆ-
parare make ready]
prēpay, v.t. H. (charge) beforehand; pay (postage of parcel), pay postage of (parcel), beforehand e.g. by affixing stamp. Hence prēpay:ABLE a., prēpay:MENT n. [PRE-]
prēpense (prilet), a. Deliberate, intentional, chiefly in matrice p. injury purposely done, of pre-

tensively adv.; be intended (or willing) p. of obs. prēpense altered f. earlier purpense (OF PERSENS, see PENSIVE)
prēponderate (prilt), v.i. Weigh more, be heavier; p. over, exceed in number, quantity, &c.; be of greater moral or intellectual weight; be, give, a chiem of things, p. (of scale of balance) sink. So prēponderance n. [f. prec.]
prēponderant a., prēponderantly adv. [f. L PRÆPONEORE PONDER, -ATE]
prēposition (shen), n. Indecisive word serving to mark relation between the noun or pronoun it governs & another word (e.g. the noun), without being at home in the whole, what did it do for f., the bed (that) he slept on, won by waiting, came through the roof, that is what I was thinking of). Hence prēpositiona1 a., prēpositionally adv. [f. L PRÆPOSITIONI PRAEPOSE (as prec. see -PREP]
prēpositor, See PREPOSTOR.
prēpossess, v.t. Imbue, inspire, (person with notion, feeling, &c.); (of idea &c.) take possession of; (p.) prejudice, usu. favourably, whence prēpossessingly adv., prēpossessingly adv.; prēpossessingness, prēpossessingness, prēpossessing, n. [PRE-]
prēpostorous (prillai), a. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; perverse, foolish; absurd. Hence prēpostorously adv.
prepotent [pri-pot-ent (pri-pot-ent)] n. [f. L prae(potentia) (coming after, forced, absurd); pres.] 1. (of a person or thing) having a strong or compelling effect or influence. 2. (of a feeling or emotion) compelling or overwhelming.THE PREPOTENCY 1. So PREPOTENCY, pp. PREPO- TENT, p.p. PREPOTENT. 2. Hence, the power of a person or thing to dominate or control others. (f. L potentia (power, authority; force, strength).)

prepossession n. a. (Of shares, claims, &c.) Possession before preference shares &c. [PRE-] PREPOSITVA. n. a. (Of possession) owning, having, or holding, as of a thing or person. [PRE-] PREPÔSE. n. a. (Of possession) owning, having, or holding, as of a thing or person. [PRE-]

PRESBÉLIT. n. Artist who aiming at producing work in the spirit that prevailed before the time of Raphael; P. Brotherhood (abbr. P. B.), group of English artists including Holman Hunt, Millais, D. G. Rossetti. So PRE-Raphaelite a., PRE-Raphaelite (phrase) n. [PRE- + Raphael + -ite] 1. PREQUISITE, a. & n. (Thing) required as a previous condition. 

PREScriptive, a. & n. (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 advantage, privilege, or faculty, as if it is p. of a to do, to be, to feel, to see; right of giving first vote and thus influencing those that follow. (Hist.) p. court, bishop's court for probate of wills &c.; (adj.) privileged, enjoyed by privilege. (Rom. Hist.) having the right to vote first. [adj. f. L prescriptus (as prescriber).] PRESCRIPTIVE adj. (as prescriber).

Presbytery, n. a. (In early Church) one of several officers managing affairs of local church; (in Episcopal church) minister of services, elder. [f. L presbyter (prior, priest; (in Presbyterian church) elder. Hence or cogn. presbyterial, presbyterial, presbyterialship, n.] [L. L. presbyt(a) (s.) presbyter (elder).]

PRESBYTERIAN. n. & a. 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 PRESBYTERI-ANISM n. PRESBYTERIANIZE v.t. [f. L as foll. -ize]

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 presbiterie f. L. L. Gk presbiteros (elder).]

PRESBYTERY (adj.) -SHL. n. a. Having foreknowledge or foresight. Hence or cogn. PRESCENCE n. PRESENTLY adv. [f. L pra(scribere) (see -ENT)].

present 1 a. (As, etc.) Being in the place in question (chiefly pred.), as no one else was p.; being dealt with, discussed, &c., as no excuse in the p. case, the p. volume (the book you are reading or I am reviewing), the p. writer (I could not verify this; p. to (fell, remembered), by the mind, the imagination; (archaic) ready and willing, ready with assistance. At a very p. help in trouble; existing, occurring, being such now, as the P. Duke of York in the p. fashion; the p. worth of (sum that with compound interest dating from new will amount to) £100 in 12 years; (Gram.) p. tense (denoting action in p., now, in the process of being done). [OF. L praesentia (as foll., see -ENCE).]

present 2 n. The present time, the time now passing; at p., now, as do not want any more at p., is at p. in Egypt; for the p., just now, as far as the p. is concerned, as that will do for the p. (hence all men &c. by these pp. by this document (now legal or facet.). [prec.]

present 3 n. Gift; make a p. of, present (thing to person). [OF (as prec.). orig. in pl. mettre une chose en p. a quelqu'un, put a thing into the presence of a person) present 4 a. & n. Introduce (person to another) to sovereign at court; p. oneself, appear esp. as candidate for examination &c.; (of theatre manager) cause (actor) to take part in play; recommend (clergyman) to bishop for institution (benefice); exhibit thing to person &c., as a p. to quien (appears to show quality &c.), as causes that p. some difficulty; (Mil.) hold (fire-arm) in position for taking aim, also, p. arms, hold fire-arm &c. in deferential position in saluting; (of idea &c.)
offer, suggest, itself; (Law) bring formally under notice, submit, (complaint, offence, to authority); aim (weapon at), hold out (weapon) in position for aiming (also abs. p.) as word of command; offer (thing, person) as present: offer (compliments, regards, to); deliver (bill &c. to person &c.) for acceptance &c.; person with thing, p. it to him; (n.) act of aiming weapon exp. fire-arm, position of weapon when aimed. [n. L vb] f. Of presenter f. L praeentare (as presentant). presentable, a. Of decent appearance, fit to be introduced or go into company; suitable for presentation as a gift &c. Hence presentability n. presentably ad. [ABLES]

presentation, n. Presenting; p. (gratis) copy q. book &c. exhibition, theatrical representation, &c.; formal introduction exp. 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 presentational a. [L. LL præsentatio (as PRESENT 4, see -ATION)]
presidential, a. (Of benevolence) to which patron has right of presentation; serving to present, the name (of nature) of presentation. [ATIVELY]
presentee, n. Clergyman presented to benefice; person recommended for office; person present at court; recipient of present. [AF (as PRESENT 4, see -EE)]
presentent (pr threat), a. Having a presentment (of event &c. or abs. [L. L præsentens SENTIENT)]
presentment (pr threat), n. Vague expectation, foreboding, (of coming event esp. evil). [f. obs. F PŘÉSENTMENT]
presentive (pr threat), a. (Of word) presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (opp. to symbolic). [IVS]
presently, adv. Soon; after a short time; (archaic) as direct result, necessarily, as it does not p. follow that he knew. [PRESENT 1 + LV]
presentment, n. (Law) statement on oath by jury of facts within their knowledge; formal certificating of judicial authority to bishop or archdeacon at his visitation; theatrical representation; delineation, portrait; statement, description, &c. of; act, mode, of presenting to the mind. [f. Of presentment (as PRESENT 4, see -MENT)]

preservation (pr threat), n. Preserving, being preserved, from injury or destruction; being well or ill preserved, as in an excellent state of p. in a state of fair p. [f. F préservation f. med. L præservatio (as preserve, see -ATION)]

preservative (pr threat), a. & n. (Drug, measure, &c.) tending to preserve; chemical substance for preserving perishable food-stuffs, whence preservative (pr threat) f. med. L præservativus (as prec., see -ATIVE)
preserve 1 (pr threat), n. Jam; ground set apart for protection of game (often fig.); piece of wild fruit, jam, apple, figs, &c. used as protection from dust &c. [fol.]
preserve 2 (pr threat), 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 or other means. [see -SAFE]

prescribable (pr threat), a. & n. (Of construction or composition or fermentation; keep from decomposition by chemical treatment &c.; keep game, game run, river, or abs.) undisturbed for private use. Hence preservable a., preserver n. [f. F présérer f. LL præsērērare keep]
preside (pr threat), v. i. Occupy chair of authority at meeting of society or company (often abs.); sit at head of table at meeting, &c., or preside over council, board, assembly, &c.; preside at (a) meeting, assembly, &c.; sit or reign supreme, (often fig.); p. at the organ, &c. act as organist &c. [f. L præsidēr (as presidium, see -ENT)]
presidency (pr threat), n. Office of president; period of this; district administered by president; president, division of a company's territory (Sengal, Madras, Bombay, &c.); president of a college, university, &c. [f. med. L præsidentia (prec., -ENCY)]
president (pr threat), 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 bank or company; 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 (U.S.) national government (U.S.) Hell (Him.) governor of province, colony, &c. Hence or cogn. presidial, a., presidially adv., presidentship n. [f. F præsident f. L/præsidēr (as PRESIDE, see -ENT)]
presidant, n. Female president; wife of president. [f. L præsidium (as PRESIDE, see -ENT)]
presidential, a., prezidal, prezidially adv., prezidialness n. [f. L præsidium (as PRESIDE, see -ENT)]
presidentialism, n. (In Spain & Sp. America) fort, garrison town. [Sp., as prec.]

press, n. Crowding: crowd (of people &c.); 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-press) for printing; printing-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 o. the p., the right to print & publish anything without censorship; the newspapers generally, as for example, my p. (as name of newspaper) Liverpool p. &c. (isbn); shelved cupboard for clothes, books, &c. esp. in recess in wall; p. box, shelter for newspaper reporter at cricket match &c.; p. cutting; p. gallery (for reporters esp. in House of Commons); p. man, journalist, operator of printing-press, p. mark, mark, number, in book showing its place in library. [ME & F presse, as foll.

press 3, v. t. & l. Exert steady force against (thing in contact), as let a heavy weight p. it, p. it under or with a stone, p. the two plates together; (as sign of affection &c.) he pressed my hand, pressed her lips, pressing, &c.; bend, bring 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 textured beef, of enemy attacking force, &c. bear heavily on, esp. p. hard, heavy, &c. (feelings, mind, spirits); (pass.) am p. 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 p. for action, no time left for him to do, person or without object for answer &c.; insist on strict interpretation of (words, metaphor), urge (course, opinion, upon person)
force (offer, gift, &c. upon); (inr. crowd, throng, (up. round, &c.), hasten, urge one's way, on, forward, &c.). [f. OF presser l. l. pressare frequent of pressem presse-]

presss, v. t. & n. Force (man or abs.) to serve in army or navy (also fig., esp. things into the service of); take in, toaction, &c. (in Hist.) compulsory enlistment in navy or (less usu.) army; p. gang, body of men employed to p. men. [earliest pry. of press loan, advance, f. presner lend f. l. praecur (stare stand) vouch for, furnish, (L. Lend)]

pressing, a. In vbl. senses, esp. urgent, as due, to be settled, &c., as a p. invitation, since you are so p. Hence pressingly adv. [presss + -ing]

pressure (-sher), n. Exertion of continuous force, force so exerted, upon or against a body by another in contact with it; amount of this, expressed by the weight upon a unit area; atmospheric p. (of the atmosphere); affection, oppression; trouble, embarrassment, as financial p.; urgency, as wrote hastily & under p.; constraining influence, as p. must be brought to bear upon him; high p. (orig.) p. higher than atmospheric (now ind. &), used esp. of compounds on which steam is used at different pp. in different cylinders, so low p. (fig.) high degree of activity, speed, &c., as working at high p., high-p. work. [obs. F, l. pressura (as presss, see -ure)]

Prester John, n. Alleged Christian priest & king in Abyssinia or some eastern country in Middle Ages. [f. OF presre (as PSB) PSBY] Jehan priest John

prestidigitator (-at), n. Juggler, conjurer, So prestidigitation, n. [F. F. prestidigitateur (prast, as prasto + digitus finger, see -ory)] presto, adv. & n. (in conjurer's formulae) quickly, as hey p., pass it; (adj.) rapid, juggling. [f. prasto, fr. prasto, fr. L. prastus, fr. prasti (praestare to be ready)

pretense (-shn), n. Assertion of a claim with (true 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? pretentious, a. [f. L. praetensio, fio, (as PRAIND, see -ory)] pretentious, a. (Of person, book, speech, &c.) making claim to great merit or importance; ostentation. Hence pretentiously adv., pretentiousness n. [f. L. praetensius (as proc., see -ory)]

prer-, pref. = l. praeter past, beyond, in sense 'beyond, or before,' more than, as: -caprine, more than caprine; -humane, beyond what is human, superhuman; -natural, outside the ordinary course of nature, (also) supernatural, whence -naturally adv.: -naturalism, system, doctrine, of the pretentralurgical, a. (Of person, book, speech, &c.) making claim to great merit or importance; ostentation. Hence pretentiously adv., pretentiousness n. [f. L. praetensio, fio, (as PRAIND, see -ory)]

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pretend, v.t. & l. F. Feign, give oneself out, (to be or do), as does not p. to be a scholar, make believe (to do, that) in play; profess falsely have, as you should p. illness; allege falsely (that); venture, aspire, p. (to do), lay claim to (right, title, &c.); p. to, try to win (person, person's hand) in marriage; p. to, profess to have (quality &c.). Hence pretended, a. [f. L. praetendere, fio, (as PRAIND, see -ory)]

prestige, n. (Inflection: -ness) (Obs. &fig.) prester, n. One who makes baseless pretensions to (title or abs.); Old. Young, P. son, grandson, of James II as claimants to British throne. Hence pretendership n. [er] pretend, v. a. Making professions, pretending. Hence pretentiously adv., pretentious, a. [f. L. praetensio, fio, (as PRAIND, see -ory)]

pretension (-shn), n. Assertion of a claim to (true 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? pretentious, a. [f. L. praetensio, fio, (as PRAIND, see -ory)]

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presumption, n.) (L. Praktion, as proc., see -ory)]

presumption, n. Arrogance, assurance; taking for granted, thing taken for granted, as this was a mere p.; the only natural p. is that he has seen them, it is this decision to be final, you had better p. no such thing, whence presumable a., presumably, a., presumedly, adv.; p. (upon, take advantage of, make unscrupulous use of; person's goodwill, loss, &c., innocent in law, &c.). Hence presumingly adv. [f. L. Praktion (sumere sump- take)]

presumptuous, a. Unduly confident, arrogant, forward. Hence presumptuously adv., presumptuousness n. [f. OF presupstotues f. L. praesumptus = L. praesumere, to presume, presume, presume]

presuppose, v. t. Assume beforehand (thing, that); involve, imply, as effects p. causes. [f. F presupposer (see PRE- & SUPPOSE)]

presupposition, n. Presupposing; thing assumed beforehand as basis of argument &c. [f. med. L. PRASSUPPOSTITIO (SUPPOSTITIO) (SUPPOSLIO)]
PRETTINESS

ear, or aesthetic sense, as p. dressed; (Nursery) eat, ask, behave, p. (in the approved manner).

p. PRETITY (prij-), a. & adv. (Of woman or child) beautiful in dainty or diminutive way; attractive, or aesthetic sense, as p. costume, song, scene, 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, (archaic) considerable in amount or extent, as earned a p. sum; (ellipt.) my p. (one, child) (ed.) fairly, moderately, as am p. well, find it p. difficult, that is p. much (very nearly) the same thing; pretty-pretty, overdoing the p., aiming too much at prettiness, (n. pl.) pretty-pretties, ornaments, knick-knacks. Hence prettiness a. [OE pretig (pret tick, cf. Du. port, pret, Norw. pret, see -ig).] prettiest a. (also prettiest). [OE pretig (pret tick, cf. Du. port, pret, Norw. pret, see -ig).]

preux chevalier (Fr.), n. Gallant knight.

prevalent (prij-l), v. L. Gain the mastery, be victorious, (against, over); be the more usual or prominent, predominate; exist, occur, in general. Hence current, new, recent, current, or cogn. prevailingly, prevalently adv., prevalence n., prevalent a. [Fr. L praevaler (prevaler) have power].


prevail (prij-l), a. Preceding, previous; having in view the prevention of (cf. Theol.) p. grace (preceding repentance & predisposing the heart to seek God). [as foll., see -en].

prevent (prij-v), v. t. Hinder, stop, as this may p. him from writing, p. his (pop. him) writing, wish to p. all dispute; (archaic) meet, deal with, wish, question, &c. before it is expressed &c.; (Theol.) God prevents (goes before, guides) us with His grace. Hence or cogn. preventively a. & adv. [Fr. L. praevenire (venire come) come before, hinder].

preventer, n. In vbl senses, also: (Naut.) rope, chain, bolt, &c., used to supplement another. [-er].

preventive a. & n. Serving to prevent, (Med.) to keep off disease, &c. (P. Coast-Guard) Service; (n.) agent, measure, drug, &c. Hence or cogn. preventively a. & adv. [-ive].

previous a. & adv. Coming before in time or order; prior to; (slang) done or acting hastily, not done, or has been a little too p., whence preventively, previousness. Hence or cogn. preventiveness, previousness, previousnessness a. & adv. [Fr. L. praevisus (visus, via) + -ous].

prevail upon, v. T. (event &c. or abs.) & adv. (Fr. L. praevisus (visus, via) + -ous). So prevision (prij-seen) a. previsionally a. & adv. [Fr. L. praevisus (visus, via) + -ous].

prey (pra), n. Animal hunted or killed by carnivorous animal for food (also fig.) (bibl.): who lives a revelling, riotous, &c. life, as p. (Jer. xxi. 9), anything, that falls a victim (to enemy, disease, fear, &c.). [L. Of preire, proire, f. L praeda.

prey (pra), v. l. P. upon, seek, take, (animal &c.) as prey, plunder (persons); (of disease, emotion, &c.) exert benevolent or wasteful influence with. [Fr. OF preire, io b.eadres, see -ire].

priapism (pra-ip-), n. Licentiousness; (Path.) persistent erection of penis. [L. Lf. Gk prapismos (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? I try our superb tea, p. 5s. per lb, offered at reduced rates; (fig.) a current, up-to-date, up-to-the-minute model; long, cost, p.; above, beyond, with-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 starting p. of a horse; (fig.) what must be given, (digital, sacrificed, &c. thing, as must be done at any p.; every man has his p.; I can never be won over by some inducement; (archaic) precioseness, value, (v.t.) fix, inquire, the p. of (thing for sale), (fig.) estimate the value of. (n.) L. Of pris f. L pratum; ME prez became price to secure I, and price to avoid a sound of s. Hence preprice, prez, price. Hence pria, price, price, praise, are all variants of s. [Ed].

priced, a. (also priceless). [OE prez (cf. Du. & Da. prez, Sw. grick, cogn. w. foll.).

priceless, a. Invaluable. Hence pricelessness n.

price, n. Pricking, puncture; (fig.) pp. (shinging reflections) of conscience; mark made by pricking; (archaic) goad for oxen, esp. fig. kick against the pp., hurt oneself by useless resistance (Acts ix. 5); p.-ears, erect pointed ears of some dogs &c., conspicuous ears of person, esp. of Hounds, p.-eared, having such ears. [OE/prica, ce., cf. Du. & Da. pric, Sw. grick, cogn. w. foll.].

prick (praik), v. t. & l. Pierce slightly, make minute hole in; (fig.) cause sharp pain to, as my conscience 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, 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, of person become attentive, (late OE prician, cf. Du. prikkens, Da. pricke).\n
pricker, n. In vbl senses, esp. pricking instrument, e.g. bradawl. [-er].

pricket, n. Buck in second year, with straight unbranched horns; p.'s sister, female fallow deer in second year; spike to stick candle on. [prob. f. med. pricket n. PRICK, see -er].

prickle, n., & v. t. & l. 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. & l.) affect, be affected, with sensation as of pricks. Hence p. a., p. bite. [OE/priced, stem of PRICK, cf. Du. prikkels, Da. prikken].

prickles, n. Kinds of wicker basket or measure. [Fr. L. Stewart].

prickly, a. Armed with prickles (esp. in names of plants & animals); tingling; p. heat, inflammation of sweat glands with eruption of small p.-like &c. of persons; p. skin, p. surface entries; p. pear, (p. plant bearing) pear-shaped edible fruit. Hence prickliness 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; arrogance bearing, conceit &c.; (also proper) pride of what belongs to his person, in a form one from doing unworthy thing, false p. mistaken feeling of this kind; feeling of elation & pleasure, as take a p. in, be proud of (person, thin-
PRINT

PRIVITY

fabrics are printed. [ME pretent f. OF priente, -nt, p.p. of priente, press; L præmens]

 impose, stamp, surface, e.g. pap of butter, with seal, die, &c.; mark, figure, on, in, yielding or other surface; (fig.) impress, (idea, scene, &c. on mind, memory); produce (book, picture, &c., or abs.) by applying inked types, blocks, or plates, to paper; (fig.) impress, &c., 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 typography; mark (textile fabric) with decorative design in colours; transfer (coloured design) from paper &c. to unglazed sheet. [L præmet; OF prête; L præmens]

print, n. In vb senses, esp.: one who prints books; owner of printing business; printing instrument; p. s devil; p. s mark (device, trade mark); p. s pic = p. s n. [ERP]

printing, n. In vb senses; p. ink, p. press, (for p. on paper &c. from types &c.). [ING]

pright, n. Superior officer of religious house or order, (in abbey) officer next under abbot, so p. gr. 1 n.; (Hist.) chief magistrate in some L. L. priors 1 & 2, p. privore (1), p. priorship, n. [OE as foll.]

prior, a. & adv. Earlier; antecedent in time, order, or importance, (to); (adv.) existing p. to his appointment, &c. So priority n. [L. L. priore, orig. p.p. of priere deprive]

primate, n. Monarchy, nunnery, governed by p. (es); aliens p. aliens, (dependent on abbey in foreign country). [L A. F. priorie L med. L prioria (as prec., see -X)],

prise. See prise 2.

prism (sm), n. Solid figure whose two ends are similar, equal, & parallel rectilinear figures, & whose sides are parallelograms; transparent body of this form, usu. triangular, with refracting surfaces at acute angle with each other; (loosely) spectrum produced by refraction through p., (pl.) prismat ic colours; prunec & p. Hence prismal, a. [f. L L G prisma -sma] prismatically, adv. [as prec., see -IC]

prismoid, a. Of, like a prism; p. powder, gunpowder whose grains are hexagonal prisms; (of colours) formed, distributed, &c., by transparent prism, (also brilliant, so prismy, a.; the p. colours, seven into which ray of light is separated by prism. Hence prismatically, adv. [as prec., see -IC]

prismatize, v.t. Body like prism, with similar but unequal parallel polygonal ends. Hence prismoidal, a. [OID]

prison, n. & v.t. Place in which person is kept in captivity, esp. building to which person is lawfully committed to await trial or for punishment; custody, confinement, as lie, put (person) in, in p.; p. bird = gaul-bird; p. 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, serving (person) in p. (v.t., poet, rhet.) imprison. [VFB n. M.E. & F. prison, on L. L. præensionem (préiendem pærens, seize, seize, see -ION, -SON)

prisoner, n. Person kept in prison; the state of being in custody on criminal charge & on trial; p. of war, (also confined for political reasons); (also p. of war) one who has been captured in war; taken (person) p., seize & hold as p.; (fig.) am a p. (confined by others &c.) to my room or chair, made her hand (secured it); prisoners' bars, base, game played by two parties of boys &c., each occupying distinct base or home. [L. L. præsionem (préiendem pærens, seize)]

private (-t), a. & n. (Of person) not holding public office or official position; p., ordinary person without rank or distinction; p. member of House of Commons (not member of Ministry); kept, removed, from public knowledge, as the matter was kept p., had p. reasons; not open to the public, as p. door, news came through p. channels, p. boarding-house, carriage, hotel, theatricals, view (of exhibition of pictures esp. before it is opened to the public); p. house, dwelling-house of p. person (opp. to his shop or office, to public-house, or to public (living); p. schoolmaster, master of or in this; p.'s own, as my p. goods, property; individual, personal, not affecting the community, as motives of p. malice; (Parl.) p. bill, act, (affecting individual or corporation only); confidential, as for some p. conversation this is for your p. ear (confidential); (of persons) retired, secluded; (archaic, of person) given to retirement; in p., privately, in p. company, or in life. Hence privately, adv. [L. L. prævius, orig. p.p. of privare deprive]

privatize, n. Armed vessel owned & operated by private persons holding commission from government (letters of marque) & authorized to use it against hostile nation esp. in capture of merchant shipping, whence p. -izen 1 (1) n.; commander, (pl.) crew, of this. [f. prec. + -IZE, prob. after volun- teering (leading), (to) volunteer (commit), as cold is the p. of heat; want of the comforts or necessities of life, as died of p., suffered many pp. [F, L L. privationem (PRIVATE, -ATION), p. privatize, a. Consisting in, marked by, the loss or removal or absence of some quality or attribute, as cold is the p., had p. reasons, as privus &c.; (Gram. of particles &c.) expressing privation, as (G K Gram.) alpha p. Hence privati- vely, adv. [f. L L. privatus (as PRIVATc, see -IVE)]

privet, n. Bushy evergreen shrub with small white flowers & small shining black berries, much used for hedges; it has large species of moth depositing eggs on p. [L]

privilege (-t), n. & v.t. Right, advantage, immunity, belonging to person, class, or office; special advantage or benefit, as to converse with him was a p. p. (benefit) of clergy; bill of p. to man of poor demanding to be tried by peers; write of p. writ to deliver privileged person from custody when arrested in civil suit; monopoly, patent, granted to individual, corporation, &c.; p. cab (admitted to stand for hire in private place esp. railway station); v.t. grant with p. (privilegiate) to p. a person, (as exempt (person) from burden &c.); privilege, a. [VFB F. priviléger t. med. L. privilegare] (f. L. privilégium bill, law, affecting an individual (privileged private & les доги, law) privitly, n. (Law) any relation between two
PRIVY

PARTIES THAT IS RECOGNIZED BY LAW, E.G. THAT OF BLOOD, LEASE, SERVICE; BEING PRIVY (TO DESIGNS &C.) [O.F. PRIVÉ, f. L. PRIVUS, PRIVATE, SEEN IN (ARCH. ETC.) IN LAW, N. OF THINGS, PLACES, &C.) HIDDEN, SECLUDED; P. PARTS, EXTERNAL ORGANS OF SEX; (OF ACTION) SECRET, WHENCE PRIVILY ADV.; P. TO, IN THE SECRET OF (PERSON'S DESIGNS &C.); P. COUNCIL, SOVEREIGN'S PRIVATE COUNSELLORS, (IN GREAT BRITAIN) BODY OF ADVISERS CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH POLITICAL EXPENSE AND SERVICE, KEEPING THIS DISCREET; P. SEAL, SEAL AFFIXED TO DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AFTERSWARD TO PASS, OR THAT DO NOT REQUIRE, THE GREAT SEAL, LORD (KEEPER OF THE) P. SEAL; (N.) PRIVATE PLACE OF EASE, LATRINE, (LAW) PERSON HAVING A PART OR INTEREST IN ANY ACTION, MATTER, OR THING. [O.F. PRIVÉ, PRIVATE]

PRAISE n. & v. T. SHIP, PROPERTY, CAPTURED AT SEA IN VIRTUE OF RIGHTS OF WAR; P. COURT, DEPARTMENT OF ADMIRALTY COURT CONCERNED WITH PP.; P. MONEY (REALIZED BY SALE OF P.); MAKE P. OF CARGO, SHIP, &C.), SEIZE, THEREBY, (LEGAL &C.) ); BECOME (LAWFUL &C.) , (TO BECOME); P. THE CROWN, (ADJUDGED IN SHOW, COMPETITION, &C.); P. FELLOW (GIVEN AS REWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN EXAMINATION); P. FELLOW, HOLDER OF THIS; P. FIGHT, BOXING MATCH FOR MONEY, SO FIGHTING, NN.; P. PRIZE, WINNER OF (SPECIFIED P.), AS SMITH'S PRIZE, WINN

PRIZE n., & v. T. FORCE (LID, BOX, &C.); BOX, &C.) OPEN BY LEVERAGE; (IN) LEVERAGE, PURCHASE, (V.B. F. N.) AS PRO.

PRO, I. PREP. P. FORMAL ADV. & A., (DONE) FOR FORM'S SAKE; P. HAD VICF, FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY; P. RÉÀD ADV. & A., PROPORTIONALLY (P. RÉÀD ADV. & A.), FOR AN OCCASION AS IT ARISES, AS A MEETING HELD P. R. N., A. R. N. MEETING; P. LÀNTO, SO FAR, TO THAT EXTENT; P. TEMPOREAL ADV. & A. (ABBR. PRO TEM.), FOR THE TIME, AS MADE SECRETARY TO PRO, N. P. (PRO). COLLOQ. ABBR. OF PROFESSIONAL.

PRO n. & v. T. BEFORE VOWEL SOMETH. IN EARLIER FORM PRO = L. PRO IN FRONT OF, FOR, ON BEHALF OF, INSTEAD OF, ON ACCOUNT OF. AS LIVING & PREP. OF (OF FOOD CONTAINING CARBOHYDRATE OR OTHER CARBOHYDRATE); P. A. & N., (CHURCH) USED AS SUBSTITUTE FOR CATHEDRAL, P. ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY PRORER IN UNIV., P. RECTOR, VICE-RECTOR IN UNIV. LET), FLESHY ABDOMINAL LIMB OF LARVAE OF SOME INSECTS, E.G. CATERPILLARS. (2) IN SENSE (PERSON) FAVOURING OR SENDING WITH (OF ANT) A., DINNER &C., (OF IMPORTANT OR OTHER 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 (OF THEOREM); LOG.) THE QUESTION (USUALLY IMPLIED) INVOLVED IN A SYMBOLISM; (PHYSICS, MATH.) IRE STARTING OR DETERMINING CONDITIONS TO INVESTIGATE A FACT, MEAN, OR LAW, AS KEPPEL'S P. (CHESS) ARRANGEMENT OF PIECES ON THE BOARD IN WHICH PLAYER IS CHALLENGED TO ACCOMPLISH SPECIFIED RESULT, OFTEN UNDER PRESERVED CONDITION.
PROBLEMATIC
[f. F problème l. I. Gk probléma -matos l. PRO(bail, throw), see -MIT.

probématic(al), a. Doubtful, questionable, as its success is p.; the whole question is p.; (Log.) enunciating or supporting what is possible but not necessarily true. Hence probématic-al-ly, adv. [f. F problématique l. I. Gk problématicos l. PROblematic(al).

problem(a)lize v.i. [-IST]

problematical, v.i. (laud.). Written report of proceedings, or a written statement of facts in support of charge. [l.]

prochronism, n. Referring of event &c. to an earlier than the true date, as races held in June & called by a.p. the Mayas. [f. L. PRO+chronos, time.]

proclamn., n. See PROCLAMATION.

proclaim, v.t. Announce publicly & officially (thing, that); declare (war, peace); announce officially the accession of (sovereign); declare (person, thing) officially to be (a tritor &c.); declare publicly or openly (thing, that); place (district &c.) under legal restrictions by declaration, as the whole county is proclaimed. So proclamation, n., proclamationary a. [f. L. PRO+claimare, cry out]

proclitic, a. & n. (Gk gram.). Monosyllable closely attached in pronunciation to following word & having itself no accent. [f. L. PRO-cliticus, a.]

proclivity, n. Tendency to, towards, love or hate. [Gk. bad one, to do]. [f. L. PROclivitas l. PROclive, a. or L. PROclivus l. PROcline, slope.]

proconsul, n. (Rom. Hist.) governor of Roman province, in later republic us. an ex-consul; (under empire) governor of senatorial province; (bas.) governor of modern colony &c. (pro-consul) deputy consul. Hence or cogn. proconsular, a. proconsulatry, n.

procur assistant, n. [L. earlier pro consul (one acting for consul) acting for consul]

procrastinate, v.i. & t. Defer action, be dilatory; (rare) postpone (action). Hence or cogn. procrastination, procrastinatry, etc.

procrastic, n. & v.i. [L. PROcrastinare, to create].

procuratian, n. [L. PROcratia]

proctor, n. (Univ.) each of two officers (senior, junior, p.) appointed annually & charged with various functions esp. discipline of persons in status pupillarii; (Law) person managing causes in court (now chiefly eccl.) that administers civil or canon law. King's, Queen's, P., official who is right to intervene in probate, divorce & nulity cases when collusion or suppression 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. [-TIZATION]

procumbent, a. Lying on the face, prostrate; (Bot.) growing along the ground. [f. L. PROemptum (lay oneself) fall forward.]

procuration, n. Procuring, obtaining, bringing about, as procuration of, procuration of, procuration of, etc. [L. PROcurrens, of attorney; (Eccl) provision of entertainment for bishop or other visitor by incumbent &c., now commuted to money payment; procuration of loan; pimping. [f. L. PROCurrenten (as PROCURE, see -ATION)]
PROCURATOR

procurator, n. (Rom. Hist.) treasurer or officer in imperial provinces; agent, proxy, esp. in commerce; (law) public prosecutor or notary public in some Italian cities; p.-fiscal, public prosecutor of district in Scotland. Hence or cogn. procuratorial, a., procuratorship n. [L, as procurare, see -OR] 2

procuratorial, a. Authority to act for another, esp. by request (f. L; L procuratorius minus adj. s.a.l. [as PROCURÉ; see -OR], trich)

procuratix, n. Inmate of nursery managing its temporal concerns. [L, as foll., -TRIX]

procuré, v.t. & l. Obtain by care or effort, acquire, as must not, a copy, cannot p. employ- ment; (arist. arch) bring about, as hasten ur- gen-try to act as procurer or procurors. Hence procurable, a., procur'ence n. [f. F procurer f. L PRO'CURARE see TO]

procuring, n. In vbl senses, esp. man or woman who procures women for gratification of another's lust. So procuring, n. [ME & AF procureur f. L PRO'CURATOR]

proc. v.t. & n. Poke with pointed instrument, end of stick, &c.; (fig.) goad, irritate; (n.) poke, thrust, pointed instrument. [I]

précédé, n. (frz.) Elision of Initial vowel. [f. L produs = pro-1 + ELISION]

prédigal (gal.), a. & n. Provocative; excite to act, as prodigal spirit (f. L; Luke xv. 11-32). Hence or cogn. prodi-giality n., pro-digal-ly, adv., 

prodigalize, v.t. Spend lavishly. -IZE

prodigious, a. Marvellous, amazing; enormous, prodigious. Hence prodigious, adv., prodigiousness n. [f. L prodigius (as foll., see -OS)]

prodigy, n. Marvellous thing, esp. one out of the course of nature; wonderful example of (some quality); person endowed with surprising qualities, esp. precocious child, as (attrib.) a p. violinist. [f. L prodigium portent (prod- PHO-1, cf. ADAGIO)

prédrome (romé), n. Preliminary book or treatise (to another); (Med.) premonitory (symptom of), whence prédromal, prédromical, etc. [f. mod. L prōdivum pl. -divum, -divum, -divum, running, & n.; E has also in med. sense prōdromal n. pl. & (improp.) n. sing. with -MATA]

produces, n. Amount produced, yield, esp. in assay of ore; (also rare p.) agricultural & natural products collectively; result (of labour, efforts, &c.); (of ordnance or military or naval stores) brought to p., broken up & assorted into classes to be disposed of. [f. foll.]

produce, v.t. Bring forward for inspection or consideration, as will p. evidence, witnesses, reasons, p. your tickets; bring (play, performer, book, etc.) to public notice; extend, continue, (line to a point); manufacture (goods) from raw materials &c.; bring about, cause, (a sensation &c.); (of land &c.) yield (produce); (of animal or plant) bear, yield, (offspring, fruit). So producibility n., producible a. [f. L produēre duct- lead]


product, n. Thing produced by natural process or manufacture; result, as the p. of his labours; (Math.) quantity obtained by multiplying together (f. IN) elements which do not previously existing in a body but formed during its decomposition. [as PRODUCE]

production, n. Producing; thing produced, esp. literary or artistic work. [f. L. PRODUC'TIONEM (as prec., see -ION)]

productive, a. Producing, tending to produce, as p. of figs, p. of great annoyance. (Pol. Econ.) producing wealth, exchangeable value, as p. labourer); producing advantageously, as a p. soil, mine, writer. Hence produc-tively, adv., productiveness, productivity, n. [f. L. L. PRODUC'TIVUS (as PRODUCE, see -IVUS)]

professor, n. (frz.) Treat (sacred thing) with reverence or disregard; violate, pollute, -(what) that is attuned or venerable, - So profana- tion n. [f. L prof'ANARERE, as foll.]

profane, a. Not belonging to what is sacred or biblical, as a p. history, literature, writer; not initiated into religious rites or any esoteric knowledge; (of rites &c.) heathen; irreverent, blasphemous, - So profanity n. Hence pro-fanally, adv., profaneness n. [f. obs. F profane f. L PRO'FANUS (famus f. Fanum temple) before i.e. outside the temple]

profess, v.t. & l. Lay claim to (quality, feeling), pretend (to be as), as they p. extreme regret, do not p. to be a scholar; openly declare. (law) profess (a) name, content, I p. (that) this is news to me; affirm in a solemn manner. A Professeur (religion, God, Christ); make (law, medicine, flute-playing, the flute, &c.) one's profession or business; teach (subject) as professor; perform duties of a professor. [f. L PRO'FESSUS (JULERI fessa = falati confess)]

professed, a. Self-acknowledged, as a p. Christian; alleged, ostensible, whence professedly, adv.; claiming to be duly qualified, as a p. anatomist; p. monk, nun, (that has taken vows of religious order). [p.p. of prec.]

profession, n. Declaration, avowal, as in practice not in p., accept my sincere p. of regard, spare me these pp.; declaration of belief in a 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, surgery, etc.); one's military p., a carpenter by p., whence professional, adj., pp. the body of persons engaged in this, esp. (Theatr. slang) actors, as lets apartments to the p. [f. F. L. Pro- fessio- em (as PROFESS, see -ION)]

professional, a. & n. Of, belonging to, connected with, a profession, as p. man, etiquette, jealousy; p. politician, agitator, &c. (man engaged in a trade of politics &c.); p. cricketer, golfer, &c. (playing for money, cf. AMATEUR); (n.) p. man, esp. (abbr. pro) p. cricketer, golfer, &c. Hence professionally, adv. [AL]

professionalism, n. Qualities, stamp, of a profession, hence completing professional- ies. So professionalize, 3 (v. -IZE)

professor, n. One who makes profession (of a religion); public teacher of high rank, esp. holder of a chair in university (prefix less as title. abbr. Prof.), whence professorate (as), professoress, professour, professorate (f.), professor, professorate (f.), professor, professoral, n., professorial, adj., professorial, adv. (as grandiose title) F. Smith's Boxing Dormice &c. (slang) professional. [as PROFESS, see -OR]

profiter, v.t., & n., (literary). Offer (gift, services, &c., archaic to do; esp. in p.p.); (n.) pp. (as F. Prof) & AF proferre, AFR offerre (pro-1 + offerre)

proficient (shnt), a. & n. Adept, expert, (in at, an art &c., in doing). Hence proficiency n., proficiently, adv. [as F. PROFI'T, see -ENT]
PROJECT

(projekt) draw straight lines from a centre through every point of (given figure) to produce corresponding figure on a surface by intersecting it, draw (such lines), produce (such corresponding figure); make projection of (earth, sky, &c.); (intr.) protrude. [If. L projeuo.jicere ject= facere throw].

pro-Ject, a. Plan, schema. [As prec.]

proletar, a. & n. Impelling, as p. force, capable of being projected by force, esp. from cannon; (n.) p. missile. [As prec. + InE]

projection, n. Throwing, casting; transmutation of metals, as powder of p., alchemist's powder of philosophers stone; planning; projecting; projecting something forth: (Geom.) projection of a figure (see PROJECT 1); p. of a point, line joining point in original figure to a point in derived figure; representation on plane surface of any part of surface of earth or of celestial sphere, as Mercator's p., in which points of compass preserve same direction all over the map; mental image viewed as objective reality. [If. L projectio (as prec., see -ION)]

projective, a. (Geom.) of, derived by, projection. p. property of a figure (unchanged after projection); mentally projecting or projected, as p. imagination. Hence projectively adv. [If. L projectivamente]

projector, n. One who forms a project; promoter of bubble companies; apparatus for projecting rays of light. [As prec., see -OR]

project-se, v.i., & n. (path.) Slip forward or down out of place; (n.) foll. [If. L prolabio (labio lip) slip]

projectus, n. (path.) Slipping forward or down out of part of organ esp. of uterus or rectum. [If. L gen. -us, as prec.]

pró-late, a. (Geom., of spheroid) lengthened in direction of polar diameter (cf. OBLATE); growing, extending, in width; (fig.) widely spread; (Gram.) as foll. Hence pro-FATUOUS 1 adj. [If. L proliicere lat-carry prolong]

pro-lative, a. (Gram.) Serting to extend or complete predication, as in 'you can go' go is a p. in finitiva. [If. L prolativus (prec. -IVUS)]

pro-lec-tó-men, n. (usu. in pl. -át). -men, cover, or protect a book &c. Hence pro-FEGED, pro-FOGEGED, pro-FOGEGED, a. (Gk proleptomenon neut. pass. part. of prolegò say)]

pró-lepsis, n. Anticipation; (Gram.) anticipatory use of predicative word as attributive. Hence or cogn., pro-FÉPTICA, pro-white adv. [If. L prolepsis f. PRO 2 (lambàt take)]

pro-le-tár, a. (If. L prolatarius) n. = foll. Hence pro-FOATUARY (2) n. [If. F prolate, as foll.]

pro-létar-an, a. & n. (Member of the proletariat. Hence or cogn. pro-létar-ANISM (2) n., pro-létairy 1 a. [If. L proletarius one who served the State not with property but with efficacy; pro-létar-AT (lat.) n. (Rom. Hist. & mod. often contempt. lowest class of community; (Pol. Econ.) indigent wage-earners, labouring classes. [If. F proletariat (as prec., see -AT)]

pró-leitída, n. Killing of offspring esp. before or soon after birth. Hence pro-FÉITIDA. [If. L proleus p. of proélito]

pro-leit-á, v. i. & t. Reproduce itself, grow, by multiplication of elementary parts; produce (cells &c.) Thus pro-FÉIT-ÁN, pro-FÉIT átive, a. [Back-formation from pro-FÉIT-ÁTION f. pro-FÉITION f. pro-FÉIT (as foll., see -ATION)]

pró-lífer, a. Bearing offspring, generative. [As prec. + LA. ger-bearing + OUS]

pro-líx, or pro-1, a. Lengthy, wordy, tedious, p. speech, writing; Hence or cogn. pro-li-xxity, pro-líx-ity adv. [If. L prolixe f. p. of liquére be liquid]

pro-lóctó, n. Chairman of lower house of convocation of either province of Church of England. Hence pro-FOATÓR-pship, n. [If. L prolocutor (prec. -TORG)]

pro-lógize (-je), -guize (-gez), v.v.t., foll. [If. L prologize as foll., -guize as foll.]

pro-logu-que (-g) n., & v.t. Preliminary discourse, poem, &c., esp. introducing play (cf. KILOGRAPH), (fig.) act, event, serving as introduction (to); (v.t.) introduce, furnish, with a p. (vb f. n.) F. L. F. Gk pro-LOGOS speech)

pro-long, p. (Engl.) v.t. Extend, lengthen, lengthen in duration; extend in spatial length; lengthen pronunciation of (syllable &c.). So pro-long-able (-ng) a. pro-longa-tion (-ng) n. [If. OF pro-longuer f. LL PRO-longare, as long]

pro-union (-zn), n. Preliminary essay, article, or attempt. So pro-union (-zn) n. [If. L pro-unionus f. PRO 2 (ludere play) practice before forehand]

pro-ména-de (-ahd, -Ad), n., & v.t. & i. & t. Walk, ride, drive, taken for exercise, amusement, or display, or as a social ceremony; place, esp. paved public walk, for this; p. concert (at which audience walk about); (v.t.) make a p., whence pro-ména-den 1 n.; (v.t.) make a p. through (place), lead (person) about a place esp. for display. (vb f. n.) F. F. promener take for walk f. L. F. PRO 1 (minare threaten) drive (beasts), -ADE

pro-méróps, n. & v. A. gen. of bird, esp. Cape p. small bird with long curved bill & very long tail. [PRO 2 + Gk meros bee-eater]

pro-Més-a, a. Of, like, Prometheus in his skill or punishment. [If. Gk Prométheus, demigod who made man from clay, stole fire from Olympus & taught men the use of it & various arts, & was chained by Zeus to rock in Caucasus, see -AN]

prominent, a. Jutting out, projecting; conspicuous; distinguished. Hence or cogn. pro-MINCE, pro-MINENCY, n., pro-MINENTLY adv. [If. L pro-MINÉRE, see EMINENT]

promiscuous, a. Of mixed & disorderly composition, as a p. mass; (w. pl. n.) of various kinds mixed together; indiscriminate, as p. massacre, hospitality; making no distinction of sex, as p. bathing; (colloq.) casual, as took a p. stroll; (vulg., facetious) p. like, casually, for the part; p. in a part. Hence pro-MISCE, pro-MISCE n., pro-MISCEously 2 adv. [If. L pro-MISCEUS (f. MISCE MIX) + OUS]

promise 1 (s), n. Assurance given to a person that one will do or not do something or will give or procure him something; thing promised, as I claim your p.; BREACH 1 of p. (land see foll.) (v.t.) make a promise, hence future achievements or good results, as book, writer, of great p. [If. L promissum p. of pro- (mittere send) put forth, promise]

promise 2 (-s), v.t. & i. Make (person) a promise to give or procure him something, as I p. you; hearing make (person) promise that thing shall be done &c.; (as) cannot positively p. one self, look forward to (a pleasant time &c.); (colloq.) I p. (assure) you, it will be so easy; (fig.) afford expectation of, as t
discussions, future, storms, seem likely (to do); (abs.) p. used & c. how out good &c. prospect.; p. noted, sign document containing written promise to pay stated sum to specified person or to bearer, and state of, issue of, as p. bond, promissory note. L promissorius (as promise, see -ory).

promontory, n. Point of high land jutting out into sea &c. headland; (Anat.) kinds of protuberance in the body. Hence promontoried a. [f. L promontorium altered (on mons.-like mount) L L promontum (perh. as promontory)].

promote, v.t. Advance, prefer, (person to position, higher office); help forward, encourage, (process, result); support actively the passing of (law), take necessary steps for passing of (local or private act of parliament); (Commer.) give promotion, sequence, excuse, &c. commonly, formally or solemnly, state, declare, as one's opinion, as I p. the pear's unripe, cannot p. him (or he is out of danger, whence pronouncement n.; pass judgment, give one's opinion, (on, for, against, in favour of); utter, articulate, (words or) sound. Hence promontory, adv. esp. with reference to different modes, as how do you p. someone?; cannot p. French, whence pronounciable a. [f. OF pronomier; L L pro- (ante-announce) announce (in the messenger)].

pronounceable, a. In vbl senses, esp. (also company-p.) one who promotes formation of joint-stock company (esp. in opprobrious sense, whence promoter n.). [ER]

prompt, a. & n. Ready in action, acting with alacrity, as a p. assistant, made, done, &c. readily or at once, as p. reply, decision, payment, whence or cogn. promptitude, promptness, nn., prompty adv., for p. dnce (on the spot); (Comm.) of goods) for immediate delivery & payment, as p. pro., (n.) time limit for payment of account. Stated on p. note, as what is the p.? [n. f. a.] L l promere prompte produce [PRO-1 + ercere take]

promptly, adv. & v.t. Incite, move, (person &c. to action, to do); supply (actor, reciter, or abs.) with (words for) speaking (actor, reciter, or abs. speaking). Promptly, (with suggestion) in spire, give rise to, (feeling, thought, action); (n.) thing said to help the memory esp. of actor; p. book, copy of play for prompter's use; p. (promptor's) box on stage; p. side of stage (to actor's right; abbr. p. sb. [prompt sb.]). [P]

prompten, n. One who prompts, esp. (Theatr.) person stationed out of sight of audience to assist actor's memory. [ER]

prompting, n. In vbl senses, esp. the pp. of conscience &c. [ING]

promulgate, v.t. Make known to the public, disseminate (creed &c.), proclaim (decree, news). Hence promulgated (p. quoted from a neutral source) to announce (as p. events) the people, see -ate.

promulgator, nn. [f. L promulgare perh. corrupt. of pro-vulgare publish, vulgarise the people, see -ate].

promiscuous, v.t. (archaic) = prec. (as prec.) designate (as p.), promulgate (as p.). [Gk antl]. Space in front of body of temple, including shrines &c. projecting s of e walls. [L. Gk pro- (ante- temple) + temple]

prone, v.t. (physiol.). Put (hand, fore limb) into prone position (cf. supinate). So pronation n. [L LL pronare (as prone), see -ate].

pronator, n. (anat.). Muscle that effects or helps pronation. [med. (as prone, see -ate)]

prone, a. Having the front or ventral part downwards, lying face downwards, (loosely) lying flat, prostrate, as fell p., whence proney adv. of ground) having downward aspect or direction, (loosely) steep, headlong: disposed, liable, (to quality, action, or condition, to do). Hence proneness n. f. l pronus]

proneur, (-er), n. Extoller, eulogist. [F]

prong, n. & v.t. Forked instrument, e.g. hay-fork; each pointed member of fork, whence (pronged) a.; (v.t.) pierce, stab, turn up &c. with p.; get; (arch.) horned antelope. [Amer. sl. or like running].[1]

pronominal, a. Of (the nature of) a pronoun. Hence pronominally adv. [f. LL pronominalis L L pro- (omen minus noun), see -al].

pronoun, n. Word used instead of (proper or other) noun to designate person or thing already mentioned or known from context or forming the subject of inquiry (used also to include pronominal & other adjectives, see below); personal pp. (I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they); interrogative pp. (who, what, which); relative pp. (who, that, which); possessive pp.; adjectives representing possessive case (my, her, our, &c., with absolute forms mine, hers, ours); demonstrative pp. (this, that); distributive pp. (each, every, either, &c.); indefinite p. (any, some, &c.). [PRO-1]

pronounce (wv., v.t. & l). Utter, deliver; report, statement, sequence, curse, &c. formally or solemnly, state, declare, as one's opinion, as I p. the pear's unripe, cannot p. him (or he is out of danger, whence pronouncement n.; pass judgment, give one's opinion, (on, for, against, in favour of); utter, articulate, (words or sound). Hence pronouned, adv. esp. with reference to different modes, as how do you p. someone?; cannot p. French, whence pronounciable a. [f. OF pronomier; L L pro- (ante- announce) announce (messenger)].

pronouned, a. In vbl senses, also: strongly marked, decided, as p. tenacity, may not, as, p. more distinctly, adv. esp. with reference to different modes, as how do you p. someone?; cannot p. French, whence pronounciable a. [f. OF pronomier; L L pro- (ante- announce) announce (messenger)].

pronunciation n. In vbl senses; (attrib.) p. dictionary (in which pronunciation is indicated). [ING]

pronunciamiento (-al-), n. Proclamation, manifesto, esp. (in Spanish-speaking countries) as such issued by insurgent states. [Sp. pronunciamiento, also used in E, L as PRONOUNCE, see -MENT].

pronunciation (-al-), n. Mode in which a word is pronounced; a person's way of pronouncing words, as his p. is often faulty. [L L pronunciate (as pronounce, see -ATION)].

proof, n. Evidence sufficing or tending to establish a fact, as this requires no p. as p. of his esteem, p. positive of his intention or that he intended, whence proofless a.; spoken or written legal evidence; proving, demonstration, as not capable of p. in p. of my assertion; (Sc. law) trial before judge instead of by jury. In literature, as a novel, a p. of his strange p. as a severe p., the p. of the pudding is in the eating; (place for) testing of firearms or explosives; (archaic) proved impenetrability, as armour of p.; standard of strength of distilled alcoholic liquors; (first) p. trial impression taken from type, in which corrections may be made (cf. rev.); p. reader, p. reading, (p. employed in) reading & correcting pp., p. sheet, sheet of p. each of a limited number of careful impressions made from engraved plate before printing of ordinary issue &c. (also p. b-fore letter) before inscription is added, artist's, engraver's, p. taken (by him), signed p., early p. signed by artist; test-tube; rough edges left to some leaves of book to show it has not been cut down; p. plane, conductor fixed on insulating handle.
& used in measuring electrification of a body.
[f. OF prueve f. Ll. proba, as PROVE]

proof, a., & v.t. (Armour) of tried steel; proof. [vbl. proofer, p.l. & v.l.]

against the severest weather, the ye okes of consoeci, esp. in comb., as bomb, bullet, fire, rain, sound, burglar, thief, weather, &c., w. water, l.; (v.l.) make (thing p., esp. make (fabric &c.) waterproof. (vbl. f. adj.) f. prop.]

proposition, a. & n. (Gk gram.) (Word) with circumflex accent on ault.

[Gk pro-peripomen] properly, adv. Fittingly, suitably, as do it p. or not at all: rightly, duly, as he very p. re-

ded, with good manners, as behave p.; (colo-

log.) thoroughly, asuzzled him p. [Lty]

property, n. Owning, being owned, as p. has its duties; thing owned, possession(s), as the book is p., regards him as her exclusive p., a man of (great) p., has a small p. (estate)

PROPORTIONAL

profits: comparative relation, ratio, as the p. of births to the population, price will be raised in p. (to the labour &c. or abs.); due relation of one thing to another or between parts of a thing, as windows are in admirable p., his success bore no p. to his abilities, whence proportionality, proportionate, etc. (Math.) dimensions, as athlete, building, of magnificent p.; (Math.) equality of ratios between two pairs of quantities, as 3, 5, 9, & 15 are in p., set of such quantities, (Arith.) rule of three; (v.t.) make thing (and) proportionate to, as must p. the punishment to the crime, whereof, with due p., proportionality, proportion.

portion n. (n.) F. L PRO(proportionem PORTION); vb t. OF proportioner.

proportional, a. & n. In due proportion, corresponding in degree or amount, as a p. increase in the expenses, resentence p. to his injuries, p. representation, &c. proportionable, proportionate, etc. [adv.], proportionably, proportionately, etc. (adv.); (n.) one of a proportion, as 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 are pp., 6 is a mean p. between 3 & 12. Hence or cogn. proportionality, n., proportionally, adv. [f. L proportionalis (as prec., see -it), proportionalist, one who plans proportions; advocate of proportional representation. [17th]

proposa, (-z), n. Act of proposing something; offer of marriage, as have had a p.; scheme of action &c. proposed, as the p. was never carried out. [15th]

proposes, (-z), v.t. Put forward for consideration, propound; set up as an aim, as the object I p. to myself; nominate (person) as member of society &c.; offer (person's health, person) as toast; (abs.) make offer of marriage; put forward as a plan, as we p. (to make) a change, that a change should be made; intend, purpose, (to do, doing); (abs.) man proposes, God disposes. [f. F PRO1 (poser, see COMPOSE)

proposition (-z), n. Statement, assertion, as a p. too plain to need argument, esp. (Logic) form of words consisting of predicate & subject connected by copula (Math.) formal statement of the logical form of the reasoning involved, including the demonstration, as Euclid, Book I, p. 5; proposa, scheme proposed. Hence PROPOSITIONAL a. [F. f. L propositionem (as foll., see -ION)

propound (-ow), v.t. Offer for consideration, propose, (question, problem, scheme, matter). Often used before preposition, as to, propound a question before parliament in order to establish its legality. Hence PROPOUNDER n. [earlier propose f. L PRO1 (ponere posit-place), cf. compound &c.]

prorate, n. (Rom. hist.) Ex-praetor with authority of praetor in province not under military control. [L, earlier pro praetore (one) select for; mine]

propriate, a. & n. Of a proprietor, as p. rights; holding property, as the p. classes; held in private ownership, as p. medicines (sale of which is restricted by patent &c.); (n.) proprietorship, as an exclusive p., body of proprietors, as a body of p. LII, proprietarius (as property, see -ARY)

proprietor, n. Owner. Hence PROPRIETORIAL a., PROPRIETARILY adv., PROPRIETEER, PROPRIETEERNESS, nn. [altered in 17th c. of prec.]

propose, v.t. Fitness, rightness, as doubt the p. of the term, of refusing aim; correctness of behaviour or morals, as a breach of p., (pl.) details of correct conduct, as must observe the p. (in earlier senses 'ownership, peculiarity') F. F propriete PROPERTY

propn, n.pl. (slang). Stage properties. [abbr.]

proptosis, n. (path.) Protrusion, protrusion, esp. of eye. Hence PROPTOSIS a. [LL, f. Gk proptosis f. PRO(Inptó fall)]

propulsion, n. Driving or pushing forward; (fig.) impelling influence. So PROPULSIVE a. (f. L PROPULSION, see -ION)

propylaeum, n. (pl. -a). Entrance to temple; the Fp., entrance to Acropolis at Athens. [L, f. Gk PRO1 (pulalion f. pulae gate]

propylite, n. Volcanic rock found in some silver-mining regions. Hence PROPYLITIC a. [f. foll. + -ITIA, as opening a volcanic epoch]

propylonia, n. [Gk PRO1 (pulion f. pulae gate]

proportion (g), v.t. & i. Discontinue meetings of (British parliament &c.) without dissolving it; (of parliament &c.) be prorogued. So PROROGATION n. [f. F proroger f. L PRO1 (prorogare ask) prolong (term of office &c.)]

pros- in comb. = Gk pros to, towards, in addition.

prosé, a. Like prose, lacking poetic beauty; unromantic, commonplace, dull, as a p. life, person, view of things. Hence PROSAICALLY adv., PROSAICNESS, n. [f. med. L PROSAicus (as PROSE, see -IC)]

prosaist, n. Prose author; prose person. So PROSAISM(1) n. [as PROSE, see -ISM]

prosaénium, n. (pl. -a). (In ancient theatre) the stage; (mod.) space between curtain or drop-scene & orchestra. [L, f. Gk PRO1 (stikion f. skéné background of stage)

proscribe, v.t. Put (person) out of protection of law; banish, exil. (esp. fig.); reject, denounce, (practico &c.) as dangerous &c. So PROSCRIPTION, n. PROSCRIPTIVE a. [f. L PRO1 (scribere script-write)

prose, (-z), n. & v.t. & i. Ordinary non-metrical form of written or spoken language (often attrib. as Milton's p. works); p. poem, p. work of poetical style; plain matter-of-fact quality, as the p. of existence; tedious discourse; (v.t.) talk prosily (about &c.), whence PROSifier n.; (v.t.) turn (poem &c.) into prose. [F, L, f. L prose (oratio) (discourse (discourse), fem. of prosus, earlier prosus, contraction of PROSUS p. of secundus, second)]

prosector, n. One who dissected decayed bodies in preparation for anatomical lecture &c. [LL, = anatomist, f. PRO1 (secare sect-cut)]

prosecute, v.t. Follow up, pursue, (inquiry, studies); carry on (trade, pursuit); institute legal proceedings against; prepare &c. as prosecutor, whereof, as freemasons will be prosecuted. (abs.) shall not p. [f. L PRO1 (secui secut-follow)]

prosecution, n. Prosecuting (of pursuit &c.); (Law) exhibition of criminal charge before court; carrying on of legal proceedings against; prosecuting party, as the d. of this; director of public prosecutor. [f. LL, f. L prosecuo (precis, -ION)]

prosecutor, n. One who prosecutes esp. in criminal court; public p., lawyer conducting criminal proceedings in public interest. Hence PROSECUTORIAL n. [pl. -ORICAS] [med. L (as PROSECUTE, see -ORIC)]

proselyte, n. & v.t. Convert from one opinion, creed, or party, to another, as made many pp.; Gentile convert to Jewish faith, p. of the gate (not submitting to circumcision &c.); (v.t., now rare) make a p. (of person or abs.). Hence PROSELYTISM, PROSELYTICAL, PROSELYTISE, PROSELYTIST, etc. [vbd f. n.] F. L, f. Gk PROS̄ELEUTOS (f. L. ELTHOME) one who has come, convert.

prosopony (k), n. (bot.) Tissue of elongated cells placed with their ends interpenetrating (cf. PARENCHYMA), esp. fibro-vascu-
having a p. [f. L. (os) f. Gk *pro* (etulos style)]

pro'sy (-s), n. Commonplace, tedious, dull, &c. [v. n. talker]. Hence prosy(-y) adv., prosyness n. [f. PROSE + -y]

pro-ta-gonist (also -agö), n. Chief person in drama or plot of story; leading person in contest, champion of cause, &c. [f. Gk prótagonistés (prótos first + agonistes actor, as agonize)]

pro-tec-tion, n. Defense, guard, shelter, or covering; esp. clause, esp. clause expressing condition (cf. APODOSIS). So protactic a. [L, f. Gk próστασις f. teimí (stretched) stretching forward, proposition]

pro-téan, a. Variable, versatile; or of like PROTEUS. [-AN]

pro-tec-tion, v. t. Keep safe, defend, guard, person, thing, from, against, danger, injury, &c.; (Pol. Econ.) guard (home industry) against competition by imports on foreign goods; (Commerce) provide funds to meet (bill, draft); provide (machinery &c.) with appliances to prevent injury from it, as protected style. Hence protectively, adv., protectiveness n. [f. L PROCT (-eque text-cover)]

pro-tec-tionism (3), n. [f. f. LL protectio (as prec., see -ION)]

pro-tec-tion-ist (2), n. [f. f. LL protectionem (as prec., see -ION)]

pro-tec-tor, 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 (1653-5), whence protectoral, adv., protectoral n.; thing, device, that protects, as chest-pot, point-pot (for pencil). Hence protectionist n. [f. OF protectoir L. LL protector as PROTECT, see -ORS]

pro-tec-torate (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, as the p. of the U.S. over the U.S. protectorates, n. [f. LL protectorius a. (as PROTECT, see -ORY)]

pro-tec-tor-ship (at), n. (Roman Cath.) Institution for care of destitute or vicious children. [f. LL protectorius a. (as PROTECT, see -ORY)]

pro-tégé (-zhá), n. (fem. -gét). Person to whom another is (usu. permanent) protector or patron. [f. p. p. of protector protect]

pro-télid, n. = PROTEIN (1st sense). [-ID]

pro-télate, a. Very changeable in form. [f. PROTEUS - FORM]

pro-teín, n. (chem.). (Now preferred in scientific use to protein) albuminoid; (orig.) supposed basis of albuminoids. Hence protein a. (f. Gk prótein) primary (of proteins), n. [f. Gk próteios primary (of proteins), see -IN]

pro-tér(o) in comb. = Gk prétéros former, anterior, as: protecrón, protecrón, having stamens (pistil) mature before pistil (stamens).

protest, n. Formal statement of dissent or disapproval, remonstrance, as made a. paid under p.; written statement of dissent from motion carried in H. of Lords signed by any peer of minority; written declaration usu. by a notary-public that bill has duly presented & payment or acceptance refused; solemn declaration. [of remittance, reputation; prob. from 2. to reduce extreme physical weakness. So protéction n. [f. L PROCTR (stereum strata-stone)]

pro-tex-tial, n. & a. Portico of not more than four columns in front of Greek temple; (adj.)
Hence protoplasmatic a. [f. LL f. Gk Proto-
plastos moulded, as PLASMA]  

prototype, n. First or primary type, model,  
Hence prototypal, prototypic(al), aa.  
[f. Gk Proto(typos) (upon f. tupos TYPE)  
protract, v.t. Prolong, lengthen out, as  
protracted to some weeks, whence  
protractedly 2 adv. : -ly  
[draw (upon plan of ground &c.) to scale,  
[f. L PROtractare (tract- draw)  
protractile, a. [zool.]. (Of organ &c.) that  
can be extended. [-ILE]  

protraction, n. Protracting; action of  
protractor muscle; drawing to scale. [f. L  
SS. PROtractio (as pron. -ile)]  

protractor, n. Instrument for measuring  
angles, usu. in form of graduated semicircle;  
muscle serving to extend limb &c. [med.L (as  
pref., see -OR)]  

protrude, v.t. & i. Thrust forth, cause to  
project: (fig.) obtrude; stick out, project.  
Hence or cogn. protrudent, protrusible  
(-yS), protrusive(-veS), aa. protrusion  
(-zhn). [f. L PROtrudere (trus thrust)]  

protrusile (-ile), a. (Of limb &c.) that may  
be protruded forth. [as prec., see -ile]  

protrusive, adj. Bulging out, prominent  
[& fig.]. Hence protrusiveness n. [f. L  
PROtrusio (tuber. tute)]  

protostyle, n. (chem.). Supposed original  
differentially made matter of which chemical  
elements may be composed. [f. PROTO- + -YL]  

protyl(oid), a. & adv. Valuing oneself  
highly or too highly, esp. on the ground of  
qualities, rank; self-conscious, &c.; (also)  
haughty, arrogant; feeling oneself greatly  
honoured, as am. p. of his acquaintance, of  
knowing him, to know him; having a proper  
PRIDE, as too p. to complain; (of actions &c.)  
showing pride; of which one is or may be  
justly proud, as a. p. day for us, a. p. thing;  
of things imposing, splendid; (of waters) swollen,  
in flood; p. flesh, overgrown flesh round healing  
wound; (adv., colloq.) you do me p. (honour  
me greatly). Hence proudly a. adv. [OF  
"ruid,-d, prob. f. OF PRUD (f. preuz) LL .  
PRODIA useful, cf. L prodeus be of use  

provident (or providous), a. [Archaic] educable  
(to learn, to instruct). The test qualities of, try; subject (gun  
&c.) to testing process; (Arith.) test accuracy  
of (calculation); take proof impression of  
( stereotype plate &c.); make certain,  
demonstrate, (fact, the truth of, thing &c. to be, that),  
whence proveable a. [prob. prov. -ABLE]  

proveable a. adv. (See -ABLE, as in criminal trial) not proven; establish  
genuineness & validity of (will); (intr.) turn out to be,  
to do, turn out to be, as will p. (to be) the heir,  
to know nothing about it. [f. OF Prover f. L  
probar test]  

proveditor, provedore, nn. (-or) officer of  
Venetian republic; caterer, purveyor. [f.  
obs. L. proveditore, Port. provedor, uli. f. L  
providere, see -ORE]  

provenance, n. (Place of) origin, as cases  
of doubtful p. [f. L provenire f. L PROvenire  
(see -ANCE) come, see -ANCE]  

Provençal (F.), a. & n. (Inhabitant, language)  
of Provence. [as PROVINCIAL  

provençal (-en), n. Fodder; (fod.) food for  
human beings. [f. OF provençal (see PROVINCIAL)  

provoke, v.t. Short pithy saying in general  
use, adage, saw, ignorant &c. to a p. (notoriously)  
their fickleness is a p. (notorious), he is a  
p. (by word) for inaccuracy; play (usu. French)  
based on p.; (old) kinds of round game; Book
PRUDENTIAL 668

PRUDENCE n. prudently adv. [f. L. prudens = prudentia, prudens prudence, prudentia "advisable"]

PRUDENCE, prudential adj. & n. Of, involving, marked by, prudence, as p. motives, policy; (n. pl.) p. considerations or matters. Hence prudentialism (3), prudentialist (2), prudential

prud'hommie (f.), n. Charter of French labor, act of good faith in labor disputes.

prur'inoce, a. (nat. hist.) Covered with white powdery substance, frosted. [f. L. pruin'osus (prunia hoar-frost, see -osus)

prune, n. Dried plum; colour of its juice, dark reddish purple (esp. attrib.); pp. & prained (min.) slow-moving, way of speaking & "Little bow" (par. II. v.) [f. med. L. pruna (L. num.) f. Gk prousman plum]

prune, v.t. Trim (tree &c., often down) by cutting away superfluous branches &c.; lop off, away, (branches superfl.), etc.; (fig.) remove (superfll,); pruning-hook (used for this purpose); clear (book &c. of what is superfluous). [f. Of. prooing (tier), etym. dub.]

prune, v.t. (now rare). = PREEEN. [I]

prunella, n. Strong silk or worsted stuff used formerly for barrister's gowns &c. & later for upper women's shoes. [etym. dub.; F. prunelle]

prunella, n. Kinds of fever & of throat disorder; p. salt, preparation of fused nitre used for p.; genus of plants including the weed self-seed used to cure p. (earlier br., dim. of med. L. brunus brown)

prunella, n. Finest kind of prune, made esp. from greengage. [f. obs. L. prunella dim. of pruna PRUNEL]

prunt, n. Piece of (esp. blackberry-shaped) ornamental glass laid on to vase &c. tool for applying this. [perh. dial. form of pründ]

prurient (-oor), a. Given to indulgence of lustful ideas (rare) having morbid desire or curiosity. Hence prurience, -ency. Hence pruriently adv. [f. L. prurire itch, bo, wanton, see -ent]

prurigo (-oor), n. Diseased state of skin marked by violent itching. So pruriginous (-oor), adj. = Itching. [f. L. prurigo (Pliny)]

Prussian, a. & n. (Native inhabitant) of Prussia; P. blue, a deep blue pigment, P. brown, (derived from or allied to this); P. (small kind) of carp. Hence Prussianize (3) v.t. [f. med. L. PrusDen (also Borussia &c.) + AN -EN]

Prussian blue, of, got from, Prussian blue. P. acid (hydrocyanic). [L. F. prussique (Prussia, see -ic)

pry, v.t. Look, peer, inquisitively (often into, about adv.), inquire impatiently into (person's affairs, conduct, &c.). Hence pry, pryingly adv. [ME prise, etym. dub.]

Przybylo (pl.), n. (Gen. p. m.) member, esp. one in Athens for entertainment of ambassadors, presidents of senate, & specially honoured citizens. [f. f. Gk. Prybylo (-ous) president, member of presiding division of Council]

psalm (salm), n. Sacred song, hymn; the (Book of, see -ues), the Pf. of David, book in O.T. o. book, book containing the Ps., metrical version of these for public worship. [f. L. f. Gk. psal'mos song sung to harp (psalleo, sing to harp)]

psalmist, n. Author of a psalm (also as title of book of psalms); the, David or author of any of the Psalms. [f. L. psalmista (as prec., see -ist)]

psalmody (also s'lo), n. Practice, art. of singing psalms, anthems, &c., esp. in public worship, whence psalmody (also s'lo). -odier (or s'lo), n. psalmody (also s'lo), v.t.;

arrangement of psalms for singing, psalms so arranged. [f. L. psalmadia f. Gk. psalmobia singing to harp (as psalm + o'diê song)]

psalter (sawl), n. The Book of Psalms; version of this, as Latin, English, Prayer-book, Scotch Metrical, etc.; copy of the Psalms esp. for liturgical use. [AF saulier f. L. Gk. psallertion instrument played to people singing (psa-le-the, to play)]

psalteries, n. Ancient & mediaeval instrument like dulcimer but played by plucking strings with fingers or plectrum. [f. L. salteria f. L. as prec.]

psalm (salm), n. Gk. ant. Decree enacted by vote of (esp. Athenian) public assembly. Hence Gk. psalmis (psal'mo vote (pl.) psal'mos pebble, -m)

psuedo (k), n. (zool.) Genus of venomous snakes, as p. poisoning, whence pseudo-chic a. [f. pseudo + Gk ekis viper]

psuedo (k), n. (zool.) Genus of venomous snakes, as p. poisoning, whence pseudo-chic a. [f. pseudo + Gk ekis viper]

psuedo, n. pl. Spurious writings, esp. Jewish writings ascribed to various O.T. prophets &c. Hence pseudo-graphal, psuedo-graphical [f. pseudo + Gk graphein write, see -graphal]

psuedo (k), n. (= pseudo) - (psb., sb-) in comb. = Gk pseudo- falsely, seemingly (ly) or professed (ly) but not really, in comp. f. Gk. & as living pref. (sometimes spelt Ps.) writen see -graphal, adj. as, the p. penitent, as pseudo-archic, artificially archaic in style &c., -ar'chaism, -archaist, -archa (-arch, bot.), fruit formed from parts other than the ovary, -archiolic, -christ, -christian, -classic, pretending or wrongly held to be classic, -gotic, sham-Gothic in style, -mar'ky, -prophet.

psuedograph, n. Aspsurious literary work. [f. L. f. Gk PSEUDOGRAPHOS, see -GRAPHAL]

psuedo-logger, n. (facet.) Systematic liar.

psuedologister, n. (f. Gk. PSEUDOGRAPHOS, see -LOGER)

psuedology, n. Systematic lies.

psuedomorphic, psuedomorphous, a. psuedomorphism (2), psuedomorphosis, n. [f. pseudo- + Gk morphe form]

psuedonym, n. As false name, esp. one assumed by author. [f. Gk. neut. adj. as foll.]

psuedonymous, a. Writing, written, under a false name. Hence psuedonymity n.

psuedoscope, n. Optical instrument making convex object seem considerably larger than true size. Hence psuedoscopical a. [SCOPAL]

pshaw (psh., sh.), n. Int., & v. & t. (int.) expr. contempt or impatience; (n.) this explanation; (v.t.) say p. (often al); (v.t.) show contempt for (thing &c.) thus, (natural)

pselanthropism, n. Doctrine that Christ was påsalian or other. Hence pselanthropic a.

pselanthropist, n. [f. ecle. Gk. pselanthropos merely human (pselos bare, mere, + anthropos man) + ISM]

pselantine, a. Of parrots, parrot-like. [f. L. psel'atiuscus (psel'atus) parrot, see -ENE]

pselatinias, n. Two bispined moths. [f. Gk. psel'khe breath, life, soul]

psychiatrist, n. One who treats mental disease. So psychoanalytic a., psychiatrist n. [f. Gk as prec. + iatros physician]
poisonous) alkaloid body in putrefying animal & vegetable matter, esp. p. poisoning. "[F. Pt. poisonnat, L. p. in boyd, m. in body, m. in boys, in girls." P. p. p. poisonous."

pô'tôs, n. Drooping of upper eyelids from paralysis of a muscle. [Gk pôtos falling"

pub., n. (colloq.). Public house. [abbr."

pû'berty, n. Being functionally capable of procreation; age of p. (at which p. begins in"

pû' Бесеnсе (p. n.), Arrival at puberty; soft down on leaves & stems of plants, downiness; soft down on parts of animals esp. insects. So pû'bесеnсе a. [F. L. pubeсere to grow hair; pubeстрий, private parts, hair on these], see -ENCE"

pû'bic, & n. Of, concerning, the people as a whole, as p. utility, offence, holiday, (Parl.) p. act, bill; done by or for, representing, the people, as p. prosecution, prosecutor, assembly; (Univ.) of, for, acting for, the university, as p. orator, lecture, examination; open to, shared by, the people, as p. baths, library, road; p. house, inn, tavern, providing food & lodging, esp. alcoholic liquors to be consumed on premises; p. education (at school, also, at p. school); p. school, one under p. management, esp. endowment; (U.S. -school prep. school) preparing pupils chiefly for universities or colleges, often maintaining discipline with help of pupils; open to general observation, done or existing in p., as made a p. protest, gave it p. utterance, whence or cogn. publicly n., publicly adv.; of, engaged in, the affairs or service of the people, as p. life, a p. matter, notary p. p. spirit, patriotism, so p. spirited a., -spiritedly adv., -spiritedness n.; of the nations, international, as proscribed Napoleon as a p. enemy. (N.) the (members of the community in general, as the p. is the best judge, are the best judges, the British, the American, p. section of the community, as the reading p., the most pullable of pp. = p. house; in p. openly, publicly. [F. L publicus, earlier popicus (populus people, earlier poplus, see -10)]

pû'blîc, n. (Rom. Hist.) tax-farmer, tax-gatherer; keeper of public house. [F. F. publicain, F. L. publican] (esp. as possession), see -ATION]

pûbliсаtіon, n. Making publicly known; issuing of book, engraving, music, &c., to the public; book &c. so issued. [L. L publication (as PUBLISH, see -ATION)]

pûbliсist, n. Writer on, person skilled in, international law; writer on current public topics, esp. journalist. So pûблиcism n., pублисistіса. [F. F. publiciste (PUBLIC, -187)]

pûblish, v.t. Make generally known, noise abroad; announce formally, promulgate (edict &c.); ask, read, (banns of marriage); (of author, publisher, &c.) give to the public; make known; issue; sell for sale to the public. Hence pûблиshаblе a. [Of F. pultier F. L. publicare (as PUBLIC), altered on -ISH] pûблиshеr, n. In vbl sense, esp. one who produces copies of book &c. & distributes them to the public. [ex] pûсcoon, n. N. Amer. plant yielding red or yellow dye. [native]

pûсе, a. Flea-colour, purple-brown. [F. F. fleau-colour, L. L pulicient (nom. -ez)] pûcк, n. (P.) the goblin Robin Goodfellow or Puck, p. a.; any mischievous sprite or (fig.) child. Heelpuck, unprinted flea-colour. [OE pucce, cf. ON puck, W pucce, Ir. puccce]

pûcк, n. (Disease in cattle attributed to) nightjar, gooseucker. [l]

pûcк, n. Rubber disk used for hockey on ice in Canada. [l]
pu'cka, pokka (pl.-). a. (Anglo-Ind.). Of full weight; genuine; permanent, solidly built.

pu'cker, v. i. & t. Contract, gather, (t. & i. of brow, seam, material, often up) into wrinkles, folds, or bulges, intentionally or as fault e.g. in sewing; (n.) such bulge &c. Hence pu'ckerly (-'ki). [prob. cogn. w. PUKKE-, KRT]

pud, n. (archaic). Child’s hand; food of (certain) animals.

pu'ding (pud). n. Soft or stiffish mixture of animal or vegetable ingredients, esp. mixed or enclosed in flour or other farinaceous food, cooked by boiling, steaming, or baking (batter, beefsteak, bread-d-butter, currant, HASTY, jell, plum, suet, Yorkshire).; kinds of sausage of stomach or entrails of pig &c., as black hog’s, white or black, &c; more praise than p. (material reward); the proving of the p. &c.; thing of p.-like appearance &c; (slang) drugged liver &c. given by burglars &c. to dogs. Naut. also pu’denning pad, tow binding, to prevent catching &c.; p. face, large fat face; p.-head, dolt; p.-heart, coward; p.-pie, forms of pastry; p.-stone, composite rock of rounded pebbles in siliceous matrix. Hence pu'dingly (-'li). a. [ME puding, prob. conn. w. PUKKE-.]

pu'ddle, n. Small dirty pool esp. of rain on road &c.; (colloq.) muddle, mess; clay & sand mixed with water as watertight covering for embankments &c. Hence pu’dlely (-'li). a. [ME podel, prob. dim. of OE pudditch, of G. podel, podel.']

pu’dle, v. i. & t. Dabble, wallow (often about) in mud or shallow water; busy oneself in untidy way; make (water, also fig.) muddle; knead (clay & sand) into, make, line (canal &c.) with, pu’dle; stir about (molten iron) to make it malleable by expelling carbon. Hence pu’dly (-'li). a. [T. p. prec. & cf. Du. poedelen, & puden(t)en, butten, dabble.]

pu'den'y, n. Modesty. [T. LL pudendia (as foll., see -ENCY).]

pu'dend'um, n. (usu. in pl. -ae). Privy parts. Hence or cogn. pu'dend'al, pu'dic, as. [L pu'dendo, pu'denda].

pu'dge, n. (colloq.). Short thick or fat person, animal, or thing. Hence pu’dgely (-'li). a. [cyn. dub., cf. pudge].

pu'day (-zi). a. Plump. [cf. prec. & pud]

pu'beral, a. Of or in child-birth. [T. L pu'ber, child (+parvus bearing) + -al.]

pu'ffer, n. Short quick blast of breath or wind; sound (as of) this; small quantity of vapour, smoke, &c. emitted at one p.; round soft protuberant mass of material in dress, of hair of head, &c. (often &c.) p. (punder-p.) small pad of down or the like for applying powder to skin; pieces, cake, &c. of light pastry esp. of p. paste; un- duly or extravagantly laudatory review of book, advertisement of tradesman’s goods &c., esp. in newspaper; p.-adder, large venomous snake, infesting upper part of body while excited, or conger with ball-shaped spore-case; p.-box (containing powder &c.; p.-paste, light flaky flour paste; p.-p. (nursery), steam-engine, train. [ME pu'fer, imit.]

pu'fry, v. i. & t. Emit puff of air or breath; of air &c. come out, up in puffs; breathe hard, pant, esp. p. & blow; put out of breath, as was rather puffed; p. out, utter pantingly; (of steam-engine, person smoking). Hence pu'fryly (-'li). adv. & adj. with puff, puff 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, slate, make proud, (esp. in p.p.); (advertising goods) with exaggerated or false praise bid at auction to raise price. Hence pu'ficial, 1. n. [ME puffen, imit.]

pu'flin, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Sea-bird with large furred parts and coarse, hard bill. [I]

pu'ffy, a. Gusty; short-winded; puffed out; corpulent. Hence pu'ffiness (-'nis). n. [-'nis]

pu'g. n. (Also p. dog) dwarf squat-faced breed of dog like bull-dog, whence pu'ggist. 1. a.; p.-nosed, (with) short squat or snub nose; (among servants) upper servant in large establishment; (quasi-proper name for) fox; small locomotive for shunting &c. [I]

pu'g, n., v. t. Loam or clay mixed & prepared for brickmaking &c.; prepare (clay) thus, pack (space esp. under floor, to deaden sound) with, sawdust, &c.; p.-mill (for preparing p.).

pu'g, n. & v. t. (Anglo-Ind.). Footprint of beast; (vb) track by pp. [vb f. n.]. Hind. p'g

pu'g'gar'bee (-'i). n. Indian's light turban; thin scarf of muslin &c. worn round hat & falling down behind to keep off sun. Hence pu'ggar'geny (-'geni). n. [T. Hind. pugari turban]

pu'gilist, n. Boxer, fighter; (fig.) vigorous orator, orator, oratorical. So pu'gilism, n. pu'gilis'tica, pu'gilistically adv. [F. L pugil boxer (pugnis fist, pugna fight) + -ist]

pu'nag'cious, a. Disposed to fight, quarrelsome. Hence or cogn. pu'nag'ciously adv. & n. [T. L pugnax (pugnate fight, see-ACIOUS).]

pu'isne (pu'ni). a. & n. (P. judge), inferior or junior judge in superior courts of common law; (Law) later, subsequent (to), as p. mortgagors, mortgagors p. to the plaintiff. [OF (puis after f. mortgagors ne) b.]

pu'issant (or p'issant or p'isant), a. (archaic). Having great power or influence, mighty. Hence or cogn. pu'issance (-'sens). n.; pu'issantly (-'sensli). adv. [F. f. Rom. possentem part. of L posse able]

pu'ke, v. i. & t. & Arms. trom [omit.]


pu'll (pu'ul). v. t. & i. Exert upon (thing) force tending to draw it to oneself, as don’t p. my hair, his ears or him by the ear (as chastisement), his nose or him by the nose (as insult), p. his shoe or him by the sleeve (to gain attention), p. (he) to the (bell) p. person’s leg, p. (= draw) the long bon, p. the strings, wires; draw (thing &c.) towards oneself or in direction so regarded, as p. it nearer, p. him into the room, p. your cap over your ears, p. off on his hat (as salutation), p. on one’s stockings; p. (thing) with force, separate its parts forcibly; (fig.) criticize (person, thing) unfavourably; exert pulling force, as horse pulls well, pulled (awdly) at the handle: proceed with effort (up hill &c.); (of horse) strain, esp. habitually, against bit; p. devil, p. barker; draw, p. at (pipe) end, (plant, often up) by root; pulled, reduced in health or spirits pulled, breaded pieces from inside of new loaf, rebaked till crisp; p. caps, wigs, scuffle, quarrel, tear, pluck, as (thing): print upon (sheet), print (copy, proof), orig. in old hand-press by pulling bar towards one; move boat, move (boat), by
pulling ear, (of boat) be rowed, be rowed by (so many oars), as she pulled in shore, pulled & over, pull & over in proportion to one's weight; (slang) arrest; (slang) make raid on (gambling-house &c.); check (horse esp. so as to make him lose race; (Crick.) strike (ball or abse.); strike ball bowled by (bowler), from off to leg; (Golf) drive (ball or abse.) widely to left; pull up, pull on, pull hard, pull in, pull oneself up, pull oneself together; so face, assume such expression; pull about, p. from side to side, treat roughly; pull down, demolish (building &c.); lower in health, spirits, price, &c.; pull off, win (prize, contest); pull out, row out, (of train) move out of station; pull through adv. & prep., p., pull through, pull oneself through (drop lines, &c.); p. oneself together, rally, recover oneself; p. together, work in harmony; pull up, cause (person, horse, vehicle) to stop, reprimand, check oneself, advance one's relative position in race &c.; pull back, retarding influence, check, contrivance for pulling fullness of woman's skirt to back. (OE pullian, etym. dub.)

pull, n. Act of pulling, wrench, tug; force thus exerted; (Print.) rough proof; pulling at bridle to check horse esp. in racing; spell of rowing; (Crick.) pulling stroke; (in public health) pull as a legal term (written for: have the p. advantage of (person); deep draught of liquor; handle &c. by which p. is applied, as BEER1, BELL1, -p. [f. prec.]

puller, n. In vb. senses, esp.: kinds of instrument or machine for pulling; horse that pulls esp. against bit. [REK]

pulley (pōlē), n., & v.t. Grooved wheel(s) for cord &c. to pass over, mounted in block & used for changing direction of power, one of the simplest mechanical powers; wheel, drum, fixed on shaft & turned by belt, used esp. to increase speed or power; (v.t.) hoist, furnish, work with. [ME & OE polie ult. L Gk poli- 'pul- lion' pivot dim. of polos pole] pull (pōl), n. (Med. for) coloured handkerchief, orig. one made at Pulicat on Madras coast.

Pullman (pōl'mən), a. & n. P. (car), railway saloon carriage used, arranged for use as sleeping car. (G. M. F., designer) pull (pōl), v.t. & i. 1. To make or pull out from inside, as: -branchiate, with gills modified for air-breathing; -meter, instrument measuring capacity of lungs, so -metry. 

pulmonary, a. Of, in connection with, the lungs, as: p. artery, main artery conveying blood from heart to lungs, p. disease; having lungs or lung-like organs, so p. monad's &c.; affected with, subject to, lung-disease. So p. mononc (a. [f. L. pulmonarius (pulmo-monis lung, see -ARY)])

pull, n. & v.t. & i. Fleshly part of fruit; any flesh or fat part of animal body, es. nervous substance in interior cavity of tooth; soft formless mass, esp. that of linen, wood, &c., from which paper is made; or pulverized & mixed with water; (v.t.) reduce to p., remove p. from (coffee-beans), whence p. (v.t.) become pulp. Hence or cogn. p. plpy (v.t.), p. plpyness n., p. plpyless, p. plpyous, p. plpy, a. [f. L. pulex]

pull-up (pōl'up), n. Raised enclosed platform usu. with desk & seat from which preacher in church or chapel delivers sermon; the profession of preaching; preachers; (in title of book) collected sermons; (attrib.) p. eloquence, orator, style. [f. L. pulpitum scaffold, platform]

pulpitizer ... -ing n. -pulpitizing ...]

pulp (pōlp), n. Mexican fermented drink from sap of agave &c.; p. brandy, intoxicant made from p. [Sp.-Amer.]

pulsate (pōls'tāt), a. & t. Expand & contract rhythmically, beat, throb (lit. & fig.); vibrate, quiver, thrill; agitate (diamonds) with machine (pulsates on &n) to separate them from earth in which they are found. Hence or cogn. pulsatation n., pulsatory a. [f. L. pulsa-erush, push, frequent of tellere puls-drive, see -ATE] = pulsatile, a. Of, having the property of pulsation; (of musical instrument) played by percussion. [as prec. + -ILE]

pulsation, n. Variations; esp.: (as indicating by its rate & character his state of health, fig.) sound his intentions &c.; each successive beat of arteries or heart; (fig.) throb, thrill, or life or emotion; rhythmical recurrence of strokes e.g. of ears; single beat or vibration of sound, light, &c.; (v.t.) pulsate (lit. & fig.); (v.t.) send out, &c. by rhythmical beats. Hence pulseless a., pulselessness n. [(n.) ME & OF pous l. pulswes -as l. tellere puls-drive; vb as PULSATE]

pulse (pōls), n. (Collective sing., sometimes with vb. vb.) edible seeds of leguminous plants e.g. peas, beans, lentils; (with pl.) any kind of these. [f. OF pous l. ples -its pottage of meal &c.] pulsimeter, n. Instrument for measuring rate or force of pulse. [f. PULSE1 + -i- + -METER]
pulsometer, n. Steam-condensing vacuum pump, so called from pulserial action of the steam. [as prec. + -ATE]

praticous, a. Of the nature of pap or a puline, soft, pulpy. [as PULSE2, see -ACOUS]
pulverize, v.t. & i. Reduce to powder or dust, divide (liquid) into spray, whence pul- verizerator (2), pulverizerizer (2), nn. (fig.) make small, crush, &c.; (in professional) to dust. Hence pulverizable a., pulverization n. [f. L. pulverizare (pulvis -eris dust, see -IZE) pv. -rd (a.), Powdered; covered with powder; (of rock &c.) of slight cohesion, apt to crumble. [f. L. pulvercentus (pulvis -eris dust, see -CENT), -LTE]
pu're (pōr), n. COUGAR. [Sp. t. Ferv.] prec. -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.; hoof of horse, made spongy by disease. So purr'ous (a. [ME & OE pomis f. L. L. pumiceum, L. pum. (nom. mer.)

pur'mel (pōrmul), n., & v.t. & i. Worn, repeated esp. with flat. [altered f. POMMEL]
pump (pōmp), 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.); AIR1
FORCE, STOMACH, p.; bicycle-p. (for inflating tires); pumping, stroke of pump; attempt; person skilful, at pumping others; p.-brake, handle of ship's p. esp. with transverse bar for several persons to work at; p.-handle v.t. (col.), shake (person's hand) effusively; p.-room, but p.-room, board, in wood, esp. as to tea where medicinal water is dispensed. [ME pumpe, cf. Du. pomp, etym. dub.]

PUMP, v.t. & i. Work a pump; remove, raise, (water &c., usu. out, up) thus; make (ship, well, &c.) dry by pumping; p. wp, inflate (pumps with air to set tires of bicycle &c.); bring out, pour, earth, (water) &c., &c., by pumping; elicit information from person, elicit (information, usu. out, of person), put completely out of breath (esp. pass.); of (or in) mercury in barometer rise & fall instantaneously; pumpship v.t. (not in polite use), make water. Hence pumper 1 n. [f. prec.]

PUMP, n. Kind of light shoe now usu. of patent leather & without fastening, worn with evening dress & for dancing. [f]

Pumpernickel (pööb), n. German wholemeal bread.

Pumpkin, n. (Cucurbitaceus plant bearing) large egg-shaped or globular fruit with edible layer next to rind, used in cookery & for cattle. [f. earlier pumpion, p. o. f. m. pone f. L pepo f. Gk pepyn large melon + -kyn]

Pun, n. & v.t. Numerous uses of word to suggest different meanings, or of words of same sound with different meanings, play on words; (v.t.) make pp. (upon word, subject). Hence punningly 2 adv. [f]

Pun, v.t. Consolidate (earth, rubble) by pounding, ramming; work up to proper consistency with other materials. [f. French, see -ATION]

Pun, n. & v.t. High bleak plateau in Peru Vian Andes; difficulty in breathing caused by rarefied atmosphere. [Peruv., in first sense]

Punche, n. Instrument or machine for cutting holes in leather, metal, paper, &c., driving bolts &c. out of holes (starting-p.), forcing nail beneath surface (driving-p.), &c.; tool or machine for impressing design or stamping die on material; bell-p., conductor's ticket-p. with bell to announce punching of ticket. [prob. var. of POUNCE, but cf. PUNCH]

Punch, n. & v.t. esp. with closed dist. as p. his head; punching-ball, inflated ball held by elastic bands &c. & punched as form of exercise; play with &c. &c. (U.S.) drive (cattle) thus; pierce (metal, leather, tram-ticket, &c.) as or with punch; pierce (hole) thus; drive (metal &c.) into punch; (n.) blow with flat, as a p. on the head. Hence punchen 1,2 

Punch 3 n. [n. (f.) vb as prec.]

Punch, n. Drink us, of wine or spirits mixed with hot water or milk, sugar, lemons, spice, &c., as brandy, rum, milk p. a bowl of p.; pastis, which p. is drunk; p.-bowl, bowl in which p. is mixed, round, (often hollow in bottom. [perh. f. Hind. punch five, from number of ingredients; or abbr. of PUNCH]

Punch, n. (Suffolk p.) short-legged thick-set draught horse; (dial.) short fat man or thing; Punch, name of a well-known, ump-backed figure in puppet show called P. & J.; (fig.) make of a weekly comical paper; as pleased as proud, as P. [much, very. [perh. different wd.; in last sense abbr. of PUNCHINELLO]

Punch 1 -shn. Short post esp. one supporting roof of coal-shaft, one (now rare) as PUNCH 2. [f. OF puc, punc, p. l. punc (puncta point f. puncte, punct-prick, see -ION)]

Punch 2 -shn. (hist.) L. Large cask for liquids &c. holding from 736 to 120 gals. [identical in form w. prec. in E & OF]

Punchinello, n. Chief character in Italian puppet-show; short stout person. [It. polichinello]

Punctate -at, a. (nat. hist., path.) Marked with points, dots, or spots. So punctation n. [f. L as point, see -ATION]

Punctilio, n. (pl. -os). Nice point of ceremony or honour; petty formality. [f. L. punctigio dim. of punto point, see -TILE]

Punctilious, a. Attentive to punctilios. Hence punctiliousness n. [f. L punctilex (as prec., -ous)]

Punctual, a. Observant of appointed time; in good time, not late; (archaic) punctilious; (Geom.) of a point. Hence punctuality n., punctually 2 adv. [f. med. L punctualis (punctus -as point, see -AT)]

Punctuare (tis), v.t. Inset stops in (writing), mark or divide with stops; (fig.) interrupt (speech) with exclamations &c.; (Improp.) emphasize, accentuate, as flung it on the ground to p. his refusal. Hence punctuative a., punctuator 2 n. [f. med. L punctuare (punctus -as point, see -ATION)]

Punctuation, n. Insertion of vowel & other points in Hebrew &c.; practice, art, of punctuating. [f. med. L punctuatio (prec., -ATION)]

Punctum, n. (pl. -ta). Spec. dot, spot of colour or elevation or depression on surface. Hence punctuate, whence punctuates 3 a., punctualion n. [L.]

Puncture (tis), v.t. Prick, esp. accidental pricking of pneumatic tire; hole thus made; (v.t.) prick, pierce; (v.i., of tire, bicycle &c., rider &c.) experience a p. [f. v.f. n.] f. L punctura (as point, -UR)]

Punic, a. Carthaginian; P. Wars (between Romo & Carthage); P. Faith; (n.) P. language. [f. L Punicus, Poin, (Poinsa L. Punic, Phoenician, see -AT)]

Pungent, a. (Nat. Hist.) Sharp-pointed; (of reproof, satiric, &c.) biting, caustic; mentally stimulating, piercing; affecting organs of smell or taste, or skin &c., with prickling sensation, pungent, smoke, scent. Hence pungency n.

Pungently 2 adv. [f. L Pungere prick, -ENT]

Purlo, a. & n. Carthaginian; P. Wars.

Punitive, a. Inflicting punishment, retributive, p. justice, expedition. So punitive a. [f. med. L punitus (as prec., see -IVE)]

Punk 1, a. (archaic) Prostitute. [f]

Punk 2, n. (Chiefly U.S.) Rotten wood, fungus growing on wood, used as tinder. [f]

Punah, n. (Eng. Hind.) Fan usu. of leaves of palmyra; large, swaying cloth fan on frame worked by cord. [f. Hind. pashka]

Punner, n. Tool for ramming earth about post &c. [f. PUN + -ER]

Punnet, n. Small round chip basket for fruit or vegetables.

Punster, n. Professed maker of puns. [ster]

Punt, n. & v.t. Flat-bottomed shallow boat.
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 a p. Hence punter [-er], punterist, nn. [vb L. n.]. Or, L. pontu, kind of Gallic transport.

punt, v.t., & n. Kick (football) after it has dropped from the hands & before it reaches ground. Hence punt, v.t. & n. Kick (football) about for practice, ball so used. [?] punt, v.t., & n. (At faro & other card-games) Lay stake against bank; (coll.) bet on horse &c.; (n.) player who punts, point in faro. Hence punter [-er], punter, v.t., & n. [T. F. pont(e)r, etym. dub.] Punt, v.t. Irish rod used in glass-blowing. [prob. t. F pontil prob. L. pont(e)lo dimin. of pount point].

punny, a. Undersized; weak, feeble; petty. Hence punniness n. [=puise].
pup, n., & v.t. & l. Young dog; in p., pregnant; conciliated &c. (p. boy, young man); sell person a p., windle him esp. by selling thing on prospective value; (v.t.) bring forth (pups or abs.). [shortened f. PUPPY].
pupili, n. One who is taught by another, scholar; [Law.] person below age of puberty & under care of guardian; p.-teacher, boy, girl, teaching in 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 pupilli[lar], pupill[ary], pupill[age] (-i), n. Nonage, minority (fig. of country, language, &c.), so pupil[ity], pupil[y] (n. law), being a pupa. So pupill[e]r, n. [-a-].
pupillize, v.t. & l. Take pupils; coach (pupils). [-ize].
pupiparous, a. (entom.). Bringing forth young already advanced to pupal state. [T. PUPA + L.,-parus -bearing].
puppe, n. Figure, in small, representing human or animal being with jointed limbs moved by wires &c. in p.-show; person whose acts are controlled by another; p.-play, show, (with pp. as characters); p.-clack, valve, disk valve opened by lifting bodily from its seat, not hinged. Hence puppetry (v. t., n.). [ME poper].

pura, v.t., & n. Make physically or spiritually clean (of, from, impurities, sin, &c.; remove by cleansing process); get away, off, out; (of medicine) relieve (bodily or abs.) by evacuation; clear (person, oneself, of charge, suspicion); (Law) alone for, wipe out (offence, sentence) by expiation & submission. (N.) Purge, esp. (Hist.) Pur. Ch. (Law) cleansed by punishment; (Hist.) exclusion by Col. Pride of Parliament, Royalist members from Long Parliament; aperient. [in v. t. vb. F. OF puerpur f. L. purgare].
purification, n. Purifying; ritual cleansing, esp. that of woman after child-birth enjoined by Jewish law, as the P. (of the Virgin Mary), Feb. 2nd (in Lit.). So purificat[ion] (n. L. purificatio as PUPPY, see -ATION).
purifier, n. (occl.). Cloth used at communion for wiping chalice & paten & fingers & lips of celebrant. [as., see -OR].
purify, v.t. Make pure, cleanse, (of, from, impurities, sin, &c.); make ceremonially clean; cleanse of foreign matter, whence purifier (2) n. [F. puerpur f. L. purificare (as PUPPY, see -FY)].
puricide n. Jewish festival commemorating defeat of Haman's plot (Esth. ix). [Heb., pl. of pur, puer, -lot].
purist, n. Sticker for, affector of, scrupu-
Puritan, n. & a. (Hist.) member of the party of English Protestants who regarded reformation of Church under Elizabeth as incomplete & sought to abolish unscriptural & corrupt ceremonies &c.; member of any non-religious puritan party, professing strictness in religion or morals; (adj.) of the Pp., scrupulous in religion or morals. Hence puritanical, adv. & adj.

Puritanism, n., & puritanize, v.t. & i. [f. puritisme (Fr.)]. Puritane, n. & a. (Hist.) member of the party of English Protestants who regarded reformation of Church under Elizabeth as incomplete & sought to abolish unscriptural & corrupt ceremonies &c.; member of any non-religious puritan party, professing strictness in religion or morals; (adj.) of the Pp., scrupulous in religion or morals. Hence puritanical, adv. & adj.

Purify, v.t. & i. (or purif.) & purifier, n. & a. (or purifier). To make pure, or render pure; to become pure; (of person or conduct) having purpose & resolution. [ME & OF purifier t. purifier (as pure, see -TY)]

Purpure, n. Disease marked by purple or livid spots on skin; genus of molluscs including some from which purple dye was derived. [L. Gk. purpura (shell-fish yielding purple)]

Purpurea, n. Of purpura, as p. fester; p. acid, a hypothetical acid the salts of which are purple. [-ic]

Purpurin, n. Red colouring matter orig. got from madder. [f. purpurine + -IN]

Purpurine, n. & v.t. & i. & n. (of cat or other feline animal, fig. of & of) continuous vibratory sound expressing pleasure; utter express, (words, contentment) thus; (n.) such sound. [imit.]

Purpurea, n. Yellow colouring matter from India & China. Hence purpurea. [-ic]

Purse, n. Small pouch of leather &c. for carrying money on the person, orig. closed by drawing strings together; (fig.) money, funds, as a common p. (fund), heavy or long p. wealth, light p. poverty, the public p. national treasury; priy p. sum collected, subscribed, or given, as present or as prize for contest, as with 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 Chancellor in p.; p-net, bag-shaped net for catching rabbits &c., mouth of which can be closed with cords; p. proud, puffed up by wealth; p. scine, p-net for fishing; p. strings, strings for closing mouth of p., hold the p. a. have control of expenditure, keep the p. a. be sparing, generous, of money. Hence pursuer n., pursuer a. [OF purs. prob. f. Li. burza p. Gk burza hide]

Purser, n. & v.t. Contract (lips, brow, often up) wrinkles; become wrinkled; (rare) put (often esp.) into one's purse. [f. prec.]

Pursuer, n. Officer on ship who keeps accounts & usu. has charge of provisions. Hence pursuanship n. [f. pursuer + -IAN]

Purslane, n. Low succulent herb used in salads & pickled. [f. OF porcelaine altered f. L. porcellana, portacles, on PORCELAIN]

Pursuance, n. Conduct, pursuit of (plan, object, idea, &c.) esp. in p. qf. (as foll., see -ANCE)

Pursuant, a. & adv. Pursuing; (adv.) conformably to (the Act &c.), whence pursuantly, adv. [f. OF pursuant part. as foll.]

Pursuer, n. & v.t. & i. 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 (of errors &c.). Hence pursuable a. [f. pursuer &c. of
pursuiter, f. L prosequere, -ire, pop. var. of sequi follow]
pursuer, n. L pursue, esp. in p. of (animal, person, one's object); profession, employment, recreation, that one follows. [f. AF PURSEUER, fem. p. p. & n. as PURSUE]
pursuant (-sw.), n. Officer of College of Heralds; one who is the official representative of the order. [f. OF porsiant (as PURSUE, see -ANT)]
pursy, a. Short-winded, puffy; corpulent. Hence pursiness n. [earlier -isc f. OF polisir (poliser breathe with labour as PULSANTE)]
purse, a. Puckered. [f. F PURSE 1 + Y] 2
purulence, n. (archaic) Inwardly, pluck, of animal. [earlier form of putrescence]
purulent, a. Of, full of, discharging pus. Hence or cogn. purulence, -ence, -ncy, -n, purulently adv. [f. L purulentus (PURUS, see -ENT)]
purveyor (v.ḍ), n. Providing, right of crown to provisions &c. at fixed price & to use of horses &c. [f. Of purveyor, as PROVIDENCE]
purveyor, n. One whose business it is to supply articles of food, etc. &c. to the royal household, etc. See purveyor to the Royal Household. (Hist.) In the 17th C., an officer of purveyance for sovereign. [f. AF purveur (as PURVEY, see -OR)]
purveyance, n. Purveying; right of crown to provisions &c. at fixed price & to use of horses &c. [f. Of purveyor, as PROVIDENCE]
pus, n. Yellowish viscous matter produced by suppuration. [L, gen. puris]

Purseiyanism (-zī), n. (Hostile term for) Tractarianism. So Purseiytism 1 n. [E. B. Pusey d. 1882 + -IR]
push 1 (pooz), v. t. & i. Exert upon (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. off, p. against bank, etc. to get out of sink; (ball) but not (i. & i.), with the horse's head; (cause to) project, thrust out, forth, &c., as plants p. out new roots, cope 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., whence pushing a. pushingly adv.; urge, impel, often on to, to effort &c.; follow up, prosecute, (claim &c., often on); engage actively in making (one's fortune); extend (one's conquests &c.); &c. (matter) through, bring it to a conclusion; press the adoption, use, sale, &c. of a thing; press upon, by concurrence; 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 pursuer 1, 2 (n. [f. F pousser as PULSATE]
push 2, n. Act of pushing, shove, thrust; (Billiards) stroke in which ball is pushed, not struck; a) increase 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; enterprise, determination to get on, self-assertion; that violent gang of thieves, convicts, &c. [f. prec.]
pūshtō, -tu (-tō), n. Afghan language.
ful. Pers. pūshēto
pūsliānimous, a. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited. Hence or cogn. pūsliānimity n.
pūsliānimously adj. [f. scol. L pūsliānimus (pūsliā ush + anīmus soul) + -ous]
a book of Livy, see (was p. forced, driven to, flight, to this shift, to the blush) was p. to (forced to play) his trumps, surprising what he can do when he's p. to (pressed), was hard p. to to (could scarcely keep them off). 2. Special senses with adv. P. about: lay (sailing vessel) on opposite tack, cause (horse, body of men) to turn round, advance (a thing) at great speed, etc., etc., be so (archaic) &c. to talk, distress. P. day: (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: by (question, argument), with (person) with evasion; lay aside esp. for future use. 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 p. it down to his nervousness; p. one's root down. P. forth: exert (strength, effort, eloquence); p. in circulation; (of plant) send out (buds, leaves, or abs.). P. forward: thrust (oneself &c.) into prominence; advance, set forth, (theory &c.). P. in: install in office &c., as p. in a care; in (time). P. off: postpone; p. off engagement (with person); ovate, demand, often with excuse, compromise; hinder, dis- suade, from; foist (thing upon person); remove, take off (clothes); p. off n. evasion, postponement. P. on: clothes oneself or another with; collation; n. (collation); p. on, attach, evoked (person, demand), often with excuse, compromise; hinder, dis- suade, from; foist (thing upon person); remove, take off (clothes); p. off n. evasion, postponement. P. out: dislocate (shoulder &c.) (Crick.) cause (batsman) to be out; extinguish (candle, gas, fire, &c.); dissociate, confuse; annoy, irritate; p. to inconvenience; exert (one's strength, &c.) interest, invest, give (work) to be done off the premises. P. through: carry out (task); place (person) in telephonic connexion with (to) another through exchange(s). P. together: form (whole) by combination of parts; p. two & p. together (Crick.). P. up: p. person's back up, en- rage; p. one's self up; employ (person) as jockey; produce (play) on stage; cause (game) to rise from cover; raise (price); offer (prayer, present (petition)); propose for election; publish (banners); offer for sale by auction or for competition; pack up in parcel, place in receptacle for safe keeping; sheathes (sword); (man, horse) take up one's lodging (at inn &c.); p. up with (archaic p. up) submit to, tolerate, (insult, annoying person or thing); p. (person) up to, inform him of, instruct him in, (also) instigate him (to do, to doing or action); comport (as a man, &c.) work; p. up a, fraudulently concocted. Hence püt1 n. [OE putian (late), potian (late), pütan, cf. Da. pütte] püt2 n. [pöt, n. Throw, cast, of the weight or stock; option of delivering fixed amount of a stock at fixed price within fixed time. [f. proc. püt2, püt, v.t. & n. (putted). Strike
Hence pyloric a. [LL, f. Gk pulōros gate-keeper (pullē gate + ourōs warder)].

Pyro- in comb. = Gk purōp, pus, as-ogenesis formation, of pus. So pyromimic.

Pyraanth, n. Evergreen thorny shrub with white flowers & scarlet berries. [f. L f. Gk puraanthē, etym. dub.]

Pyramid, n. Monumental (esp. ancient Egyptian) structure of stone, etc. with polygonal 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 (usually) two balls on one table. Hence or cogn. pyramidal a., pyramidal y. [f. L f. Gk puramis-idos, periphery of Egypt. orig.]

Pyramidist, n. Student of structure & history of Egyptian pyramids. [1871]

Pyre, n. Heap of combustible material, esp. fuel, prepared for burning corpse. [f. L f. Gk pura (pur fire)]

Pyrethrum, n. Genus of composite plants, feverfew. [f. L f. Gk purethron]

Pyrētico (or pl.), a. Of, for, or producing fever. [f. Gk purētikos + -os suffix. Hence pyrēticolous, pyrētical, pyrētizing, etc.]

Pyrēthin, n. Genus of composite plants, feverfew. [f. L f. Gk purethron]

Pyrētlo (or pl.), a. Of, for, or producing fever. [f. Gk purētos fever + -os suffix. Hence pyrētologic, pyrētologicist, etc.]

Pyriknos (or pl.), n. (chem.) A volatile liquid alkali from dry distillation of bone-oil, used for asthma. [f. Gk purikos + -os suffix; + -os (let) suffix. Hence pyriknologic, etc.]

Pyritēs, n. (Also iron p.) either of two sulphides of iron; copper p., double sulphide of copper & iron. Hence pyritēcous, pyritēcous, pyritēceous, etc. [f. L f. Gk puritēs of fire (pur, see -ite)]

Pyro- in comb. = Gk pur fire, as:—electrical, electric, (property of) becoming electrically polar when heated; -gallic acid (abbr. pyro). acid used as reducing agent in photography & photography. [f. L f. Gk pur fire]

Pyridine (or pl.), n. (chem.) A volatile liquid alkali from dry distillation of bone-oil, used for asthma. [f. Gk purikos + -os suffix; + -os (let) suffix. Hence pyriknologic, etc.]

Pyrope, n. A deep-red garnet. [f. OF pyrope f. L f. Gk purōpos gold-bronze, ll. fiery-eyed (pur fire + os eye)]

Pyrotechnic, a. & n. Of (the nature of) fireworks, as display; (fig. of wit &c.) brilliant, genial; (fig. of art of making, display, fireworks) etc. Hence or cogn. pyrotechnical y. [f. L f. Gk tekhnēkos (tekhnē art, see -c); pyrotechnical 1, 2, 3, 4; pyrotechnician, pyrotechnist. quack 1, 2, n. & v. (Otter) harsh sound made by ducks; talk loudly & foolishly; g. q. (nursery). ducks. [lim. of Du. Quaak, G. Quacken] quack 3, 8, n. & v. & t. Ignorant pretender to skill esp. in medicine or surgery, one who offers wonderful remedies or devices, charlatan; (often attrib., as q. doctor, remedies); hence quackery (n.) quackish 1 a. (Vb) play the q.; talk pretentiously; puff for advertisement (cure &c.). (abbr. of foul.)
disputed presentation to benefice against objector. [L. = why does he hinder?]

**quar-** (-kō), n. (hist.) Short heavy arrow or bolt used in crossbow or arbalest. [OF, cf. L. quadrato (dim. of quadrus a square) (LL. quadrato, quadrato).]

**quarrel** (kōrél), n. Occasion of complaint against person or his actions (have no q. against or with him); pick a q., invent or eagerly avail oneself of such occasion to commence hostilities; expose one's q. (he took up the charge); dispute, quarrel, altercation. [L. quarrelo, dim. of quadrant quadratus a square (LL. quadrato, quadrato).]

**quar-** (-kō), v.l. Take exception, find fault with (I never q. with Providence: q. with one's bread & butter, abandon employment by which one lives); contend violently (with person, about or for things); fall out, have dispute, break off friendly relations. [F. prec.]

**quarter** (kōrt), n. (a) Division of pursuit by bird of prey, hounds, hunters; (b) Intended victim or prey. [L. curātē (cūrī skin f. L. corium, -vē), orig. sense, parts of deer placed on hide & given to hounds].

**quar-** (-kō), v.t. & v.i. Excavation made by taking stone for building &c. from its bed, place whence stone, or fig. information, may be extracted; quarrelyman, worker in q.; (vb) extract (stone) from q.; extract (facts &c.) laboriously from books &c.; expend (in) searching documents &c. (quarrelling in the Harleian MSS.). [L. quarērā, quadrārā, (inf.) to seven, to be divided into seven; of quadratus (LL. quadrato, quadrato) a square].

**quart** (kort), 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 makes his q.); p. pot. [F. neut. of L. quartus fourth]

**quart** (kort), n. & v.t. & i. A position in fencing, CARTE, q. & tierce, fence and practice; sequence of four cards in piquet &c. (q. major, ace, king, queen, knave). (vb) Use the position q.; draw back (head & shoulders) in doing this. [F. q. f. fem. L. as prec.]

**quar-** (-kō), v.t. & i. (true or fever) with paroxysm every third day (inclusive reckoning fourth) day. [F. fiere quarte t. L. (fibris)]

**quartana** (kort-anà), n. Combining of three parts of silver with one of gold as preliminary in purifying gold. [L. quartus fourth, A-TION]

**quart** (kort), n. Fourth part, one of four equal or corresponding parts, fourth part, of divide the apples into q.; q. of a century, any period of 25 years; second &q. of the century, 25th to 50th &. years of it; q. of an hour, any consecutive 15 minutes; bad q. of an hour, short unpleasant experience. [get it at the stores for a q. the or of, or for the q. 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 quarters; of bird, parts of body). (i) Parts of traitor quartered after execution, (2) shanks, thighs, calf, haunches, of living animal or man, sing. (in) other side of ship off main-chains (on the q. between astern & beam on); (Herald.) one of four divisions of quartered shield (dexter & sinister border); charge occupying q. placed in chief, grain-measure of eight bushels, used in stating large quantities, prices, &c. (abbr. qr) fourth of cwt. 2bילים; fourth of fathom (d & q. five, 51 fathoms; a q. less f. 4r); fourth of year for which payments become due on q., installment of allowance &c. for the q., (now chiefly Sc.) school term; fourth of lunar period, moon's position between first & second quarter & found of third & fourth; parts of farm, etc. (q. left before or after any hour on a clock at a q. to, past, six: it is not the q. yet; strikes the hours, half-hours, &q; it has gone the q., clock has sounded for it); (Channel) unit of property or income, reckoned as £25, for assessment of taxes &c.; (region lying about) point of compass, division of earth or country; quarter, a quarter condition, direction, quarterdeck, quarterdeck, quarter of the ship, quarterdeck, quarter-deck, quarterdeck; (pl.) lodgings, abode, esp. place where troops are lodged or stationed. (HEAD-qq., winter-qq., occupied, esp. by troops, for winter; take up one's qq., lodge in, with, &c.; BEATR. up qq. of, at, or to qq., naut., summon to appointed station as for action, etc.; in a q. or q. of a day, from death offered or granted to enemy in battle who will surrender (give, receive). q. ask for or cry q.; no q. to be given); quarter-mile race or running-distance (won the q.; has done the q. in 50s.). q. bell, sounding the hours; Division of book, with next leather at back & none at corners, so q-bound a.; q. butt in billiards, cue shorter than half-butt; q-day, on which quarterly payments are due, tenancies begin & end, &c. (Lady Day 25 Mar., Midsummer Day 24 June, Michaelmas 29 Sep., & Christmas 25 Dec.); q-ship, ship or armed vessel; q. stern & after-mast, used by superior officers & cabin passengers; q-ill, cattle & sheep disease causing putrefaction in one or more of the q.; 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. port, quarter port; ship is abaft beam of one in front; q-quarter, (naut.) petty officer in charge of steering, binnacle, signals, hold-stowing, &c.; (mil. abbr. Q.M) regimental officer with duties of assigning qq., laying out camp, & looking after stores, ammunitions, &c. (q. master, abbr. Q.M.G, staff officer at head of department controlling quartering, equipment, &c.); q.-miler, runner whose distance is the q.; q.-plate, photographic plate 8 in. x 11 in. photograph produced from it; q.-sessions, court of limited criminal & civil jurisdiction & appeal held quarterly by justices of peace in counties & by recorder in boroughs; q-quarterstaff, stout pole 6-8 ft long formerly used by peasantries as weapon; q.-tone (musa), half a semitone; q.-wind, blowing on ship's q. (most favourable sailing wind). (OF, F. L. quartus fourth part (of a measure) t. q. v. t. Divide into four equal parts, divide (traitor's body) into q.; (Herald.) place or bear (charges or coats of arms) quarterly on shield, add (another's coat) to one's hereditary arms. place in alternate q. with, divide (shield) into q., quartering, or ten. A line, horizontal or vertical, quarter line, horizontal or vertical, line which subdivides horizontally; put (esp. soldiers) into q., station or lodge in specified place; (of dogs) range or traverse (ground) in every direction. [F. prec.]

**quar-** (-kō), n. Quarterly payment, a quarter's wages, allowance, pension, &c.; (abbr.) q.-quarter, n. In vbl. sense; (esp. herald.,
pl) coats marshalled on shield to denote alliances of family with heiresses of others. [-qv*]quatercentenary, n. Four hundredth anniversary. [L quater- four times]
quaterly, a. & n. Having four parts, esp. compounded of four chemical elements or roots; (Geol.) belonging to most recent period, subsequent to Tertiary. (N.) set of four things; the number four; the quaternary, mountain number 4; the Pythagorean q., 1+2+3+4 = 10, with mystic significance in Pythagoreanism. [L. LL. quarternarius (quaterni distrib. of quattuor four, ARY!)]
quaternion, n. Set of four; quire of four sheets folded in two; Pythagorean quaternary, mystic number 4 or 10 (see prec.). (Math.) quotient of two vectors or operator that changes one vector into another (named as depending on four geometrical elements), (pl.) form of calculus with this operator is used. [L. LL. quaternio (prec.)]
quaternity, n. Set of four, being four, (esp. as analogous to Trinity, in describing heresies &c.). [L. LL. quadrinatias (quater-estive, TV)]
quartz (k hears, k nearz), n. Fourteen-line poem in one line, sonnet. [F. quatraine (F. L. L. quaternio (see prec.)]

quattuorcento (ah, aesh e), n. Fifteenth century as period in Italian art. [It., lit. 400, four times four, -ed as if L. quattuor centum]
quaverm, v.l.t. & t. Vibrate, shake, tremble, (esp. of voice or musical sound); use trills in singing; sing (note, song) with trills, say (usu. out) in trembling tones. Hence quavering...

quaver, n. (A. qu. or quav.) four-pound loaf. [F. Of quar tron quarter, orig. sense, quarter of stone or peck]

quarte(t)te (or), n. Musical composition for four voices or instruments, players or singers rendering this; set of four. [F. (1e), F. Il. quarte, four, of L. quadraturum, -aturum, -aturum, -aturum, -aturum, -aturum, -aturum]
quarto (or), n. (also written to, t). Size given by folding sheet of paper twice; book consisting of sheets so folded; q. paper, so folded. [L (in) qua tro (in) fourth (of sheet); abl. of quartus fourth]
quartzite, n. Kinds of mineral, massive or crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, consisting in pure form of silica or silicon dioxide, & often containing gold. [F. G quars eyym, dub.]
quash (sh), v.t. Annul, make void, reject as not valid, put an end to, (esp. by legal procedure or authority). [F. Of quase (now cassar) L I. qua, even, even, on the contrary; a. of q.]
quase, n. (Sh. same), n. Negro (as national nickname). [F. Ashante or Fante Kwasi common personal name]}

quasi, conj. & prep. (Introducing etymological explanation, abbr. qu.) that is to say, as if it were. (Earls of Wirral, q. Wild boar hear), (F. of q. and to noun or adj.) seeming (ly), not really, practically, half, almost, engaged in a q. war; the q. art of making enemies; has a q. episcopal position. [L. qua is as if]
quasia (or -asha, -osha), n. S. Amer. esp. Surinam, tree; (wood, bark, or root of this & other trees, yielding) bitter medicinal decoction. [F. name of negro (cf. qua sees) who discovered its virtues 1761]
quater-centenary, n. Four hundredth anniversary. [L quater four times]
quaternary, a. & n. Having four parts, esp. compounded of four chemical elements or roots; (Geol.) belonging to most recent period, subsequent to Tertiary. (N.) set of four things; the number four; the Pythagorean q., 1+2+3+4 = 10, with mystic significance in Pythagoreanism. [F. L. quarternarius (quaterni distrib. of quattuor four, ARY!)]
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quartz (k hears, k nearz), n. Fourteen-line poem in one line, sonnet. [F. quatraine (F. L. L. quaternio (see prec.)]
quartz (ot), n. Stanza of four lines usual with alternate rhymes. [F. four quater f. L. quattuor]
quatre (aher), n. = CATER1

quatre (k eker), n. Four-cusped flaring tracery resembling symmetrical four-lobed leaf or flower. [F. Of quatre (quatreain), FOIL]
quattroncist, n. & a. (Artist &c.) of the quattrocento. [-187]
drunk; in Q. street (slang), in a difficulty, in debt or trouble or disrepute; hence queerist 1 a., queerly 2 adv., queerness n. (Vb) 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] 1.[OF, t. pp. of queren, to question, freely put an end to, crush, overcome, reduce to submission, (fear, opposition, rebellion, rebels, &c.). Hence (ho)querle 1 n. [OE ecwella, cf. G quiden]

querch, v.t. Extinguish (fire, light, eyeglith; heat, heated thing; poet. or rhet.; cool, esp. with water (heat, heated thing); poet. or rhet.; stiffe, suppress, (desire, speed, motion; poet. or rhet.; slake (thirst); (slang) reduce to silence, shut up, (opponent). Hence quenchable, quenchless, a. [cf. Fria, kwinka]

quercher, n. In vbl senses; esp. something to drink (usu. a modest q.). [—E.R—]

quenele (k)—e, n. Seasoned ball of fish or meat reduced to paste. [F, etym. dub.]

quérist, n. Person who asks questions. [f. L quaerere ask, -stit]


quérulos (—ulos), n. Complaining, peevish. Hence querulous 2 adv., querulousness n. [f. LL querulosus (L querulus f. queri complain, -ose)]

quer, n., &t. & l. (Used abs. to introduce question; abbr. qu.) pray, one would like to know, (Query, or q., was the money ever paid?); a question, the nature of an object (was prepared to suppress all q.); mark of interrogation or the word query or q. with a question mark, question-mark, or the word query interjected in speech to signify a question, (Vb) ask, inquire, (whether, if &c.); put a question; call (thing) in question in speech or writing, question accuracy of. (Anglicized form of quære)

quest 1, n. Official inquiry or jury &c. making it now only in volg. crownier's inquest); seeking or thing sought by inquiry or search, esp. object of medieval knight's pursuit (in q. of, seeking). [OF quest f. pop. L p.p. of quaerere seek]

quest 2, v.t. & l. Of dogs &c. search for game (q. is used when he goes above), in search of something; (poet.) search for, seek out. (Of quester (prec.)

question 1-stethon, n. Sentence adapted by order of words, use of interrogative pronoun or stop, or other means, to elicit answer, interesting sentence, (put a q. to one, ask him something; q. & answer, alternation of q. & answers, catechetical procedure; leading 2 rhetorical q.; indirect, oblique, q., made into dependent clause; q.-mark or stop, mark of interrogation); (raising of) doubt about or objection to anything's truth, credibility, admissibility, &c. (all q. without a, beyond all or beyond, out of, past, without q., certainly, undoubtly; call in, raise objections to; make no q. of fact &c., but that it is so &c., admit it; there is no q. but that . . .), whence question-Let's adv. & a.; problem requiring solution, matter on which depending on conditions of, (eastern q. a difficult q. in the q. is merely a q. of time, will certainly come, but may come sooner or later; it is only a question of putting enough coffee in), subject being discussed or for discussion, thing to be voted on, (the q. that are referring to; come into q., be discussed, become of practical importance; that is not the q. is irrelevant; the q. is, introducing or recalling exact matter of debate; q. in public assemblies, used to recall speaker from digression; the previous q.; out of the q., too impracticable to be worth discussing; put the q., require supporters & opponents of proposal to record their votes, together, question; open q. to discussion; open the q. as a preliminary to the opportunity to elicit confession was put to the q.). [OF, f. L quaestio (quaerere seek, -tions)]

question 2, v.t. Ask q. of, interrogate, subject to examination, (person); seek information from study of (phenomena, facts); call in, raise objections to; make feel q. (the honesty, accuracy, fitness, &c. of; it cannot be questioned but that but, it is certain that), whence questionably, a., questionably 2 adv. Hence questioning, a., questioning 2 adv. [f. Of questioner (prec.)]

quetzal, n. Beautiful Central Amer. bird. [Sp., f. Aztec quetzalli the bird's tail-feather]

queue (k), n. & v.l. Hanging plaited tail of hair or wig, pigtail; line of persons, vehicles, &c., waiting their turn to be attended to or proceed. (Vb) dress (hair) in q.; (of persons &c.) form up in q. [f. f. L cauda tail]

queasy, a., & v.t. Unfit for use, nauseated, pun; equivocation, evasion, unsubstantial or purely verbal argument &c. esp. one depending on ambiguity of word; (vb) use q.; hence qui-stb-lier 1 n., qui-stbbling 2 a. (Perh. dim. of obs. sub b. L quisbuls abl. pl. of qui who (familiar f. unus in legal documents)]

quick, a., n. & adv. Living, alive, (archaic); esp. the q. & the dead, go down q. into hell; q. with child, orig. with q. child, at stage of pregnancy when motion has been felt; vigorous, lively, ready, sensitive, prompt to act, perceive, be affected, learn, think, or invent, (a q. child, an intelligent child); in temper, temperamental, quick to anger, quick-tempered 2 a.; q. sight, acute or alert, whence quicksighted 2 a.; has a q. eye, ear, &c., whence quick-eyed 2, quick-eared 2, as. is q. to take offence; has q. wits, is ready at grasping situation, making repartees, &c., whence quick-witted 2 a. N.B. These compounds have quick stressed when attrib. unstressed when pred.; moving rapidly, rapid, swift, done in short time or with little interval, (q. succession; at a q. trot; a q. way of doing it; his q. growth; be q., make haste; did a q. mile; was followed by q. vengeance), whence quickly, adv. & a.; q. temper, quick-tempered 2 a.; q. quick-changing costume or appearance to play another part; qui'cktime 1; q. march (mil.), march in q. time (see below; esp. as word of command for starting at usual pace); qui'k-sand, (bed of loose wet sand readily swallowing up ships, animals, &c.; quickset, (adj. of hedge) formed of living plants esp. hawthorn, (n.) live slips of plants esp. hawthorn set in ground to grow, hedge formed of these; qui'k-silver, (n.) mercury, (fig.) mobility of temperament or mood, (v.t.) coat (mirror-glass) with q. sand; q. sand, (q. sand, esp. stop used in q. mil.), rate of marching reckoned on 125 paces of 33 in. to the minute or four miles an hour, the usual British army rate. (N.) tender or sensitive flesh below skin or esp. nails, tender part of wound or sore where healthy tissue begins, seat of feeling or emotion; &q. his &q. his, his quick, his quickness, (n.); who will be there quickest 2? (ellipt. for imperial of q. go, come, be,) q. make haste, q. (prefixed to part. esp. l'ing) quickly, soon-
QUICKEST, a. Rapid; laser speed. [f. L quickestus (voiced)].

QUICKER, a. 1. More rapid; faster than; advanced. 2. (fig.) Ready to act; prompt; quick-witted. [f. L quicke (voiced)].

QUICKEN, v.t. & i. Bring or make to quicken or quicken; quicken by speed. [f. L quicken (voiced)].

QUICKENING, i. The act of quickening or the act of being quickened; acceleration; a quickening. [f. L quickening (voiced)].

QUICKFOOT, n. One that is quick-footed; a fleet or swift footed one. [f. L quickfoot (voiced)].

QUICK'-GO, a. Quick to go; prompt; hasty. [f. L quickgo (voiced)].

QUICKNESS, n. The state of being quick; promptness; swiftness. [f. L quickness (voiced)].

QUID, n. A small piece or fragment; a small bit. [f. L quid (voiced)].

QUID'd, p.p. Of quid; quided. [f. L quid'dus (voiced)].

QUID'LE, n. A little or small piece; a fragment; a morsel. [f. L quid'ilis (voiced)].

QUIDITY, n. The quality of being quick; promptness; quickness. [f. L quidity (voiced)].
of knave to seven). [F. quinte t. L tem. of quintus fifth]

**quintain** (tn, n. (hist). (Medieval military exercise of tilting at) post set up as mark & often provided with sandbag to swing round & strike unskilful tilter. [Of Quindaine peri.]

**quintal**, n. 100 lb. = 112 lb. or hundredweight. 100 kilograms. [OF, f. Arab. qintar]

**quintana, a., & n. (Aguir or fever) with paroxysm every fourth (by incl. reckoning fifth) day. [L (febris) quindana (quintus fifth, -AN) fifth day (very)]

**quinoa** (n, F), n. Fifth fencing or parry. [As quint]

**quintessence** (n. (Ancient philos.) fifth substance, apart from four elements, composing the heavenly bodies entirely & latent in all things; most essential part of any substance, refined extract; purest & most perfect form, manifestation, or embodiment, of some quality or class. Hence **quintessential** a. [f. med. L quinta essentia]

**quintessence** (n. (Performers of) place or five voices or instruments: set of five. [F. -te, f. L quintus fifth]

**quintile**, n. Fifth power of million (1 with 30 ciphers). [L quintus fifth, BILLION]

**quintuple, a., & v. t. & i.**, v. t. & i. quintuplicate, adv., quintuplet, n. quintuplicate (at), a., n. & i. (at), quintuplication, n. Fivefold &c. (for detailed senses see QUADRUPLÉ &Wds in quadrupl-, substitut for four). [Wkle F. L quintus fifth, after QUADRUPLÉ]

**quip**, n. Sarcasm remark, clever hit, smart saying, verbal conceit; equivocation, quibble. [Var. of quipity perh. L quippe forswooth]

**quipu** (ké-po, kwé-), n. Ancient Peruvian string device for recording information by knotting threads of various colours. [Peruv., = knot]

**quire** (fi), n. Four sheets of paper &c. folded to form eight leaves as in medieval MSS; any collection of leaves within another in MS or book (in sq., unbound, in sheets); 24 sheets of writing-paper. [F. Of quator, now ca tic] [L. L. quinque quarti]

**quire**, n. & v. t. & i. See CHAIR.

**quirk**, n. Quibble, quip; trick of action or behaviour; twit or flourish in drawing or writing (Arch.) acute hollow between convex part of moulding & sofit or fillet. [Etym. dub.; from wave or quiver]

**qui1**, pred. a. Free, clear, absorbed, (archaic) the others can go; was q. for a ducking, got off with that; rid of (glad to be q. of the trouble); quiestion, (n.) renunciation of right, (v. t.) reuesto claim, to give up (thing) to; quiestrent, (usu. small) rent paid by freethinker or copyist day of service. [L. Of qui(te) L. qui(nte) QUIET]

**qui2**, v. t. (quitted, rarely quit). Rld oneself of (archaic); (refl., usu. w. archaic refl. pron. without self) behave, acquit, conduct oneself well &c. (esp. q. you like men; archaic) give up, (archaic) grant, (v. a. to) depart from, leave, place, person &c.; quitte d Paris at midnight; quitte him in anger), (abs. of tenant) leave occupied premises (esp. give, have, &c., notice to q.), (poet.) request, repay clear off, (q. love with hate; do away with, q. oneself of)

**quian**, n. (legal). (Action brought by) informer. [L. = who as well (for the King as for himself)]

**quichet** (n. (Also q. -grass) COUCH -grass). [OE twice, cf. L. quicke, G quecke]

**quiche**, adv. Completely, wholly, entirely, altogether, to the utmost extent, nothing short

of, in the fullest sense, positively, absolutely, (q. covers it); was q. by myself; q. other, very different; q. another, a very different; q. a hero, disappointment, good thing; I q. him; is q. too delightful colloq., i.e. to be done justice to in words; is q. the thing, fashionable; q. the proper, rather improper).) [Obs. q. as a - QUIT]

**quits**, pred. a. On even terms by retaliation or repayment will be quits with him yet, will have revenge; now we are q.; cry q., acknowledge that things are now even, agree not to pursue further in quarrel &c. (Fr. & v. a) perh. abbr. of med. L quittus = quites QUIT 1; or = QUIT 1 + 2S

**quittance**, n. (archaic, poet.). Release/ from something; acknowledgment of payment, receipt; (omittance is no q., debt is not annulled by not being pressed); requital, reprisal. [f. Of qittance (quller q. 2)]

**quiver**, n. Case for holding arrows (have an arrow, shaft left in one's q., not be resourceless; q. full of children, large family, see Ps. cxvii. 5). Hence quiverful (2) n. [f. Of quiver t. Teut. (GQ coher, cf. G köcher)]

**quivering** (fi), adv. (N.) quivering motion or sound. [prob. imit.; cf. Quaycr]

**quiver** (ké vëv). On the q., c. the alert, watching for something to happen. (F. = Hort.) (long) live who? i.e. on whose side are you? as sentinel's challenge]

**quixote** (-ot), n. Enthusiastic visionary, pursuer of lofty but impracticable ideals, person utterly disregardful of his material interests in pursuit of a dream or uttermost] [Very like the word 'chivalric' (q.v.).] Hence quixotica (a. (quixotica n. pl. quixotic sentiments). quixotically adv., quixotism (2), quixotry (fi), n., quixotize(2, 3) v. t. & i. [hero of Cervantes's Don Q.

**quiz**, n. & v. t. Odd or eccentric person, person of ridiculous appearance, (now rare); person given to quizzing; one ridiculed, a person whose business it is done to expose or burlesque another's oddities, (now rare); hence quizzical a., quizzically adv. (Vb) make sport of (person or his ways), whence quizzable a.; regard with mocking air; look curiously at, observe the idiosyncracies of, (now rare) quiz glass or (now rare) quizzing glass; hence quizzing -ly adv. [f.]

**quod2**, prep. As regards. q. hoc, in this respect. For the whole, who are these? (L quo whither, ad to)

**quo2** (3), n. & v. t. (slang). Prison (in, out of, q.), (vb) imprison. [f.]

**quod2** (2), neut. L. In q. which (q. erat demonstrandum abbr. Q. E. D., q. erat faciendum amb. Q. E. F., q. erat inveniendum amb. Q. E. I., which was the thing to be proved, made or done, found, formulae in geometrical demonstrations, &c. Q. E. D. In gen. use, qui vide, abbr. q. v., which see, in crossword puzzles]

**quolin** (kolin), n., & v. t. External angle of building; stone or brick forming angle, cornerstone, whence quoining (3) n.; inner corner of room; wedge for locking type in form, raising level of gun, keeping barrel from rolling, &c.; (as in q. with q. var. of coin)

**quolts** (kolt), n. & v. t. Heavy, flatter, sharp-edge iron ring thrown to encircle iron peg or to stick in ground near it in game of q.; (vb.; rare) ring like q. [f]

**quondam**, adj. That once had but no longer has the specified character, sometime, former, (a q. friend of mine). [L. = formerly]
like subdivision of nerve or vein. Hence ra-
diculat/, n. If. L. radiculat. -ule.}-
radio-, comb. form of L radius & E radius, w. sense of the radius, of rays or radiation, of
counterparts; measure of electric currents; effects, so-activity; graph, instrument recording in-
ten- & duration of sunshine, also image on sensitive plate given by Röntgen rays, (vb) se-
cure such image of, & so radiophary, radiographic, radiographically, meter, instrument for
radiation; phonograph, sound by radiant light or heat; -scopy, examination by Röntgen rays; -telegram, message by wire-
less telegraphy.

radiois. n. (Cruciferous plant with) fleshy
pungent root eaten raw as relish or in salads.
[t. F. radis t. L. radicis nom. = root].

radium, n. Metal resembling bari
tum, yielded by pitch-blende, discovered 1898 & named
from its radio-active power. [-um].

radius, n. (pl. -di.). Thicker & shorter bone
of fore-arm in man, corresponding bone in
birds. [L. radius, a ray, a spoke, &c.]

radial, n. Line from centre to circumference of circle
or sphere, radial line from focus to any point of
circle (r. vector, variable line drawn to curve
from fixed point, esp. 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 meas-
sured by its r. (knows everyone within a r. of
20 miles; the four-mile r., that of which Har
ning Cross is centre, outside which cab-fares are
higher); (Bot.) outer rim of composite flower-
head, e.g. daisy, also radiating branch of um-
bel. [L. radius, spoke, ray].

radix, n. (pl. radices, radixes). Number or
symbol used as basis of numerical scale (ten
is the r. of decimal numeration, & of common
logarithms); source or origin of. [L. root].

raf, - raff, - ruff, - ruff, - ruff.

rafale, n. R. of Raphael Esquile.
rafa, n. Kind of palm; fibre from its leaves
used for tying up plants. [Malaya].

raff, a. Disreputable, dissipated, fast-
looking. Hence raffishly adv., raffish-
ness n. [-i-].

raft, v.t. & 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 kind of dice-game t. F. rafle etym. dub.).

rafa, n. Rubbish, refuse, lumber, débris.
[cf. OF rafe ou rafe anything whatever]

rafayet, n. & v.t. & i. Money collected by
fastening 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 accumulation of trees, ice, &c.; rafaman,
vaunt. (Vb) to cause (water) to form a r. from
river, or form a r. on r. (Vt) into a r. cross (water) on
raft(s); work r. [t. ON raftr, raftr].

rafet, n. & v.t. One of the sloping beams
forming framework on which slates &c. of roof
are carried or (v.t.) (pl. -ets) form or give a
r.; plough (land) so that contents of furrow
are turned over on same breadth of unploughed
ground next it, half-plough. [OE rafter, cf.
MLG rafter, ON raftr].

rafet, n. Torn or frayed piece of woven ma-
terial, one of the irregular scraps to which cloth
&c. is reduced by wear & tear (in r. torn), (pl.)
tattered clothes (in r., in old clothes), (usu.
reg.) smaller crowd or group of cloths or sail (not
r. to cover him; spread every r. of sail); (collect.)
r. used as material for paper, stuffing, &c.;
remnant, odd scrap, irregular piece, (flying r.
of cloud; cooked r., till it falls to pieces;
not a r. of evidence); (contempt.) flag, handker-
chief, &c. (flying r.); (r. of fire) an indirect
arrow; (r. of grue) a kind of grue (r. of
ination, rare); -baby, doll made of r.; -bag, in
which scraps of linen &c. are kept for use;
r. bolt n., with barbs to keep it tight when driven
in, v.t. Join together with these; r. fair, old-
clothes sale held in Houndsditch; r. paper,
wallpaper of r.; r. sent, sent in r. (stout en-
ough to support a weight), raff, ragged or low or dislikeable people; r.
wheel, with projections catching in links of
chain that passes over it, screwlet-wheel; r.
wort, yellow-flowered ragged-leaved plant. [t. ON Agree tuft of fur].

rag, n. Large, coarse roofing-slate; kinds of
hard coarse stone breaking up in thick slabs
(exp. CORAL-r., Kentish, Roundly, r.). [I]

rags, v.t. & i., & n. (slang). Scold, repro-
severely; tease, torment, play rough jokes up-
on, disarrange (person's room &c.) by way of
practical joke; engage in ballyragging; be noisy
irresponsible; (n.) noisy disorderly conduct. [F.
BALLYRAG].

ragamuffin, n. Ragged dirty fellow. Hence ragamuffinly adv. [prob. t. RAG1 w.
fancy termination].

rage, n. (Fit of) violent anger; violent
operation of some natural force or some senti-
ment (the r. of the wind, of faction); vehem-
ent desire or passion for (has a r. for, or for
collecting, first editions), object of widespread
temporary enthusiasm or fashion (Mrs Sid-
don, the open-air cure, is the or the r.); poetic
or prophetic or martial ardour. [F. L. rage
rafa, t. L. RABIES].

rage2, v.i. & refl. Rave, storm, speak madly
or furiously, (at, against, or absc.), 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
ravenous adj. (a. r.); r. oneself, &c. (r. itself,
useless, cease raging. (F. Frager [prec]).

ragged, a. Rough, shaggy, hanging in tuffe;
broken jagged outline or surface, full of rough
or sharp projections; faulty, imperfect, want-
ing finish or smoothness or uniformity, (r. 
rythme, time in rowing, &c.); r. in r., (r. in
r.) (r. on clothes, r. robin, crimson-feathered
wild plant; r. school, free school for poor child-
ren. Hence raggedly adv., raggedness n.
[RAg1, ED2; cf. Norw. raggshaggy].

ragout, -gout (-o), n., v.t. & i. Meat in small pieces
together with vegetables & highly seasoned; (Vb)
thus r. a.是如何 (r.]) (t. RAOUT (r. gouler refute taste of, see RE, GUST].

raid, v.t. & i. (military or police) &c. upon
men, predatory incursion in which surprise
or rapidity are usu. relied upon, foray, in-
road; sudden descent of police &c. upon sus-
pected premises or buildings, (Vb) make r.
into &c.; make r. on (person, place, cattle); hence raider n. (Sc. form of OE raid road)
raid1, n., v.t. & i. Horizontal or inclined
bar or continuous series of bars of wood or met-
al used to hang things on, as top of banisters,
chains of fencers; a piece of wood against a gate
falling or falling over, or for similar purpose; iron bar
or continuous line of bars laid on ground as one
side or half of railway track (off the r., disor-
ganized, out of order, not working right; by r.,
by railway, (pl.) St. Exch.) railway shares; r.chair, iron holder, attached to sleeper, in which
RAIL

railway r. rests; railroad, railway (esp. now in U.S.); railway, road laid with rr. for heavy horse-carts, track or set of tracks of iron or steel rr. for passage of trains of cars drawn by locomotive engine & conveying passengers & goods (as in U.S.). Railway lines worked by single company or the whole of the organization & persons required for their working. (attrib. in many plrs., as railway accident; railway act, regulating duties & rights of railway companies; railway bill, proposal in Parliament esp. for new building, improving, new railway lines, &c.; railway carriage, cargo, contractor, director, engine, journey, shares; at railway speed, very quickly; railway sub-office, addbr. R.S.O., place on r.-w. with post-office subordinate to that of another place; railway tug, station, stock, system, train, travelling, tunnel, whence railway-less a., railway v. t., travel by r.; hence railway-less a. (Vb) furnish or enclose (place) with r. (often in off), provide (bench &c.) with r., whence railway-lining [ing 1,3.4] n.; lay (railway route) with rr.; convey (goods), travel by r. [L. OF raille (L regulia RULE)]


rail, v. t. Use abusive language (usu. at or against, or acharach upon). Hence railer 1 n., railling [-ing 1,2,3] n., railment [-ing 2,3] a., railingly 2 adv. [F. railler stym. dub.]

railway, n. Piece of good-humoured ridicule, railing; f. railer [-ing 1] n. (prov. -ery)

railment, n. (poet. & chel.) Clothing, dress, apparel. [F. obs. arragement (ARRAY 1, -MENT)]

rain, n. Condensed moisture of atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops, fall of such drops (r. or shine, whether it rains or not), (pl.) shower; the rain. Tropical countries, (Naut.) the Rr., rainy region of Atlantic 4-10° N. lat.; (r.-like descent of) falling liquid or solid particles or bodies (a r. of ashes, frogs, pearls, rice, fire; also fig. a r. of melody, kisses, congratulations); r.-bird, kinds of bird, esp. Green Woodpecker; r.-box, theatre compartment or box; r.-bottle, bottle; r.-cloth, cloth; r.-doctor, producer of r. by incantations; rain-drop, single drop of r.; rainfall, 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, thermometer; r.-gun, gun; (r.)-hole, (r. well), &c.; r.-worm, common earth worm. Hence rain-less, rain-proof 2, rain-night, sa. [com. Teut.; OF regna, rën, cf. Du. & G regen]

rain, v. t. & l. It rains. r. comes down (it rained blood, frogs, invocations, tracts, &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, r. has ceased; God, the sky, the clouds, r.; send down r.; fall or send down in showers or like r. (flowers rained from their hands); tears rain from r., the r. shed for a good cause, his eye r. tears: r. influence; he rained benefits upon us. [OE regnum (prec.)]

rain-bow (-b), n. Arch showing prismatic colours in their order formed in sky or across cataract &c. opposite sun by reflection, double r., formed in sea spray; 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 reflection & double refraction; all the colors of r. (rainbow colors) (also Goth. rikán heap up)]

rainy, 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.; (of clouds, wind, &c.) laden with, bringing, r. weather). Raining, r. rained, r. rained, r. rained, r. rained, r. rained.

raise (-z), v. t. (often followed by up in most senses). Set up, make stand up, restore to or towards vertical position, rouse, (raised him from his knees; r. the standard of revolt; raised poetry, pic, &c., standing without support of it sat beside, rose from the dead, rose to life; r. the country, city, &c., rouse inhabitants in some 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, also obscure the truth; build up, construct, create, produce, breed, utter, make audible, start, give occasion for, elicit, set up, advance, (r. palace, large family, blister, 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; r. a may, &c.; r. in health of, thousands of tons of coal were r.): r. one's eyes, look upwards; r. him to the see of York; trying to r. a degraded class; undertook to r. the spirit of King Solomon. Cf. LAY: r. Cain, hell, the devil, the mischief, &c., make known, cause known; their voices were raised as in anger; r. income-tax from 8d. to 9d.; r. cloth, make nap on it; r. bread, cause it to rise with yeast; r. one's reputation, add to it; the price of the lb. loaf is raised a penny; r. colour in dyeing, brighten it; levy, collect, bring together, procure, manage to get, (r. tax, loan, subscription, money, army, fleet); relinquish, cause enemy to relinquish. (sieve, blockade). [F. ON reisa; causative of RISE 1, cf. BAIL 1, BITE 1]

raisin (-zn), n. Partially dried grape. [F. OF razon f. L ASACEME]

raison d'etre (F.), n. Purpose &c. that accounts for or justifies or originally caused thing's existence.

See ret.

raj (raji), n. (Angle-Ind.). Sovereignty (the British r. in India). [Hind.]

rajah (raha), n. Indian king or prince (also a title of petty dignitary or noble in India, or of Malay or Javanese chief. Hence rajah and so.). [Hind. (a), r. raj to reign]

Rajpoot, -put (rahpoot), n. Member of Hindu soldier caste claiming descent from Khatriyas. [Hind. (lit.), f. proc. pura son]

rake 1, n. Implement consisting of pole with a handle at top; used mainly for drawing together hay &c. or smoothing lawns, soil or gravel, wheeled implement drawn by horse for same purpose; kinds of implement resembling r. used for other purposes. [OE rake, cf. Du. raak, G rechen, (also Goth. rikán heap up)]

rake 2, v. t. & l. Collect, draw together, gather, pull out, clean off, (r. the fire; r. up or together all possible charges; r. off the leaves); clean or smooth with; search (as) with r.; ransack, has raked all history for (proofs); makelevel, clean, &c., with r.; scratch, scrape; sweep with shot, enflade, send shot along (ship from stem to stern, sweep with tops, eyes, (of window &c.) have commanding view
of; use r., search as with r. (have been raking among or in or into old records). [f. ON raka

raeke, n. Dissipated or immoral man of fashion. [for rakehell]

raek, v. i. & t., n. (of ship or its bow or stern) project at upper part of bow or stern beyond keel; (of maats or funnels) incline from funnel to smoke-stacks. (give berthing) Inclination to (bicycle's front forks are raked); (n.) amount to which thing rakes, raking position or build. [i]


re'kish, a. (Of ship) smart & fast looking, seeming built for speed & therefore open to suspicion of piracy. [perh. = prec. with extra assoiciation of raking masts (raek 4)].

râle (râl), n. (path). Sound additional to that of respiration heard in auscultation of unhealthy lungs. [F. râler to rattle, etym. dub.]

rálenta'do, mus. direction. Gradually slower. [lt.]

rálil cart(t), n. Light two-wheeled driving-trap for four. [Râli, first purchaser, 1863]

rám, v. t. & i. (rob). raft together again, (t. & i.: esp. of army or company) after rout or dispersion, (cause to) renew conflict; bring or come together as support or for concentrated action (railed his party, his party railed, round or to him); revive (faculty &c.) by effort of will, pull oneself together, assume or raise to fresh energy, throw off prostration of illness or fear. (N.) act of rallying (intr.), reunion for fresh effort; recovery of energy after or in the middle of exhaustion or illness; (in tennis, rackets, &c.) strokes quickly exchanged. [n. t. vb, f. F râler (RE-ALLY 1)]

ráll'y 2 v. t. Bantin. chaff. Hence râlly-ingly adv. [as râll]

ram 1, n. Uncastrated male sheep, tup; (R.) zodiacal sign Aries = BATTERING-r.; (battle-ship with) projecting beak at bow for charging side of other ships; falling weight of pie- driving machine; rammer; hydraulic water- rams; ramming machine; plass of hydrosta- tic press; plunger of force-pump; r.'s horn, lit., also scroll ornament imitated from r.'s head & horns. [OE, also Du. & OHG; perh. cogn. w. ON rammr strong]

ram 2, v. t. Beat down (soil &c.) into solidity with wooden block &c.; (abs.) use rammer, make (post, plant &c.) firm by ramming soil round it; drive (pile &c.) down in, into, by heavy blows; force (charge) home, pack (gun) tight, with ramrod; squeeze or force into place by pressure (rammed his clothes into a bag, his hat down on his head); and the list rammed into competition: r. the argument home, lay sufficient stress on it; cram with stuffing &c.; (of ship) strike with r.; dash or violently impel (thing) against at, on, or into (rammed his head against the wall, his horse at a fence); r. wood, for ramming home charge of muzzle- loaders, ramrod (n. & prec.).

Ramâdan, n. Ninth month of Mohammedan year, during which daylight hours of which rigid fasting is observed. [Arab. ramâda be hot; perh. orig. one of hot months, now passing (b. & i.) in observational season, after lunar reckoning]

râmal, a. (bot.). Of, proceeding from, a branch. [t. r. ramæus branch, -at]

ramble, v. i. & n. Walk (v. & n.) for pleasure & without definite route; wander in discourse, talk or write disconnectedly. [i]

rambler, n. In vbl senees; also, kinds of climbing rose, esp. the Crimson R. [.E.1]

rambling, a. Tripping, wandering; disconnected, desultory, incoherent; (of plants) straggling, climbing; (of house, street, &c.) irregularly planned. Hence râmblingly adv. [.zie]

râmâkin, quin (-kin), n. Small quantity container for choice with broad-crumbs, eggs, &c., baked in small mould. [F (quen), etym. dub.]

râmification, n. Ramification, (arrangement of) tree's branches; subdivision of complex structure comparable to tree's branches (the呼叫 of a river, society, trade, plot, inquiry, &c.). [Rcation]

râmé, v. i. & t. Form branches or subdivisions or offshoots, branch out; (usu. pass.) cause to branch out, arrange in branching manner (railways were rámified over the country). [f. F râmifier f. med.L ramificare (L ramus branch, -at, -FY)]

ramish, a. Rank-smelling. [R.1, -ISH 1]

ramose, a. Branched, branching. [L L ramosus (ramus branch, -OSK 1)]

ram, n. Slope, inclined plane joining two levels of ground esp. in fortification, or of wall copings; difference in level between opposite assemblages, or ram or rampart arch; upward bend in stair-rail. [f. F ram (fol.)]

ramp 2, v. i. & t. (Chiefly of lion) stand on hind-legs with fore-paws in air, assume or be in threatening posture; (now usu. facet) storm, rage, rush about; (Archit., of wall) ascend or descend to different level; (Archit., M.) furnish or build with r. [f. O.F rampier, etym. dub.]

râmpâge, v. i. & n. Behave violently, storm, rage, rush about; (n.) violent behaviour (esp. be on the r.). Hence râmpâgeo's (jus) a., râmpâgeo'sly adv., râmpâgeo'ness n. [perh. f. prec.]

râmpant, a. (Chiefly of lion, esp. in Herald.) ramping (in Herald, & in allusive imitations, placed after nouns, as lion r., the snob r.); violent or extravagant in action or opinion, arrant, aggressive, unchecked, prevailing, (is a r. theorist; gossip r. among us); rank, luxuriant, (a rich soil makes nasturtiums too r.); (of arch) of an arch, curving downward or outward, climbing. Hence râmpâpancy n., râmpâpant 2 adv. [F (RAMP 2, -ANT)]

râmpart, n. & v. t. Broad- topped & usu. stone-parapeted defensive mound of earth, (fig.) defence, protection; (vb) fortify or protect (as) with r. [f. F rampart (rampar) fortify, f. re- emparer (take possession of, t. L ante before, parare secure]

ramplon, n. Kind of bell-flower with white tuberous roots used as salad. [cf. F raiponce, it. ramponsolo, etym. dub.]

râmpire, n. & v. t. (archaic) for RAMPART


râmson (-en), n. (Root, eaten as relish, of broad-leaved garlic. [prop. pl. in -en of OE hrames, cf. G rams, Gk kromonion onion]

ran 1, n. A certain length of twine. [f]

ran 2. See run 1.

rance, n. Kind of red marble with blue & white veins & spots. [f]

ranch (-ish), n. & v. i. Cattle-breeding establishment in U.S.; (vb) conduct r. [f. Sp. rancho; mess, pasture, going together]

râmol, a. Smelling or tasting like rank stale fat. Hence râmony'd, râmonel, n. [L rancidus stinking]

rameour (-ngk), n. Inveterate bitterness, malignant hate, spitefulness. Hence râmo'
ous a., rancorously adv. [OF, l rancorenom nom. or (prec., -or)]

rancé, n. Style of rowing for three men, the middle using sculls & the others oars; boat for such use. [prob. formed on rando & tandem]

random (-on), n. & a. At r., at haphazard, without aim or purpose or principle, heedlessly. (Adj.): made, done, &c., at r.: (of masonry) with stones placed at random. (Adv.): at random. [fr. L. randus, randus] (adv. & adj.)

randy, a. Loud-tongued, boisterous, lusty, (Sc.): of cattle &c.; dial. wild, restive; lustful, in lustful mood. Hence randiness n. [prob. f. obs. rand var. of RANT. -v.2]

ranee (rahn-), n. Hindu queen. [f. Hind. rani f. Skr. rajrai fem. of RAJAH]

rang. See KING 2.

range 1 (-), v.t. & i. Place or arrange in a row or ranks or in specified situation or order or company (usu. pass. or refl.: ranged their troops), or go, go along; (of trees) be ranged against, among, on the side of, with, &c.; trees ranged in an ascending scale of height; r. oneself limit. F, take up definite position in society, settle down, e.g. by marrying; run in a line, reach, lie spread out, extend, be found or occur over specified district (often, from...to), vary between limits, (ranges north & south, along the sea; nightingale ranges from the Channel to Warwickshire); be level (with; a stile does not r. well with a folio), rang or find right place with or among (ranges with the great writers); move, wander, (often on, along, through, &c., district or coast; his thoughts r. over past, present, & future; ranging fancy, inconstant affections); (of gun) throw projectile over, (of projectile) traverse, (of range or number, &c.); range over a mile; go all about (place), sail along or about (coast, &c.); [f. OF. range (rang 1) rang 2]. V.t.

range 2, n. Row, line, tier, or series of esp. buildings or mountains; lie, direction, (the r. of the strata is east & west; keep the two buoys in r. with the lighthouse); stretch of grazing or hunting ground; piece of ground with targets for shooting; area over which plant &c. is distributed, area included in or concerned with something, sphere, scope, compass, register, limits of variation, limited scale or series, distance attainable by gun or projectile, distance between gun &c. & objective, (gives the r. of all species; the thorniest question in the whole r. of our cat.; the range of one's aim is astonishing; his reading is of very wide r.; the r. of the barometer readings is about 2 in.; Hebr. is out of my r.; there is a lower r. of prices today; the enemy are out of r., have found the r. of our camp); cooking fireplace usu. with oven(s), boller(s), & iron top plate with openings for saucepans &c.; r.-finder, instrument for estimating distance of object to be shot at. [OF. = row, rank, (prec.)]

ranger, n. In vbl. senses also: keeper of a royal park, whence rangership n.; (pl.) body of trained yeomen, esp. (the Connaught Ir., a British regiment). [ker]

rank 1, n. Row, line, queue, (now chiefly of cabs standing in line); number of soldiers drawn up in single line abreast (usu. one r. behind another, called front, rear, v. the r. were broken, could not keep the formation; the r. or the r. & file, common soldiers, i.e. privates & corporals, & transf. lower classes or ordinary undistin-

rank 2, v.t. & i. Arrange (esp. soldiers) in r.; classify, give certain grade to; have r. or place (ranks among the Great Powers, must to the Fey &c.;) (tend, incline) to r. [f. rank 1]

rank 3, a. Too luxuriant, gross, coarse, overproductive, choked with or apt to produce weeds, (roses are growing r., running too much to leaf; land too r. to grow corn; foul-smelling, offensive, rancid, loathsome, indecent, corrupt; strongly marked, unmistakable, flagrant, virulent, gross, (tr. treason, pedantry, poison, nonsense). Hence rankliness adv., rankliness n. [OE. rank, fr. LG. rank long & thin, on rack slender, bold]

ranker, n. (Commissioned offer who has been a soldier in the ranks. [st.1]

rankle, v.t. (Of wounds, cuts, &c.) fester, continue painful, (archaic); (of envy, disappointment, &c., or their cause) be bitter, give intermittent or constant pain. [f. OF. rancel rance, drancle, drançaol, festering sore = med. l. dracunuleus dim. of draco serpent)]

ransack, v.t. Thoroughly search (place, receptacle, person's pockets, one's conscience, &c.); pillage, plunder, (house, country, &c.). [f. ON ransaka (rana house, sekja seek)

ransom, n. & v.t. (Liberation of prisoner of war in consideration of sum of money or value paid for release (hold one to r., be willing to release him for such consideration); blackmail, sum &c. exacted in return for privilege or immunity, (graduated income-tax & death-duties are no more than a fair r. paid by the rich); r.-bill, bond, undertaking, esp. on part of captured ship, to pay r.; hence ransom-ship n. (Vb. to ransom, to buy freedom or restoration of; atone for, expiate; hold to r., release for a.; exact r. from. [f. OF. ransoner(r) f. L redemptionem REDemption]

rant, v.t. & t. & n. Use bombastic language; declaim, recite theatrically; preshe noisefully, whence esp. of Primitive Methodists. [n. (N.) piece of ranting, tirade; empty turgid talk. [f. obs. Du. randlen rave, of G. rassen to frolic]

rana-ntus (-nt.), n. (pl. L. usses, Jf). Genus of plants including the buttercups, crowfoot. [L. orig. dim. of rana toad.]

rana-wrachis (F.), n. Swiss herdsmen's melody made of harmonic notes of Alpine horn. [Swiss dial.]

rap 1, n. & v.t. & i. Smart slight blow (a r. on the knuckles, punishment inflicted on child, also fig. reproof); sound made by knocker on door, note, &c., or by sounder, esp. on church bells, in spiritualistic seances. (Vb) strike (esp. person's knuckles) smartly; make the sound called a r. (rapped at the door, on the table, &c.); r. out (oath, pun, &c.), utter abruptly or on the spur of the moment; (of spirits) r. out (message, word), express by r. [of raps]

rap 2, n. Skein of 190 yds. of yarn. [I]

raps, n. An atom, the least bit, (don't care a r.). [earlier sense 18th-c. Irish counterfeit halfpenny; oym. dub.]

rapturous, a. Grasping, extortionate, pre-
tion with a catch mouth in one direction may be prevented while possible in the other; (also r.-wheel) wheel with rim so toothed; (vb) provide with r. give r. form to. [L. Roctet kind of lance-head, cf. Rocket.] 

_rate1, n. Statement of numerical proportion prevailing or to prevail between two sets of the same kind; an index (usually both), both of which may be unspecified, amount &c. mentioned in one case for application to all similar ones, standard or way of reckoning, (measure of) value, tariff charge, cost, relative speed, (going at the r. of six miles an hour; can have them at the r. of 1/- a bushel; the dead r. was 2 per mille; the r. of interest, was 6% &c. to be regulated; the high r. charged by the railways; at that r. collog., this is a fair specimen. If this assumption is true, &c. at any r., in either or any possible case, even if a stronger statement is doubtfully true, &c.; the low r. at which you value it; sell at a high r.; win success at an easy r. went off at a great r. speed; pauperism increases at a fearful r.;) assessed levied by local authorities for local purposes (rr. & taxes;) a ld. r. is raised for the free library; (class (archaic except in first, third, &c., r.); r. suggested to him by municipal rr. ex-acted from him. [OF. f. med. L. ratio [L. pro ratio parte according to the proportional share, t. ratius p.p. of rati re correct.]

_rate2, v.t. & l. Estimate worth or value of, (if not r. his merits high, each offence is rated at a fixed sum by way of penalty; esp. in cases under-r.) assign fixed value to (coin, metals) in relation to monetary standard (the copper coinage is rated much above its value); consider, regard as, (r. him among my benefactors; usu. in pass. subject to payment of a local r. value for purpose of assessing rr. on property, 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 RATING 1, (Intr.) rate, rate, (v.t) rate, (v.i). [L. proc.]

_rate3, v.t. & l. Scold (trans.) angrily; (rare) storm at. [f.]

_rat1, See RABBIT.


_rät (-dh), a. (poet.) Coming, blooming, &c., early in the year or day; r.-ripe, rätripe (-th), ripening early, precocious. (n.) early kinds of pea, apple, &c. [f. obs. rathe adv., OE hrathe (brud quick)]

raith(-nh), adv. More truly, to a greater or ext., as a more accurate description or preferable account of the matter, or to be more precise, (in r. good than bad. Derived r. from imagination than reason. Orderliness is not the result of law; r. it is the cause of it. Late last night, or r. this morning, the r. that, so much the more being, than to a certain extent, slightly, somewhat. (r. think you know him? The performance was r. a failure, was r. good, fell r. fast;) by preference, for choice, sooner, as an alternative chosen sooner than other thing, some grammatical form or than to (would remain) in the service of his allegiance; have died than refused; use soft water than r. hard; the desire to seem clever r. than honest; he resigned r. than stile his conscience; also with had, as I had r. err with Plato than be right with Horace; (coll.) in answers most emphatically, yea without doubt, assuredly;}

[Have you been here before?—Rather!] [com. of obs. rathe adv., see prec.]

_rätify, v.t. Confirm or make valid (compact; made in one's name) by formal consent, signature, &c. So ratification n. [L. Ratificare l. ratificare] [rät1, -fy1]

_rätting1, n. In vbl senses of rate2, also or by amount be determined; r. of a municipal r.; (Naut.) person's position or class on ship's books (collect.) all persons of a particular r.; any of the classes into which racing yachts are distributed by tonnage. [rate2, -ling1]

_rätting2, n. Angry reprimand. [rate2, -ing1] rate(a) (shd), n. (pl. see) rate or (shd) the tentative relation between two or three magnitudes determined by the number of times one contains the other integrally or fractionally (are in the r. of three to two or 3:2; the r. 1:5 & 20:100 are the same). [L. rat1, -oni]

_rate'itinate (or -sh-t), v.t. Go through logical processes, reason formally, use syllogisms. So rateitination n., rateitivalnative a. [f. L. ratificari (prec.), -ate1]

_rätton(-shn), n. & v.t. Fixed daily allowance of food served out for man or animal esp. in army or navy; single portion of provisions, fuel, &c.; (pl.) provisions; (vb) limit (persons, food) to fixed r. [f. L. ratio]

_rätional(-sho), a. & n. Endowed with reason, reasoning; sensible, sane, moderate, not foolish or absurd or extreme; of, based on, reasoning or reason, rejecting what is unreasonable or cannot be tested by reason in religion or custom, (r. dress, esp. of knickerbockers worn by women instead of skirts; has r. leanings in religion, has doubts about the truth of revelation, the possibility of miracles, &c.); (Math.) of quantity or ratio, expressible without radical signs (opp. surd); hence or cogn. ratiomalization n., rationalistic a. [N. (pl.) t. dress. [f. L. rationalis (prec.), -ali]

_rationalia, n. Reasoned exposition, statement of reasons, (now rare); fundamental reason, logical basis, a. [L. neut. as prec.]

_rationalism, n. Practice of explaining the supernatural in religion in a way consonant with reason, or of treating religion as an affair of reason and authority in religion as elsewhere; theory that reason is the foundation of certainty in knowledge (opp. empiricism, sensationalism). So rationalist1,2,3, a., rationalistically adv. -ism]

_rationalize, v.t. & l. Explain, explain away by rationalism, bring into conformity with reason; be or act as a rationalist: (Math.) clear from irrationals quantities. [-iz]

_rätte, a. (ornith.) Belonging to the Ratitae, a genus of birds, including ostrich, emu, cassowary. &c. with keelless breastbone (opp. Carinato). [f. L. ratius r.]

_rattling, n. [usu. pl.] (One of) small lines fastened across ship's shrouds like ladders. [cf. Of raaling small cordage strengthening sail-edge.]

_rattom, n. & v.l. New shoot springing from the main cane rodified or croppin; (vb) send up rr. [Sp. retomo sprout]

_rattom, n. Kinds of E.-Indian climbing palm with long thin many-jointed pliable stems; piece of r. stem used as cane or for other purposes; rr. used as a material in building &c. [f. O. Malay ratom; p.c. r.]

_ratt-a-tat, ratt-a-tat, ratt-a-tat-tat, n. Rapping sound, esp. of knocker on door. [limit.]

_rattten, v.l. Molest (workman or employer) by abstracting or injuring tools or machinery &c. in trade-union or similar disputes. [f.]

_rattle1, v.l. & t. Give out rapid succession
RATTLE

do 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, post, &c.); (part. past) brisk, vigorous, (a rattling wind, pace), (preceding good &c.) remarkably (be) brisk, stately, oxen, horse, waggons, &c. (usu. make); (chair, window, crockery, &c.) r. say or recite (verse, stories, lists, oaths) rapidly (usu. off, out, over, away, &c.); stir up from dullness; make move quickly (for, hunt it close; r. up the anchor; r. bill through the House) [M.C. E. (Fr. rater, from L. ratis, hale, tire, hence, make move)]

RATTLE, 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, up, roar, bustle, noisy gaitely, racket, (death—, such sound in throat immediately before death; the rr., croup); noisy flow of words, empty chatter, trivial talk; lively incessant talker; r.-bag, -bladder, -box, r. constructed of bag &c. with objects inside to r.; r.-brain, -head, -pate, (person with) empty brain &c., whence r. devastating, -rap, -rap, insensible, -tongue; r.-trap, n. & a., rickety (vehicle &c.), (pl.) curiosities, odds & ends. [f. prec.]

Ratter, n. In vb. senses; esp. remarkably good specimen of anything. [En]

Rattey-(k), a. (rare). Haucous. [Fr. Raucous]

Ravage-(l), v.l. & l. & n. Devastate, plunder, (l. & l.) make havoc (n.) devastation, damage, (esp. pl.) destructive effects of. [Fr. ravage], vb. f. g. (ravish RAVISH, AGE)

Rave, n. Rail of cart; (pl.) permanent or removable framework added to sides of cart to increase capacity. [also rathe dial.; etym. dub.]

Rave, v.l. & l. & n. Talk wildly or furiously (as) in delirium (often about against; at, of, for) with wildness, rage, &c. (of sea, wind, &c.) howl; roar; speak with rapturous admiration about or of; go into raptures; utter with ravings (r. one’s grief &c.); r. one’s self, to sleep, &c.; storm ravages itself out, to an end; hence (often pl.) RAVING(l), n. [L. raver vari. of raver dream (REVERIE)]

Ravel, v.t. & l. (l. & l.) & n. Entangle or become entangled, confuse, complicate, (thread &c., or fig. question, problem; esp. in p.p.s., as the ravelled skein of life; fray (l. & l.) out, whence ravelling (l. & l.); disentangle; r. distinguishes the separate threads or r. divisions of. (often out). (N.) entanglement, knot, complication; frayed or loose end. [prob. f. Du. ravelen]

Ravelin-(vb.), n. (fortif.). Outwork of two faces forming sallient angle outside main ditch beneath

Raven-(l) & n. Large black-plumaged hoarse—voiced bird of crow kind feeding chiefly on flesh, often kept tame, & popularly held of evil omen; (adj.) of glossy black (esp. r. locks, black hair). [com. Teut.; OE raefan, cf. Du. raaf, n.]

Raven, v.t. & l. Plunder (intr.), go plundering about, seek after prey or booty, prowl for prey; eat or devour (l. & abs.) voraciously; have ravenous appetite for, be ravenous. [L. Of ravin ravage (L. rapina RAPINE)]

Ravenous, a. Rapacious (now rare); voracious (esp. r. hunger, cagerness, &c.); famished, very hungry. Hence Raventious a. adv., raventiousness n. (rare). [L. Of ravinus (prec, -ous)]

RAVEN, n. (poet., rhet.). Robbery, rapine; seizing & devouring of prey (beast of r., of prey); spoil. [f. F. raveine (now obs. in this meaning)]

Ravine (n), n. Deep narrow gorge, mountains-cleft. Hence Ravined a. [F. = violent rush, ravine, (prec.)]

Ravish, v.t. Carry off (person, thing) by force (now rare); (of death, circumstances, &c.) to carry a man away from sight; commit rape upon, violate, (woman, wife); hence ravish a., n.: enrapture, charm, entrance, fill with delight, whence ravishing a., ravishingly adv., so ravishment n. [f. F. ravir (L. rapere seize), -IS]

RAW, a., n. & v. Uncooked (r. cream, got without scalding of milk; r. brick, not hardened by fire); in unwarsted state, not or not completely manufactured. (r. silk, as reeled from cocoons; r. cloth, unfulled; r. hide, untailed leather, also rope or whip of this; r. spirit, undiluted; r. grain, unmalted; r. material, that which serves as a raw material, as a base, raw and rude, as the raw material of one industry is the material of another, the r. material of an army is men); artistically crude; inexperienced, untrained, unskilled, fresh to anything, (is a r. lad; r. recruits); stripped of skin, having the flesh exposed, exteriorized, sensitive to a touch from being so exposed; (of atmosphere, wind, day, &c.) damp & chillingly; r. boned, with bones almost exposed, gaunt; r. head & bloody bones, nursery bugbear, death’s-head & cross-bones, (attrib., of narrative style &c.) cruelly horrible; hence ravishing (a) Rawness 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 hréaw, cf. Du. raue, G roh, cogn. w. L. curo blood, Gk kreas flesh]

RAY, n. Single line or narrow beam of light, ray, (orbital, optic, projecting). So a ray of authority, an eye-ray, or line in which radiant energy capable of producing sensation of light is propagated to given point (Röntgen, pr. Rün- ten or as G. or X. r., form of radiation penetrating many substances impervious to ordinary light; Bécquerel r., rr. emitted by radioactivity, from the body of radium, whose propagation-line of heat or other non-luminous phenomena, (fig.) remnant or beginning of enlightening or cheering influence (ar. not a r., 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 part of such a set; Bod. &c.) original part of composite flower, as daisy; radial division of starfish. Hence Rayed a., rayless, a., Ray’let n. [L. Of rai nom, raius L. RADIUS]

RAY, v.t. & l. (of light &c., or fig. of thought, &c.) shine, issue, come forth, or out, or in, or out, or radiate (l. & l.); poet. [f. prec.]

RAY, n. Kinds of large sea-fish allied to shark, with broad flat body, used as food, esp. the skate. [f. F. raiie f. L. raia]

Rayah (r.), n. Non-Mohammedan Turkish subject. [f. Arab. rāyāth flock (raayāθ’), head of the flock, "r." (analog. to rāya, rāyāth, (r.), "r."); class, race, (r.); race, scratch out, (rare exc. as f. r. person’s name from remembrance); completely destroy, level with the ground, (town, house, walls, &c.); usu. to the ground]. [f. F. rayer l. frequent. of L. radere ras-scrape]
Razzee, n. & v.t. Ship reduced in height by removal of upper deck(s); (vb) turn into a r. [f. Fr rassez fem. p.p. as proc.]

Razzor, n. & v.t. Instrument used in shaving hair from skin (safety r., kinds with guard to prevent pinching skin; r.-back razor, sharp as r.'s edge often attrib., as r.-b. whale or rorqual, r.-b. hill, &c.), whence razzor-backed & n.; r.-bill, kinds of bird with r. bill or bill shaped like r., whence razzor-billed & n.; r.-edge, keen edge, sharp mountain ridge, cliff, valley, &c.; r.-face, back part of face (division dept. on the r. of orthodoxy; be on a r. or r.'s edge limit. Ok, be in great danger); r.-fish, -shell, kinds of bivalve with shell like handle of ordinary r.; r.-grinder, lit., also kinds of bird; r.-strop, (Vb.; rare) use r. upon, shave, cut down close. [f. O Fr raseer (proc. -at).]

Razzia (r. z.) n. Raid, plundering or slave-collecting expedition, esp. as carried out by African Mohammedans. [F. f. Arab ghawaw ghawaw make war]

Razzle-dazzle n. (slang) Excitement, bustle, stir, a scrape. [redup. of dazzle.]
n., ready-made (garment). Hence reachable. [OE re-'can, cf. Du. reiken, Gr. reichen]
reach², n. Act of reaching out; extent to which hand &c. can be reached out, influence exerted, motion be carried out, or mental powers be used, range, scope, compass. (within, above, out of, beyond, one's, possible, attainable, or performance; has a wide reach, railway; no help was within, r.; continuous extent, esp. part of river that can be looked along at once between two banks. [f. prec.]
reach', v.t. Produce reciprocal or responsive effect, act upon the agent, (act, r. upon each of, one's, to reach upon the tyrant, has effects upon him as well as upon his victims), (Chem., of substance applied to another) call out activity, cause manifestation, (mitrate oxide reacts upon the metal); respond to stimulus, undergo change due to some influence; be actuated by repulsion against, tend in reverse or backward direction. Hence reactive a., reactivity n. [R-1]
reaction, n. Responsive or reciprocal action (esp. action & r.); (Chem.) action set up by one substance in another; response of organ &c. to external stimulus; return of pressure. (latter) indicate process (of glower felt after cold bath, depression after excitement); retrograde tendency esp. in politics, whence reactionary a. & (reactionary person) n., reactionist? n. & a. [R-1]
read (réd), v.l. & l. read, pr. réd), & n. Interpret mentally, declare or interpret or coming development of. divine, (r. dream, riddle, omen, fulness, men's hearts or thoughts or faces; r. person's hand, as palmist; r. the sky, as astrologist or meteorologist); (be able) to convert into the intended words or meaning (written or printed or other symbols or things expressed by their means, or a & b; reads or can r. hieroglyphs, shorthand, the clock, the Morse system, music, several languages; does not r. or write); reproduce mentally or (often aloud, out, off, &c. or with ind. obj.) vocally, while following their symbols vocally, mentally. (read, look, tale, letter, &c. to); often over, through, adv.; reads well, with good intonation, &c. expressively; was r. reading Plato; r. me off the list; r. it through six times; does he prehence expect or r.?
have no time to r.; the bible in the most r. of all; Bill was r. for the first time, was allowed its first &. reading; invalid is r. to, for several hours daily; seldom reads French, anything written in it; study (t. & l.) by reading (often up; is reading law); shall not r. for honours; reading man, who devotes most of his time to study; hopefulness in sense as adj. with well, deeply, slightly, little, &c. versed in subject by reading, acquainted with literature; find (thing stated, find statement, in print &c. (revenue, we r., is wild justice; I have r. somewhere that... have r. of it) state to study; Hope is r. in this sense (may be read several ways; my silence is not to be r. as consent); assume as intended in or deducible from writer's words, find implications, (you r. too much into the text; in their plea for reform for r. Protection; r. between the first & sixth of last century, an actual reading, does, 102, 2 & 3 a.; gave a r. consent; found r. acceptance; that r. solubility in water; found an instrument r. to hand, a resource of revenue; the readiest way to do it; make r., prepare 1. & l., as they made r. for the attempt or to fight, or made everything r.; r. preparatory, of a r. nature, r. preparatory, r. preparatory."
reckon, v.t. (of editor) give as the word(s) probably used by author (Bentley reads perequae; also fact. In correcting statements, as for white read black, & the account may be accepted); bring into specified state by reading (r. me to sleep, himself stupid, hoarse, &c.; r. oneself in of incipient, enter upon office by public reading of xxxix articles &c.; (of recording instrument present (figure &c.) to one reading it (thermometer reads 35̊); sound or affect hearer or reader well, if, v. better, play better than it acts; reads like a thread, translation, &c.). (N.) time spent in reading (have a short, long, good, quiet, r.). [com. Teut.; OE readan consider, discern, cf. Du. raden, G rathen; cogn. w. Skr. raktadh- accomplish]
readable a. Interestingly written; (rare) legible. Hence readability, readability-ness, mn. readableably & adv. [ABLE]
readiness. See RE- & reader, n. In vbl. senses; also or esp. person employed by publisher to read & report on offered MSS.; printer's proof corrector; person appointed to read aloud, esp. (often from) parts of service in church; lecturer in some universities &c. (r. in Roman law &c.); book of selections for use by students of a language &c. Hence readership. n. [E-1]
readily (ré-dl.), adv. Without showing reluctance, willingly, without difficulty; the more r. you r. be, the more you will gain, (r. &d), adv.
readiness (ré-dniz), n. Prompt, compliance, willingness; facility, prompt resourcefulness, quickness in argument or action; ready or prepared state (alt. is in r.). [READY-NESS]
reading, n. In vbl. senses; also or esp. literary knowledge (a man of read r.); first, second, third, r., successive occasions on which Bill must have been presented for acceptance to each House before it is ready for royal assent (first r., permitting introduction; second, approving general principle; third, accepting details as amended in committee); entertainment at which something is read aloud to audience (penny r. for poor of parish &c.; word(s) read or given by an editor or found in MS. in text of a passage (the right, true, best, MS. &c. r.; various r.). (specified quality of matter to be read is good, dull, r.; there is plenty of r. in it); figure &c. &c. or for greater or smaller instrument (r. difference between day & night r.). Interpretation, view taken, rendering, (that is your r. of the facts?); his r. of lagoon was generally condemned; r. desk, for supporting book &c. lectern; r. room, in club &c. for persons wishing to read; [ING]
readjust (réd-just), v.t. See RE- & ready (ré-d), a., adv., n., & v.t. With preparations complete, in fit state, with resolution nerved, willing, apt, inclined, about to, prompt, quick, facile, provided beforehand, within reach, easily secured, unreluctant, easy, fit for immediate use, (are you r? Go!, formula for premature racers品, in active sense as adj. with well, deeply, slightly, little, &c. versus in subject by reading, acquainted with literature; find (thing stated, find statement, in print &c. (revenue, we r., is wild justice; I have r. somewhere that... have r. of it) state to study; Hope is r. in this sense (may be read several ways; my silence is not to be r. as consent); assume as intended in or deducible from writer's words, find implications, (you r. too much into the text; in their plea for reform for r. Protection; r. between the first & sixth of last century, an actual reading, does, 102, 2 & 3 a.; gave a r. consent; found r. acceptance; that r. solubility in water; found an instrument r. to hand, a resource of revenue; the readiest way to do it; make r., prepare 1. & l., as they made r. for the attempt or to fight, or made everything r.; r. preparatory, of a r. nature, r. preparatory, r. preparatory."

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see RE-; for words in re- not given see RE-, &.
quire doing when the time comes, (please pack everything r.; boxes are r. packed or packed r.; r.-made in large shapes & sizes, not to customer's individual measure; r.-made box, selling these); (rare exc. in comp. & superl.) quickly (the child that answers readiest). (N.) position in which rifle is held before the present (come to the r. &c.); (slang) r. money (plucked down the r.). (V.) to make r. (for good handicap in race by preventing its winning in another. [ME readig. f. OE geređ = MG H geret, cf. G bereit + Y on false anal.] r.e.affirm &c., see RE-8; reeforest &c., RE-9.

emergency, n. Reactive power or operation (see react).

reagent, n. (Chem.) substance used to detect presence of another by reaction; reactive substance or force (see react).

real (r., re-), n. Silver coin & money of account (about 6d.) still used in some Spanish-American countries, as the supposed Spanish monetary unit (about 2d.), quarter of peseta. [Sp. n. use of adj. f. L regalis REAL].

real2 a. Actually existing as a thing or occurring in fact, objective, genuine, rightly so called, natural, sincere, not merely apparent or pretended; (not a simulation); not having a secret or hypocritical or affected, (r. money, coin, cash; the r. presence, of Christ's body & blood in the Eucharist as disputed by theologians; a r. object & its image; r. & paper roses; effected a r. cure; should take a r. fine day; r. life, that lived by actual people, opp. fictitious & dramatical imitations; there is no r. doubt about it; who is the r. manager? is a r. man, unaffected, also worthy of the name; the r. thing, not a makeshift or inferior article; (Law; cf. personal) consisting of immovable property such as lands or houses (esp. r. estate); (Philos.) having an absolute & necessary & not merely contingent existence; (abs.) the r., what is it, esp. opp. the ideal (also rarely as n. with pl. r. thing, as I deal only with rr.). [LL realis (res thing, -AL)]

realign, n. Dieulophile of arsenic, red arsenical pigment, used as pigment & in fireworks. [med.L L. Arab. rehj algarw powder of the cave]

realism, n. Scholastic doctrine that universals or general ideas have objective existence (cf. nominalism, conceptualism); belief that matter as object of perception has real existence (cf. idealism); practice of regarding things in their true nature & dealing with them as they are, freedom from prejudice & convention, practical views & policy, (cf. idealism); fidelity of representation, truth to nature, insistence upon details. So realist(2) n. & a., realist2 adj. & adv., realistically adv., realism, n.

reality, n. Property of being real; resemblance to original (reproduced with startling r.); real existence, what is real, what underlies appearances, (in r., in fact, opp. in words, in appearance, &c.); existent thing; real nature of. [L. med.L realitas (res, r.) -real-]

realize, v.t. & i. 1. to get, set upright, build, uplift, hold upwards, (rhet.); r. a pillar, cathedral, &c.; reared his mighty stature; r. a head, one's voice, a hand, &c.); raise, bring up, breed, foster, nourish, educate, cultivate, grow, cattle, game, children, crops, &c.; (of horse &c.; intr. & rarely refl.) rise, raise itself, on raised feet. Hence raeer a. & adv., raeers adv., towards the rear [WARD(8)].

reasonable, See RE-9.

reason, n. (Fact adduced or serving as a ground, motive, cause, or justification (give r. for; prove with r.); the woman's repetition of fact as its own explanation, as in I love him because I love him; for no other reason that I forgot, but this; there is no r. to suppose; r. of State, political justification esp. for imperial proceeding; r. of course, if this is the case; failed by r. of its bad organisation; there was r. to believe; I saw r. to suspect him; he complains with r. not unjustifiably); (Log.) one of premises of syllogism, esp. minor premise when given after
REASON

conclusion; the intellectual faculty characteristic esp. of human beings by which conclusions are drawn from premises; intuition; sanity (he has lost his, is restored to, r.); sense, sensible conduct, what is right or practical or practicable, moderation, (without rhyme or r.; bring to r., induce to cease from vain resistance; will do anything in r., within the bounds of moderation. In the interval between a paradox, would be generally admitted; hear or listen to r., suffer oneself to be persuaded; as r. was, as good sense bade; have r. arched or trans. of F..FirstOrDefault (be, of, right; there is r. in what you say). Hence reasonless a. [f. Of raison f. L. rationem (rati-ca-consider,-ion)]

reason, v. & t. Use argument with person by way of persuasion; form or try to reach conclusions by connected thought silent or expressed (from premises; about, of, upon, subject), whence reasoner n. discuss what, whether, why, &c.; conclude, assume as step in proof, (that as much is true that as much is false), express in logical or argumentative form (reasoned exposition, manifesto, article); persuade by argument out of, into (tried to r. him out of his fears; reasoned himself into perplexity); think out (consequences &c.). Hence reasonably adv. (f. Of raisonable f. L. rationare (prec.])

reasonably a. Endowed with reason, reasoning, (rare); sound of judgment, sensible, moderate, not expecting too much, ready to listen to reason; agreeable to reason, not absurd, within the limits of reason, not greatly less or more than might be expected, inexpensive, not exorbitant, tolerable, fair. Hence reasonably adv. (f. Of raisonable f. L. rationabilis, f. rationabilis)

reassemble, see re- 9; reassess, re-
asess &c., reassign, re-assume &c., redress &c.

Résumé (F), name of French physicist appended (abbr. R.) to readings of the thermometer introduced by him with freezing-point 0° and boiling-point 80° (a temperature of more than 55° R. or Résumar.)


reboot &c., see re- 8; rebarbarize, re-

rébata, v. t. (archaic). Diminish, reduce effect or effect of; blunt, dull. [f. Of rebattre (re- 5, abate)]

rébate, n. Deduction from sum to be paid, discount, drawback. [f. F rabat (prec.)]

rébâti, v. t. (râbit, ribi-t), n., & v. l. = Rabbot.


rébél, n. Person who rises in arms against, resists, or refuses allegiance to, the established government; person or thing that resists authority, (attrib.) rebellious, of, in rebellion, of war, (of war, rebellion, war obes; f. F rébélle f. L. rebellia (re- 2, bellum war)]


rébellion, n. Organized armed resistance to established government (the Great R., period of English history 1642–50); open resistance to any authority. [f. F rebellion f. L. rebellionem (rebelliou, -oni)]

rébellio, a. In rebellion, disposed to rebel, insubordinate, defying lawful authority; (of diseases, things) diiiult to treat, unmanageable, refractory. Hence rébelliously adv. rébellionness n. [as rebelliou of proc. + -ous]

rébellow, v. t. & l. Re-echo loudly. [re-6; see L. re- (bellow)]

réblend, see re- 9; rebirth &c., rebite, re-

réboant, a. (poet.). Reverbelling, sounding, re-echoing. [f. L. reboare rebellium, -ant]

rébound, v. i. Spring back after impact; have reactive effect, recall upon agent, (our evil example will r. upon ourselves). [f. L. rebonder (re- 1, rebound)]

rébound, v. n. Act of rebounding, recall; reaction after emotion (take one on or at the r., utilize such reaction to persuade him to contrary action &c.). [f. prec.]

rébuff, v. t. & f. 1. To give to one who makes advances, provokes help or sympathy, shows interest or curiosity, makes request, &c., repulse, snub; (vb) give r. to; (f. Obs. F. rébuf(r) f. L. ribou, reboufrare, (re-2, buffo puff)]

rébuild. See re- 8

rébuque, v. t. & n. Reprove, reprimand, censure authoritatively; hence rebunging-ly adv. (VB) rebuking or being rebuked; a reproof. [f. ONF ré-5buker = OF bucher beat)]

rébus, n. Enigmatical representation of name, word, &c., by pictures &c. suggesting its syllables. [prob. = abl. pl. of L. rebus thing; origin of sense in F. & E. doubtful]

rébut, v. t. (tt). Force or turn back, give check to; refute, disprove, (evidence, charge), whence rebuttal (2), rebutment, rebut-

nul, n. [f. Of rébuter (re-6, buffe butt)]

récalcitraré, v. i. Kick against or at rules &c., refuse compliance, rebel, resist. So recal-lântand(i) a. & n. recal-lântrance, re-

calcitration, nn. [f. L. ré-8calcitrare strike with heel f. calcis cie heel), -AETI]

récalescence (se), v. l. Grow hot again (esp. in techn. use of iron allowed to cool from white heat); which recovers heat at certain point for short time. Hence recal-cérence n. [f. L. ré-8calescere grow hot)]

récall, v. i. Summon back from a place or from different occupation, inattention, digression, &c.; cancel appointment of (official sent to distance, esp. overseas); bring back to memory, serve as a word or idea to a person; revive, resuscitate; revoke, annul, (action, decision), take back (gift). Hence recal-cable a. [re- 9]

récall, n. Summons to come back; cancelling of appointment abroad; signal to ship &c. to return; possibility of recalling esp. in service of annulling esp. contract, pass. r. [re- 8]

réçant, v. t. & f. Withdraw & renounce (opinion, statement, &c.) as erroneous or harmful; disavow former opinion, esp. with public confession of error. Hence récata-tion n. [f. L. ré-7(cantare sing) revoke]

récaptu, see re- 8; recapture, re-

rérede, v. l. Go or shrink back or further off; be left by observer’s motion at increasing

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see re- ; for words in re- not given see re- 8, 9.
RECEIT. distance; slope backwards; withdraw (from engagement, opinion, &c.); decline in character or office. [L. recepitur, go!]

RECEIPT (-et), n., & v.t. = RECIPISE; amount of money received; fact or action of receiving or being received into person's hands or possession (on r. of a postal order for f. the goods will be sent), try to acknowledge r. of your book; entreat or wish the concurrence of the party; acknowledgment of such r. esp. of payment of sum due; (archaic) place where money is officially received, esr. of custom, customs house; (vb) write or print r. on (bill). [ME receit f. ONF recte L. recepta fem. p.p. of recipere]

RECEIPT (-ět), n. Accept delivery of, take (proffered thing) into one's hands or possession. (Lord, r. my soul, dying man's prayer; r. stolen goods, thief's accomplice; r. person's confession, oath, consent to hear; r. a petition, take it to consider; r. the sacrament, eat & drink the bread & wine, also abs. as attend without receiving); bear up against, stand force or weight of, encounter with opposition, (receive his body in their hands; arch receive weight of roof; receive the sword-point with his shield; prepare r. cavalry, order to proceed by this route); provide accommodation for, submit to, serve as receptacle of, (had r. the visits, attentions, of; r. an impression, stamp, mark, &c., be marked lit. or fig. more or less permanently with it; sensitive paper receives the record of signals; the basin that received his blood; the house received a new guest; hole large enough to r. two men; fitted r. the knowledge of God; has received our yoke; town receives a French garrison; was received into the Church, admitted to membership; entertain as guest, greet, welcome, give specified reception to, (shall not be received at my house; he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me; you stay here & r. him; how did she r. his offer?) received with cries of Judas; news was received with horror; r. it as certain, as a prophecy, regard it in that light), (abs.) r. company, hold reception; give credit for, (have not yet received our dividend; r. a letter, news; a window that has not received a frame; r. the name of John; a Christ in baptism, have Christian character conferred; pleasant to r. sympathy; deserves more attention than it receives; r. orders to march; received many insults, a thrust, a broken jaw, the contents of his pistol; partake of. Hence receivable a. [L. ONF receipa L. recipere]

RECEIVER, n. In vb sense, esp.: person appointed by court to administer property of bankrupt or property under litigation, whence receivership n.; person who receives stolen goods, fence, receptacle &c. for receiving stolen goods, fence. [L. recepitum]

RECESSION, n. Revision of, revised, text. [L. recessio f. recedere -censere -cens- review]

RECENT, a. Not long past, that happened or existed lately, late; not long established, lately begun, modern. Hence recency n., recently adv.; recency n. [L. recessus]-ents

RECEPISSE, n. Common [gen. sense]; amount of money received; fact or action of receiving or being received into person's hands or possession (on r. of a postal order for f. the goods will be sent), try to acknowledge r. of your book; entreat or wish the concurrence of the party; acknowledgment of such r. esp. of payment of sum due; (archaic) place where money is officially received, esr. of custom, customs house; (vb) write or print r. on (bill).

RECEPTION (-šn), n. Receiving or being received (rare in gen. sense); receiving esp. of person, being received, into a place or company (the two were present for his r.; was honoured by r. into the Academy; r. in r. order, authorising r. of lunatic in asylum); formal or ceremonious welcome (the r. of the delegates is arranged for Monday next), occasion of receiving guests, assembly held for this purpose, (after the review there will be a r.; r. room, used for r.); receiving esp. of ideas into the mind (has a great faculty of r., but little original power); (rare) mental acceptance, recognition of something as true or advisable, (the general r. of the Newtonian hypothesis); welcome or greeting of specified kind, demonstration of feeling towards (a r. of conciliation or projection of), (n.) (r.) concerned with receiving. Hence receptivess adv., receptiveness, receptivity, n. [med. L. receptivus (prec., -ive)]

RECESS, n. & v.t. Temporary cessation from work, vacation, esp. of Parliament; receding of water, land, glacier, &c., from previous limit, recession, (r.) secret or retired place (in the recesses of the Alps, of the heart); recessed part of mountain chain, &c., niche or alcove of wall, (Anat.) fold or indentation in organ. (Vb) place in a r., set back; provide with recesses. [L. recessus p.p. st. of recedere]

RECESSION, n. (r.) withdrawal, from a place or point; receding part of object, recession.

SO RECESSION a. [L. recessus (prec., -ion)]

RECESsIONAL, a. & n. R. hymn or r. hymn sung while clergy & choir withdraw after service of the parliamentary recess. [A-T]

RECHABITE(-k), n. Total abstainer. [Rechab, see Jer. xxxv. 6. -ite 1(1)]

RECHARGE. See RE-9.

RECHAUFFÉ (rěšôf', ríshô-fá), n. Warmed-up dish; rehaesh [RE-8]. [F]

RECHAUFLER (rěšahr̩-shá), n. Devised or got with care or thought, fished, fetched, thought out, esp. (esp. of meals or words). [F]

RECHRISTEN. See RE-8.

RECIVIDIST, n. One who relapses into crime.

So RECIVIDISM n. [F. recidiviste t. L recidivus f. re- (cadere = cadere fall), -ive, -177]

RECIPE, n. Medical prescription or remedy prepared from it; statement of ingredients & procedure for preparing dish &c.; expedient, nostrum, device for effecting something. [2nd sing. imperat. as used (abbr. R.) in prescriptions of L recipere RECEIPS]

RECIPIENT, a. & n. Receptive, whence recency n. person who receives something. [L. recipere RECEIP-RECEIPS]

RECIPROCAL, a. & n. In return (if I helped him, I had r. help from him); mutual (r. love, protection, injuries); inversely correspondent, complementary, (I took the chamais for a man, and he the chamais for a woman); (Gram.) expressing mutual action or relation (ear other is a r. pronoun), (formally also) reflexive; hence reciprocal adv. (N., math.) function or expression so related to another that their product is unity (1/r = r, r = 1). [L. reciprocus (prob. r. re- back & pro forward) -al, -ESE]

RECIPROCALLY, adv. (Mach.) go with alternate backward & forward motion (reciprocating engine &c., with work done by part that moves thus, opp. rotatory see ROTATE), give such motion to; give & receive mutually, interchange, (influence &c.); return, requite.
(affection &c.), make a return (often with thing given in return). So reciprocation n. [f. L reciprocare (reciprocatus), ATE 3]

reciprocality, n. Reciprocal condition, mutual action; principle or practice of give-and-take, esp. interchange of privileges between States as basis of commercial relations. [f. L reciprocalis (reciprocatus), ITV]

reciprocate v.t. & i. (rhet., poet.; in neg. & interrog. sentences only). R. of, pay heed to, take account of, care about; care, be troubled, concern oneself, (if, though, that, how, whether, &c., or aba; also impert. with same construction following, as what 

recluse, v.t. & i. Repeat aloud or declare (poem, passage) from memory esp. before audience, give recitation (recitation-note, that held on for indefinite number of syllables in chanting); (Law) rehearse (facts) in document; mention in order, enumerate. So recitation n. [f. L recitatio (foli.; IVE)

recital v.t. & i. Person who recites; book of passages used in recitation. [ER 1]


recitative, v.t. 

reckless, a. Devoid of caution, reckless of consequences, rash, devoid of danger &c. Hence reckless v. adv., recklessly v. n. [OE reccan, cf. OHG ruochen, ON rēkkja]

recklessly adv., reckless v. n. [OE reccan, cf. OHG ruochen, ON rēkkja]

recket (kn.), v.t. & i. Ascertain (number, amount), ascertain number or amount of, by counting or by calculation, compute; start from, go on to, in counting t. & i.; count up, sum up (number of), arrive at as total (f. & as of them); include in computation, count in, place (number, amount) among or to.

reckless v. See word accounts with person; rely or count or base plans upon. [OE reccan, cf. MDU. rekenen, G rechnen; cogn. w. RECK]

reckoner (kn.), n. In vbl. senses; esp., RECKnER.

reclamation (kn.), n. In vbl. senses; esp. tavern bill; day of r., time when something must be atoned for or avenged; DEAD P; out in one's r., mistaken in a calculation or expectation. [INO 1]

reclamation, v.t. & i. Win back or away from vice or error; or savagery or waste condition, reform, tanya, civilized; bring under ad- dition, whence reclamables; make protest, say in protest, (rare); so reclama- tion n. (N.) reclaining, reclamation, (rare, chiefly in past or beyond r.). [f. OF reclamer f. L re- (clamator-about) cry out against]

reclaim n. f. L reclinatus (foli.; -ATE 3)

limbs) in more or less horizontal position (p.p., of person, lying on back or side) or in recumbent position, lie or lean, sit with back or side supported at considerable inclination; (fig.) rely confidently upon. [f. L reci- nare (RE- 9), see DECLINE]

redo. See RE- 8.

recourse (fioos), a. n. (Person) given to or living in seclusion or retirement or isolation, esp. as religious discipline, hermit, anchorite or anchoress. [F 'us, use, p.p. of reclure f. L RE- (cludere = claudere shut)]

recola, recast. See RE- 8.

reconcept (n.) vbl. senses (RECONCEPT). See RE-CONCEPTUAL, a. rare. [f. L reconcept (RECONCEPTUz, -ON)]

recognition, n. In vbl. senses (RECONIZE).

reconglomerate, a. See RE- 8!

reconcile, v.t. & n. Bond by which person engages before court or magistrate to observe some condition, e.g. to keep the peace, pay a debt, or appear when summoned; sum pledged as surety for such observance. [f. F recon- ciliation (reconoindre RECONIZE, -ANCE)]

recognize (gn.), v.t. Acknowledge validity or genuineness or character or claims or existence of, accord notice or consideration to, discover or realize nature of, treat as, acknowledge for, or realize or admit that; know again, identify as known before, as recognizable a. [f. OF reconnaître, part. st. of reconoindre L RE- 8 (cognoscere -gnitum learn), w. assim. to -IZE]

recoll, v.t. & i. Retreat before enemy (now rare); start or spring back, shirk mentally, In fear or horror or disgust; rebound after impact, (of fire-arms) be driven backwards by discharge, kick; (n.) act of fact or sensation of recoiling. [n. f. vb. f. OF reculer (RE- 9, cur the posterior f. L culus)]

recoin &c. See RE- 8.

recollect, v.t. Succeed in remembering, recall to mind, remember. [f. P. st. of L RE- 8 (colligere COLLECT)]

recollect, v.t. & n. Act, power, of recollecting; thing recollected, reminiscence; person's memory, time over which it extends, (it is in my r. that, I remember that); happened within one's r. [f. L recollectio (prec., -ON)]

recollected v. &c., recolour, recombine &c., see RE- 8; comfort, RE- 9; recompense &c., RE- 8.

recommend, v.t. Give oneself, one's spirit, to a child, &c.; in charge to God or a person for his care &c.; speak or write of or suggest as fit for employment or favour or trial to person, or with ind. obj. as can you r. me a cook, a book f; as servant &c.; for post; (of qualities, conduct, &c.) make acceptable, serve as recommendation of; advise (course of action or treatment, reason to do that thing should be done). Hence or cogn. recommendation n. recommendable, recommendatory, aa. [f. med. L RE- 5 (commendare COMMAND)]

recommit &c. See RE- 8.

recompense, v.t. & n. Requite, reward or punish; pay back or return; for action, action to person or with ind. obj.; make amends to (person) or for (another's loss, injury, &c., or rarely one's own misconduct). (N.) reward, re- quital, atonement or satisfaction given for injury, retribution. [f. OF recompenser f. LL RE-ICOMPENDERE COMPENSATION; recompose, recompound. See RE- 8.

reconcile, v.t. Make friendly after estrangement (persons to one another, person to or with another, person to oneself; purify (consecrated

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see RE-; for words in re- not given see RE- 8, 9.
place &c.) by special service after desecration; make resided or contentedly submissive (to discipline &c.); harmonize, make compatible, show compatibility of by argument or in practice, (apparently conflicting facts, statements, qualities, actions, or one such with or &c. rarely to another). Hence or cogn. re-compose, compose, reconcile; reconcileability, reconciliation, reconciliation, reconcile, reconcile (collig. conciliare).

recondite (or -kö), a. (Of subjects of knowledge) abstruse, out of the way, little known; (of author or style) dealing in r. knowledge or allusion, obscure. Hence recondite. [f. L re- & cedilla (concilire p. p. of condere hide)]

recondite. See re-9.

reconnaissance (-isans), n. Military or naval examination of tract by detachment to locate enemy or ascertain strategic features (r. in force, made by strong party; reconnoitering party; preliminary survey made by anyone for any purpose. [f. earlier -issance, as foll. -ance.)

reconnoitre (-ter), v.t. & i. & n. Make reconnaisance of (enemy, district), approach & reconnoitre; make reconnaissance of (behind the scene). Hence reconnoittrer, reconnoitring. [f. F reconnoittrer l. L recognoscere RECOGNIZE]

reconquer &c., see RE-9; reconsider &c., reconstitute &c., reconstruct &c., RE-8.

recover &c., RE-8.

record (a), v.t. (Of birds) practise (tune, or abs.) by singing in an undertone; register, set down for remembrance or reference, put in writing or other legible shape, represent in some permanent form, (his thoughts have been recorded for us by himself, his features by Watts, & his voice by the phonograph; recording angel, who registers men’s good & bad actions; maximum thermometer recorded 10° below zero). Hence recordable, a. [f. OF recorder l. L Recredcere (cl. -arii) rememberer (RE- cor heart)]

record, n. State of being recorded or preserved in writing esp. as an official legal evidence of r. legally or otherwise recorded; matter of r., something established as fact by being recorded; court of r., whose proceedings are recorded & valid as evidence of fact; official report of proceedings & judgment in cause before court of r., copy of pleadings &c. constitute r.; the statement is true, the evidence is true, keep to, the r., introduce, abstain from introducing, irrelevant matter); piece of recorded evidence or information, account of fact preserved in permanent form, document or monument preserving it, object serving as memorial of something; portrait &c., series of marks &c. giving an exact account of instrument or plate &c. containing these (second-hand gramophone rr. for sale); facts known about person’s past (has an honorable r. of service; his r. is against him); best performance or most remarkable event of its kind on r. (break or beat the r., outdo all predecessors). [OF preci]

recorder, n. In vb1 senses: also city or borough magistrate with criminal & civil jurisdiction & holding court of Quarter-sessions, whence recordership n.; recording apparatus in instruments; obsolete instrument of fiddle [Ex. 1], [Ex. 2, -r]-count

recount (ow), v.t. Narrate, tell in detail. [f. ONF RE- & cedilla COUNTER COUNT]

recount, v.t. & i. (Law) deduct, keep back, (part of sum due), make such deduction; compensate (person loss, person for loss, loss, r. oneself, recover what one has expended or lost). Hence recourse n. [f. RE- & cedilla, see EX.]

recourse (-ors), n. Resorting or betaking of oneself to possible source of help (r. to brandy is deprecated; usu. in phr. have r. to, adopt as adviser, helper, or expedient!); thing resorted to (r. to their usual r. is perjury). [f. RE- Emanuel]

recover, v.t. & i. [Of course -recover, f. L recuperare RECOVERABLE]

recover1 (-k), v.t. & i. & n. Regain possession or use control of, acquire or find (out) again, reclaim, (has recovered his kingdom, his friends’ affection, the meaning of the hieroglyphs, the track, health, his appetite, his voice, the land from the sea; r. oneself, regain consciousness or calm, or one’s senses; horse recovers itself after stumble; r. one’s legs, stand up after fall); secure restitution or compensation, secure (damages), by legal process (plaintiff shall r. according to verdict; his remedy is r. to r. in a court of law; an action to r. damages for false imprisonment); bring or come back to life, consciousness, health, or normal state or position (he recovered slowly; the mention of a bucket of water recovered her); I recovered the heat of his body with fomentations; corpse cannot be recovered to life; r. me from your friend, get me from your friend; recovered from my cold; sat down to r. from his agitation; r. sword, bring it back after thrust &c.); retrieve, make up for, get over, cease to feel effects of (must try to r. lost time; never recovered the blow, his losses, this faux pas); make one’s way back to (r. recovered the shore with difficulty); hence recoverable a. (N.) position to which sword &c. is brought back in fencing or drill, act of coming to this. [f. OF recoverer l. L recuperare RECOVERABLE]

recovery, n. Act of process of recover1 ing or being recovered. [f. OF recovers (RECOVER, -Y)]

recreate, a. & n. (rhet., poet). Caven, cowardly, apostate. Hence recreancy n., recreantly adv. [OF. part. of RE- (create) l. L creedere entrust &c. in trial by combat]

recreate, v.t. Make one recover spirit, health, holiday, employment, &c. or relf. of person in indulging in them) refresh, entertain, agreeably occupy, (it recreates him to invent histories for his neighbours; recreates himself with cricket, climbing, lying in a hammock, political argu- ments, &c.); amuse oneself in recreation. Hence recreation n., recreative a. [f. L RE- (create) CREATE, -ATE]

recreate &c. See RE-8.

recreation, n. Waste product, refuse, (now rare); (Physiol.) fluid separated from blood & again absorbed in it. e.g. saliva, bile, Hence recreationitious a. [f. L recreationis t. cernere cret- sift, -MEN]

recriminate, v.i. Retort accusation, indulge in mutual or counter charges. Hence or cogn. recrimination n., recriminative, recriminatory, aa. [f. med. L RE- (cri- minari accuse t. crime) RECRIMINOUS]

recross. See RE-9.

recrudescence, v.i. (Of sore, disease, &c., or fig. of discontent &c.) break out again. Hence recrudescent adj., recrudescence n. [f. L RE- (crudescre t. crudus raw, see -ESCEN)]

recruit, n. Young soldier, not trained soldier; person who joins a society &c. tiro (often raw r.). [earlier sense reinforce- ment, f. obs. FR- recruite = recruité fem. p.p. of RR- (croître, OF croître, f. L crescere increase)]

recruit, v.t. & i. Enlist rr. for (army, regiment, crew, society, party), enlist (person) as r.
RECURSIVE a., RECURSIVE n. [f. L recus- (curse bend)]

RECURSIVE n. [f. L recusare (RE- 2, cause cause) refuse]

red, a. & n. Of or approaching the colour seen at least refracted end of spectrum, of shades varying from crimson to bright brown or orange, esp. that seen in blood, sunset clouds, rubies, glowing coals, man's lips, fox's hair, (r. as a rose &c.; blood, ery, yellowish, deep, &c., r. with anger &c., flushed in face; with r. hands, bloodstained; r. gold archaic & poet., real gold, money; r. cent U.S., smallest coin orig. of copper, esp. don't care a r. cent; r. eyes, bloodshot, or with lids sore from weeping, also of bird &c. with r. iris; as distinctive epithet with many varieties of animal & plant & mineral, as r. deer, partridge, mullet, ant., current, campion, absinetic; having to do with bloodshed, burning, violence, revolution (r. boomer, r. republican, radical, anarchist); r. admiral; r. bark, superior kind of cinchona; r. blind, colour-blind to r.; r. box, used by Ministers for official documents; r. bread, the robin; r. coat, soldier of British army; r. cross, St George's cross or national emblem of England, also Christian side in crusades, also (emblem) of ambulance service organized according to Geneva Convention; r. ensign, used by British merchant ships; r. eye, the fish rudd; r. fish, male salmon in spawning season, also (market name for) salmon (opp. white fish of all other kinds); r. flag, symbol of revolution, signal for battle, danger signal on shooting-ranges & railways; r. gum, toasting-rash in children, also (kinds of eucalyptus yielding) reddish resin; r.-handed, in the act of crime (take r.-); r. hat, cardinal's; r. heat, being r.-hot lit. & fig., temperature of r.-hot thing; r. herring, her- ring, (r. herring) reddened, to rob of, (neither fish, flesh, nor good r.); of ambiguous indefinite nature; draw a r.h. across the track, divert attention from subject in hand by starting irrelevant but exciting question, with ref. to use of r.h. in exercising hounds); r. heated, r. enthusiastic, furious; r.-hot poker, garden plant with flame-coloured spikes of flower; r. lamp, night-sign of doctor or chemist; r. lane, (nursery name for) throat; r. lead, pigment made from r. oxide of lead (v.t., coat with this); r. legged, with r. legs (of birds &c.); see the r.- French particle (r.); r. of birth, also the plant bistor; r.-letter, (of day) marked with r. letter(s) in calendar as saint's day or festival, (fig.) memorable as date of joyful occurrence, (v.t., record as memorable for joy; r. man, N.-Amer. Indian; r. meat, beef, r. meat, braised, &c. (dow); r. mass, at which priest wears a r.-pall, kinds of r.-crested bird, esp. male linnet, also (pl.) r.- haired polled cattle; r. rag, thing that excites person's rage as r. object enrag's bull (is a r.r. to him), also kind of rust in grain; r. rattle, (galley)pert.; r. ribbed comb, r. ribbed comb, r. Order of Bath; r. sanders, wood of K.-Ind. tree used in dyeing; redshank, kind of snipe; r.- short, (of iron) brittle while r.-hot; r. snow, redden, reddened by kind of
redolent, a. Fragrant (now rare); having a strong smell, (fig.) strongly suggestive or reminiscient, a. (L. redol-ent).  
redolence n. [L. redol-entia, -ent.]
redouble (dúb), v.t. & l. Intensity, increase, make or grow greater or more intense or numerous, (r. one's efforts; the clamour redoubled. [F. redouler, to double; (doubt). Outwork or fieldwork usu. square or polygonal & without flanking defences. [F. redoute t. med. L. red-uctus refuse f. p.p. of L. redurre; -b. on false asp. of DOUBT]
redoubtable (ót-w), a. Of opponent, warlike concern &c. formidable. [F. redoubtable, fr. redoub.]
redoubted, a. (archaic). Dreaded, redoubtable. [f. obs. redoub t. F as prec.]
redound (ó-w), v.ı. Contribute in the end, make great contribution to, one's advantage, credit, &c. (this procedure will r. to our advantage; the tale of fact, redounds to their credit; come as final result to, come back or recall upon, person the benefits that r. to us from his self-sacrifice; his praises r. upon himself.) [earlier sense overflow, f. F redonder l. f. reduner; redondre wave]
redress, v.t. 1. Readjust; set straight again, usu. r. the balance, repair some equality; set right, remedy, make up for, get rid of, rectify, (distress, wrong, damage, grievance, abuse); (n.) repairation for wrong, redressing of grievances &c. [n. vb, f. F ré-dresser]
redshift, 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 convertible or adaptable 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 cus-tom; elsewhere reduced to writing, it is impossible to claim; (of God or Christ) deliver from sin & damnation; make amends for, compensate, counterbalance, (fault, defect, has one redeeming feature); save from a defect (the eyes r. the face from ugliness). Hence redeemable a., (esp. of Christ, see above) redeemable n. [L. l. RED- 8 (mera -empit = emere buy)]
redemption, n. Redeeming or being redeemed, esp. the deliverance from sin & damnation wrought by Christ's atonement (post, beyond, without, r. so that r. is hopeless; in the time of r. 1800 &c., A.D. 1800 &c.) that thing (that blood that which purchase (became a member of a livery company by r.). Hence redeeming a. [L. Redemptio (prec., -l.)]
redescend. See RE- 9.
redex, n. (Soldier of Turkish military service). Turk.
redgänge, n. Woman's long double-breasted outer coat with skirts sometimes cut away in front. [F. -kind of (of man's) coat, corrupt. of F. riding-coat]
redintegration, v.t. Restore to wholeness or re-establish in unified or perfect state. So reintegrate a. [L. red- 9(integre integrate) -a.]
redirect &c., see RE-8; rediscover &c., re-9; redistribute &c, redivide &c., red- do, re-8.
reductio ad absurdum, n. Reduction to absurdity (see folly). [L. reductio n. Reducing or being reduced :
REDUIT (redwi), n. (fort.) Keep for garrison to hold when outworks are taken. [f. L Reductio (re-duc-,-jon)]

REDUndant, a. Superfluous, excessive, pleonastic; copious, luxurious, full, hence or cogn. REDUNDANCE, REDUNDANCY, nn., REDUNDANTLY adv. [f. L as REDDUNDO, -ANT, i.e. reduce, -AT, pl. REDUNDANTIA (redun-dan-tia), pl. REDUNDANTIA] (Gram.) repeat (letter, syllable), form (tense) by reduplication. So REDuplicative a. [f. med. L RE- duplicare DUPLICATE & ATE]

REduplicaTion, n. Doubling, repetition; counterpart; (Gram.) repetition of syllable or letter in word-formation, part so repeated. [f. L REDuplicatio (proc., -ATION)]

redye. See RE- 8.

REEE = REeve 2.

REE CO, v.i. & t. Echo (t. & i.) again (echo & again, resound. [RE- 6]

REEE, n. & v.t. (Tall straight stalk) of kinds of grass, or reed (broken r., unreliable person or thing; lean on a r., put trust in weak thing or person), whence REEEd 2 a. (collect.) reeds growing in a mass or used as material for thatching, wheat-stalk 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(e); weaver's implement for separating warp-threads & beating up weft; (usu. pl.) set of semi-cylindrical adjacent moldings like r. laid together; r. babbler or warbler or wren, r. bunting or sparrow, two kinds of bird; r. mace, bulrush; r. pheasant, Bearded Tiltmouse; r. pipe, musical pipe of r., also reed-organ pipe; r. stop, organ-stop consisting of r. pipe, each with r. make (straw) into r. to decorate with r.-moulding: fit (musical instrument or organ-pipe) with r. [COM-WG; OF hreth, cf. DU. & G riet]

REEE-dify, v.t. Rebuild (house &c.); build up again (hopes, wasted tissue &c.). [RE- 8]

reeeling, n. Bearded Tiltmouse. [-LING 1]

reevy, 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, shrill, not round & clear. Hence REDENESS n. [-Y 2]

reey 1, n. & v.t. One of three or four strips across top of square & bottom of forl.-safe that can be taken in or rolled up to reduce sail's surface (take in r., lit., & fig. proceed cautiously); r.-knot, consisting of two bights each enclosing the other's parallel line, shanks, ordinary double-knot made symmetrically (opp. GRANNY). (vb) take in reeves (of sail; single, double, treble, reeved, with 1, 2, 3, r. taken in); shorten topmast, bowsprit, also paddles of paddle wheel by shifting them nearer centre. [ult. f. ON rei/v in perch. Use of rib/v rib]

reey 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. rei/v]

reefer, n. One who reeves; (slang) midshipman; REEFP 1-knot; (also reeving-jacket) close double-breasted stout jacket. [REEFP 1, ER 1]

reek 1, n. Smoke (Sc. & literary); vapour, visible exhalation, (chiefly Sc. & lit.); foul or stale odour (the r. of tobacco), fetid atmosphere (amid r. & squallor). Hence REEKY a. (chiefly Sc. & literary; Auld Reekie, Edinburgh). [INTERJ. OE rye. See RE- 8, REESE 2, v.t. 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 (spit, vomit); smell off, give off, come out, blood, or fig. of murder, affection, etc. [OE riecan, cf. Du. rieken, G riechen, smell, & Du. rooken, G rauchen, smoke, & see prec.]

reef 1, n., & v.t. & i. Kinds of rotary apparatus on which thread, silk, yarn, paper, wire, &c., are wound at some stage of manufacture; contrivance for winding up & unwinding cord as required, esp. in cod-fishing (off the r. fig., straight off, without hitch or pause, in rapid succession); small cylinder on which sewing-cotton &c. are wound for convenience; revolving part in various machines. (vb) wind up, string up, fasten, fish, &c., wind-up (raise or lower silk &c.) off, draw (fish, logline, &c.) in or up, by use of r.: rattle (story, list, verses) off, without pause or apparent effort; (of grasshopper &c.) make clicking noise r. in motion. [vb f. n., OE hreth, excl. E]

reef 2, v.i. & n. (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, (his mind, the front rank, the ship, the tower, reeled under the shock; r. to & fro like a drunken man; (make) something down the street; the State was reeling to its foundations); seem to shake (the mountains r. before his eyes); hence REEELINGly adv. (N.) reeling motion lit. or fig. (without a r. or a stagger; the r. of vice & folly around us). [perh. cogn. w. prec.]

reef 3, n., & v.t. Lively esp. Scotch dance, one of two steps, each consisting of two quick figures of 8; (vb) dance r. [perh. f. REEL 2 n.]


Reen, n. = Rhine 1.

ree-able, re-enact &c., see RE- 9; re-examine, RE- 8; re-export &c., RE- 9.

ree-entrant, a. & n. (Angle) that points inward (opp. SALIENT; esp. in fortification), [RE-9, ENTRANT]


reeve 1, n. (Hist.) chief magistrate of town or district; (Caesarean) president of village or town council. (OE CEEF etc., dub.) prob. unconnected w. obs. grave, steward, landlord &c., G graf count]

reeve 2, ree, n. Female of RUFF 2. [L]

reeve 3, v.t. (naut. past & p.p. rove or reeved). Thread (rope, rod, &c.) through ring or other aperture, (take) in, (lace) &c. on; take (rope, block or other object) in, on, round, to, something by reeving; (of ship) thread (shoals, ice-pack). [perh. f. Du. reeve REEF 1 vb]

re-examine &c., see RE- 8; re-exist, re-export &c., RE-9; refashion &c., RE- 8.

refection, n. Refreshment by food or drink (milk & eggs were offered for our r.); slight meal, refresh. [F refection f. L RE-8 (actionem = factionem FACTION)]

refectory, n. Room used for meals in mon-
asteries &c. [f. med.L referatorium L REF- (scire = sect = facere = makte = refresh, -ory)]

referv., v. & i. (r-r). Trace or ascribe to person, or thing as cause or source, assign to certain date or place or class. (r. one's victories to Providence, or miraculous tales to ignorance; ill temperture and digstion, the lake-dwelling to the sixth century, the origines of sculpture to Egypt, barley to the molluscs), whence referable a., commit, hand over, (oneself, question for decision) to person &c. (f. r. myself to your generosity; let us r. the dispute to Socrates; send of, make appeal or have recourse to, some authority or source of information, (abs.) cite authority or passage, (ostler) refer me to landlord; for my proof r. to the facts of human nature, to 1 Kings iii. 7; r. referred to his watch for the exact time; (of statement, have relation, be directed, (of hearer &c.) interpret (statement &c.) as directed to, (these remarks r. only to deliberate, are not to be referred to involuntary, offences); (of person speaking &c.) make allusion, direct attention, to (he four times referred to the modern in- ventors, goblet), go; refer (r. peak referred to). [f. L REF- (ferre latum bring)]

referee, n. & v.t. Arbitrator, person to whom dispute is to be or is referred for decision, umpire esp. in football; (vb) act as r. esp. in football. [R-]

reference, n. & v.t. Referring of matter for decision or settlement or consideration to some authority, scope given to such authority, (the page was allowed without to], the House of Lords; the r. is very wide, strictly limited; the Commission must confine itself to, that is a question outside the r.); relation, respect, correspondence, (to have r. to each other, success seems to have little r. to merit; in, with, r. to, regarding, as regards, about; without r. to, irrespective of); allusion to, (a or no r., several r., to a previous con- vernation was or were made); direction more or less precise to (page &c. of book &c. where information may be found loads his pages with, does not give, rr.; cross r. to, another passage in same book; r. bible, with marginal cross r.; legislation by &c. use in bill-drafting of &c. to previous statutes instead of restatement), mark used in printing, imprimatur; (r. diagram; act of looking up passage &c., or of referring another to applying to person, for information (r. or a r. to the dictionary would have enlightened him; please give me a r. I should like to make r. to your last employer; book r. to, be used not, for continuos reading, but to consultation occasion; r. library, where books may be consulted without being taken away), person named by one applying for post or offering goods &c. as willing to vouch for him or them (who are your r.); hence referen- tial &c. (referring to, providing with, book with rr. to authorities. [R-]

referenda, n. (rare). Referee; assessor to commission; reporting or revising official. [f. med.L referendarius (foll., ARY)]

referendum. n. Referring of certain public, political questions or of such questions under certain conditions to the people for direct decision by a general vote on the single question. [L (REFER-, ND)]

refill. See RE-.

refine, v.t. & i. Free from gross or impuri- ties or defects, purify, clarify; make elegant or cultive, (of taste, polish manners or appearance of; become pure or clear or improved in polished or delicacy; employ subtlety of thought or language, make fine distinctions, discourse subtly (upon); improve (upon) by refinements. Hence refinedly adv. [R-6, FINE-2 v.]

refinement. n. Refining or being refined; fineness of feeling or taste, polished manners or subtlety of thought or of elaborate arrangement, (all the r. or, of a counter mine, was a r. beyond their skill; piece of subtle reasoning, fine distinction. [MENT]-

refiner. n. In vbi senses; esp. person whose business is to refine metal, sugar, &c., whence refiner's p.p. (R-)

reff, &c. See RE-.

reflect, v.t. & i. Fold back (rare; r. the corner of the paper); (of surface or body) throw heat, light, sound, rarely ball &c. back, cause to rebound, (shine with reflected light, not one's own, borrowed), (of mirror &c. or, of, show image of, reproduce to eye or mind, exactly correspond in appearance or effect to, (laws r. the average moral attitude of a half century earlier); (of action, result, &c.) bring back or cause to rebound (credit, discredit, &c.), (abs.) bring discredit, (upon person or method re- fective). Person, bring discredit (on oneself (on, upon, or upon), remind oneself or consider (that, how, &c.), whence reflectively adv., make disparaging remarks upon. [f. L RE- (flectere flex- bend)]

reflection. n. (R.)- Etym. correct but rare exc. in medical usage, preserves the meaning of being reflected (angle of r., made by reflected ray with perpendicular to surface); reflected light, heat, colour, or image; reflex action; (piece of) censure (usu. on or upon); thing bringing discredit (upon); reconsideration (on r., J doubt whether I was right); mental faculty; reflex action; idea arising in the mind, mental or verbal com- ment, avowethem, (often on or upon). Hence reflectorial, reflectless, a. [f. LL reflexio (prec., -ION) w. assim. to reflect]

reflective, a. (of surface &c. giving back reflection or image; of light &c. reflected (rare); (Gram.) reflexive (now rare); of action reflex, reciprocal, (now rare); of mental faculties concerned in reflection or thought; of person, mood, &c.) thoughtful, given to meditation. Hence reflectively adv., reflector, n. Body or surface reflecting rays, esp. piece of glass or metal usu. concave for reflecting in required direction; (telescope &c. provided with, apparatus for reflecting images; person, book, &c., that gives or or affords conscious or unconscious representation of prejudices, habits, &c. [R]}

reflect (F). n. Lustre, iridescence, esp. on pottery.

reflex, n. Reflected light or colour or glory the fame of Greece was a r. from the glory of Athens. (Paint.) part of picture represented as reflected by the light or other part; image or reflection in mirror &c.; reproduction, secondary manifestation, correspondent result, (legislation should be a r. of public opinion; lamb & mint sauce is a popular r. of the pass- over with bitter herbs); a. action (doctor tested his patient's r.); (of doctor &c.) r. (R. &c.)

reflex, a. Recurred (rare); (of light &c. reflected (rare); (of thought &c.) introspective, directed back upon itself or its own operations, (of effect or influence) reactive, coming back upon its author or source; (Physiol.) r. action (reflex), as the involuntary response to nerve-stimulation; (Gram.) reflexive (now rare). Hence reflexively adv. [f. L reflexus p.p. (REFLECT)]
reflexed, a. (bot.). Recurved. [f. ob. reflex vb = REFLECT]

reflexive a. & n. (gram.). (Word, form) implying agent's action upon himself; (verb) indicating identity of subject & object; (pers. pronoun or poss. adjective) referring to subject. Hence reflexively adv. [as prep., -ly]

reflex, v.t. & i. Mor; bring back; take back; recollect. [as prep., -s] (REFLEX, 2) n. A wave of water that returns to its source.

reflex action, n. A response to a stimulus; an automatic reaction.

reflexion. See REFLECTION.

reflexive, a. & n. (gram.). (Word, form) implying agent's action upon himself; (verb) indicating identity of subject & object; (pers. pronoun or poss. adjective) referring to subject. Hence reflexively adv. [as prep., -ly]

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 conv.) to discover percentage of impurities. Hence cogn. refraction n., refractive, a., refractory, a.

refract, v.t. & f. Refracting medium or lens (L. REFRACT, 2) n. A medium that refracts or bends light.

refractor, n. A refracting telescope, designed to correct for atmospheric refraction.

refractory, a. Stubborn, unmanageable, rebellious; (of wound, disease, &c.) not yielding to treatment; (of substances) hard to fuse or work. Hence refractorily adv.

refractoriness n. L. refractarius (REFRACT, 2) a. refractory; refractoriness n. (OF, ult. i. pop. L. refrangent = refrangere refract] 

refrain, v.t. & f. Put restraint upon, curb, (oneself, one's ears, feelings, soul, &c.); (archaic): abstain from doing something, abstain from act or doing. [L. refrangeri f. L. RE- (prefix) f. frangere brake]

refrangible, a. That can be refracted. Hence refrangibility n. [Incorrect for refrangible (REFRACT, -BLE)]

refresh, v.t. & i. Make cool again (refresh); revigorate; give new life (refresh); restore. [As prep., -s; refreshingly adv. L. RE- (prefix) f. frescere fresh]

refresh'er, n. In vbl senses; esp. extra fee to counselor in prolonged case; (colloq.) a drink. [refrigerate, v.t. & i. Make, rarely become, cool or cold; expose (provisions) to extreme cold in order to freeze. Hence cogn. refrigeration n. (L. RE- (prefix) f. frigere freeze); -ATE]

refrigerate, v.t. & i. Make, rarely become, cool or cold; expose (provisions) to extreme cold in order to freeze. Hence cogn. refrigeration n. (L. RE- f. frigere freeze)

refrigerator, n. & a. Cold-water vessel attached to still for condensing vapour; refrigerate; (adj.) refrigerant.

refit. See REAV.

refuge, n., v.t. & i. (Place) of shelter from pursuit or danger or trouble (seek; has found a r.; take r. in a cave, in living; city of r., see Josh. xx; house of r., institution for the destitute &c.); person that takes refuge, that gives shelter or is resorted to in difficulties (he is ther. of the distressed; books are the r. of the destitute); raised piece in middle of busy road for crossers to halt on. (Vb, rare) give r. to; take r. [F, L R. - (fugium f. fugere flee)]

refugee, n. Person escaped to foreign country from religious or political persecution.

refugium p.p. of refuge (prec.)

refulgent, a. Shining, gloriously bright. Hence or cogn. refulgence n., refulgently adv. (L. RE- (prefix) f. fulgere shine), -ENT

refund, v.t. & i., & n. Pay back (money received or taken, expenses incurred by another); reimburse; make repayment; hence refundment n. (N. refundment. [Earlier sense pay back, L. RE- (prefix) f. fundere pour]

refurbish, see RE-9; refurnish, RE-8.

refusal, n. In vbl senses; (will not take r. is), in vbl senses; (will not take r., is)

refuse, n. (Rehuse) to do, to take, to have; refusing phrase or line esp. at end of stanza. [OF, ult. i. pop. L. refrenare = refrangeri refract]

refrangent, n. Put restraint upon, curb, (oneself, one's ears, feelings, soul, &c.); (archaic); abstain from doing something, abstain from act or doing. [L. refrenarum f. L. RE- (prefix) f. frenum bridle]

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in v. splendour. Hence regally adv. [f. L regalis, regiae, queen].
regale n. (fr. regal service and regale gift, etym. dub.)
regale, v.t. & l. Entertain gain (often iron.) with food or with talk &c.; (of beauty, flowers, &c.) give delight to; feed oneself (usu. adv.): Hence regalement n. [f. L Regale (prec.)]
regal, a. &i. Royal privileges (now rare); insinuation of royalty used at coronations &c. [L regal, neut. pl. of regal]
regalise n. (fr. regale gift and regale gift, &c.; -y!)
regalism n. Doctrine of sovereign's ecclesiastical supremacy. -ism
regality n. Attribute of king power, being king, (things that touch us); monarchal State, kingdom, (rare); royal privilege. [L. OF regalite (REGAL, -ITI)]
regalise v.t. Make royal (usu. with adv. phr. or adv.); found him regarding me with curiosity, intently: give heed to, take into account, let one's course be affected by; esp. in neg. context; learn not god nor regards man; does not r. my advice, give heed, pay attention, take notice; look upon or contemplate; (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- & garder guard, cf. REWARD]
regard n. Gaze, steady or significant look; respect, point attended to, (in this &c.); esp. in r. to or of, with r. to, regarding, as touching; about, in one's r., concerning or about or towards him; attention, heed, care, (to, for; r.); r. of, regarding; r. for the next object of r. is his conduct; act without r. to or for decency, pays no r. to expotulations or (avehrer), 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 adv., regardedness, 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 friendship, letters &c., compliments, (kindly, to you all; great, little, r. for me &c.), r. [F. regarde]
regendant a. (Herald) looking backward, observant, with steady or intent gaze. [F. regarder, -ANT] regatta n. Meeting for boat or yacht races. [It. (earlier sense contention), etym. dub.]
regatte n. (fr. regale gift and regale gift, &c.) be fused by temporary thawing of surfaces into frozen mass. Hence regelation n. [R. regelare freeze, -ATE]
regency n. Rule, control, (rare); office of regent; commission acting as regent; regent's office. [fr. regale gift and regale gift, &c.]
regenerate, v.t. & l. Invert 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 savagery, (must not be used of persons); regenerates after extraction; reform oneself. Hence or cogn. regenerate n. (fr. L RE- (generate GENERATE)]
regenerator n. In vbl senses; also, fuel-burning fire-brick or use in furnaces. -or 2 regenesis. See REG.
régent n. & a. Ruler, ruling principle, (rare); person appointed to administer kingdom during minority, absence, or incapacity of monarch, (adj., following) acting as r. princes, Prince, &c., r.), (n. f. a., l. l. Regere rule, -ENT)
regenermante &c. See REG.
regicide n. Killer or participant in killing of a king (the r.); those concerned in trying & executing Charles I; king-killing. Hence regicidal a. [L rex regis king, -CIDE]
regicide (régèshè), n. Revenue in some countries with sole control of tobacco trade. [F]
regill. See REG.
regime, rürime, (rézhèm), 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 the church, prior or competition, Whig ascendancy, &c.). [F régimé, l. L REGIMENT]
regimen n. Rule, system of government, regime, (now rare); (Med.) prescribed course of exercise, way of life, &c.; (Gram.) relation of syntactic dependence between words, government. [l. Regere rule, -ENT]
regiment 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 (men) into r. or r. organize (workers, labour) in groups or according to a system, whence regimentation n. [It. L. regimentum (prec., -MENT)]
regimental a. & n. Of a regiment; hence regimentality adv. (N. pl. dress worn by regiment, military uniform. See REGIMENT)
regina, rina, n. (pl. of regina, rina, principle, the next object of r. is his conduct; act without r. to or for decency, pays no r. to expotulations or (avehrer), 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 adv., regardfulness, 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 friendship, letters &c., compliments, (kindly, to you all; great, little, r. for me &c.), r. [F. regarde]
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regenerate, v.t. & l. Invert with new & higher spiritual nature; improve moral condition of, breathe new & more vigorous &
or narrowing an opening & regulating draught esp. in fire-place; recording indicator of speed, force, &c. (Print.) exact correspondence of printed matter on two sides of leaf (in r., so corresponding). (Photog.) correspondence of focussing screen with plate or film. [f. med.L regestrum for regestum (L. regesta things recorded; f. re- & gestum things done).]

Register. n. Official recorder, person charged with keeping register. Hence registrar n. [prec., -AR 2]

Registry. n. Registrar of Cambridge University. [REGISTER 1, -ARY 1]

Registrar, n. Registration; place, office, where registers are kept; registrar (rare). [REGISTER 1, -RV]

Regius, n. Professor of Greek &c., holder of chair at Ox., or Camb., instituted by Henry VIII of one later of one place on footing. [L. regius (rex regis king)]

Regnal. a. Of a reign, beginning with king's accession or an anniversary of it; r. day, anniversary of accession. [f. med.L regnalis (REIGN, -AL)]

Regnant, n. Reigning (Queen R., ruling in her own right & not as consort; Prince R., &c.); (of things, qualities, opinions, &c.) predominant, prevalent. [f. L regnare REIGN 2, -ARY]

Regate, v.t. & i. Bring or cast up again, vomit, discharge: push or flow back from pit, channel, &c.; swallow again. [RE- 9]

Regate, v.t. (hist.) Buy up (goods, esp. victuals) with view to retailing at a profit (a practice formerly prohibited). Hence regulare v.t., regation n., regulous a. [f. OF regaler pere, f. L regere (n. rega-) scrape, estate?]

Regress, n. Going back; declension, backward tendency. [f. L regressus (foli.)]

Regress, v.i. Move backwards (chiefly astron.). [f. L RE- (precedi = gradis progress) step]

Regression (echn.), n. Backward movement, return, restoration, recovery; relapse, reversion. So regressive a., regressively adv., regressiveness. [f. L -io(prec., -ION)]

Regret, v.t. & i. Be sorry for loss of, wish one could have again; be distressed about or sorry for (event, fact), grieve at, repent (action); be sorry to see &c. or that (esp. in polite refusal of invitation &c.); hence regrettable a., regrettably adv. (N.) sorrow for loss of person or thing (often for); repentance or annoyance concerning thing (left undone has no rr.; express r. for, esp. make apology or ask pardon for); vexation or disappointment caused by occurrence or situation (hear with r. of or that; refuse with much r. or many rr.); hence (of person or feeling feeling true 1, -fully adv. [f. F regretter]. Of also re-, repreter, reprater, etym. dub.]

Regulate. n. regulation. [REGULATE, -ABLE]

Regular, a. & n. (Eccl.) bound by religious rule, belonging to religious or monastic order, (cf. secular; the r. clergy in R.-C. countries, monks as opp. parish priests &c.); (of shape, structure, arrangement, or objects in these respects) following or corresponding to a principle, harmonious, consistent, systematic, symmetrical, (r. nomenclature, formation, features, curve, figure, flower); acting, done, recurring, uniformly or calculably in time or manner, habitual, constant, not capricious or casual, orderly, systematic, working, steps, or results, in due order, pace, guile, bowsels, salary, orbit, bed-time, employ; keep r. hours, do same thing at same time daily; a r. life, lived in orderly manner, esp. without excesses; r. people, living r. lives; also vulgar as adv., as comes, happens, r.; conforming to a standard or institution, &c., not transgressing limitations, in order, (had no r. introduction; the attitude of the Foreign Office has been quite r.); (Gram. of verbs, nouns, &c.) following a normal type of inflection; properly constituted or qualified, not defective or amateur, devoted exclusively or primarily to its nominal function, (cooks as well as a r. cook; has no r. profession; r. soldiers, opp. volunteers or militia or temporary levies; r. army, of r. soldiers), (coloq.) complete, thorough, indubitable, (is a r. rascal, brick, hero; a r. royal queen; had a r. smash, overthrowing, &c.; also vulgar as adv., as the r. etc., (hence) here etc., in the regular (3) v.t. regularization, regularity adv. (N., usu. in pl.) one of the r. clergy; r. soldier, (coloq.) person permanently employed. [f. L regulare (rule rule r. direct, -AR 2)]

Regulate, v.t. Control by rule, subject to restrictions, moderate, adapt to requirements; adjust (machine, clock) so that it may work accurately. Hence regulator n. 1, 2, n. regulativity. [f. L regulare (rule rule rule, -ATE 2)]

Regulation, n. Regulating or being regulated; prescribed rule, authorization, instruction; fulfilling what is laid down by r. of correct pattern &c., ordinary, usual, formal, (of the r. size; exceed the r. speed; a r. sword, cap; the r. mourning). [prec., -ATION]

Regulus, n. (pl. -i). Bright star in Leo (R.). (Chem.) pure or metallic part of mineral (ore) separated by sifting or heating; impure metalic product of smelting various ores, whence regule 1 a.; gold-covered wren. [L, dim. of rex regis king; chem. sense orig. of metallic form of antimony, perh. as title of honour due to its readiness to combine with gold]

Regurgitate, v.t. & i. Gush back; (of stomach or receptacle) pour or cast up again. Hence regurgitation n. [f. med.L RE- 9 (gurgitare f. L gurgus -itis whirpool), -ATE 2]

Rehabilitate, see RE- 9, rehandle, rehang, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash, rehash &c. [prec., -ATION]

Rehearse (rhe-), v.i. Rehearsal (her-), n. Rehearsing; preparatory performance of play or other entertainment (dress r., such r. in costume, i.e. when practice is far advanced). [AL 2]

Rehearse (rhe-), v.i. Rehearse, see RE- 9, rehandle, rehang, rehash, rehash &c. [prec., -ATION]

Rehse, see RE- 9, rehumanize, re- &c. [prec., -ATION]

Reichstag (r'kstahch), n. Parliament of the German empire; parliament of Transleithanian Austria-Hungary. [G.]

Reify, v.t. Convert (person, abstract con-
rejoicing, adj. & n. [f. L. re-joycere (fect. = joicer throw)]
rejoicingly adv.; be glad that [r.], do, take delight or set [r. in, be blessed in the possession of, often facet., for have]; make merry, celebrate some event, whence re
rejoicing n. pl. [f. OF RE-joir (iss-joy joy)]
rejoin, v. & t. (law) reply to charge or pleading, esp. to plaintiff's replication; say in answer, retort; join (one's companion, regiment, &c.) again. [f. RE-joindre (join), or perhaps partly as foll.]
re-joiner, n. What is RE-join-ed or said in reply, retort. [as REJOIN 1, -2]
rejuvenate, v. & t. Make or become young again. Hence rejuvenation, rejuvenator, n. [RE-9, rejuvenate, REvive, RElin, REliver]
rejuvenescence, n. & adj. (esp.) v. t. & n. Fall back, sink again, into wrong-doing, error, heresy, weakness or illness, quiescence or incertitude, (often into); (n.) act or fact of relapsing, esp. deterioration in patient's condition after partial recovery. [L. RE-9, relapsare, RElapse]
relate, v. & t. Narrative, recount, whence relating n.; bring into relation, establish relation between, (to, with, or about; cannot r. the phenomena with or to anything we know or to each other), (p.p.) connected, allied, akin by blood or marriage, (the law tends to several or of a group with one another, to what or to whom; whence relatedness n.); have reference to, stand in some relation to, (notices nothing but what relates to himself; how parts r. to parts). [f. L. relat- (REFER)]
relation, n. Narrative, a narrative, (Law) laying of information before Attorney-General for him to take action upon (proceeding at the r. of the Board of Works); what one person or thing has to do with another, way in which one stands or is related to another, kind of connection or correspondence or contrast or feeling that prevails between persons or things. (r. r. primarily expressed by prepositions are those of place & time; the outlay seems to bear no r. is out of all r., to the object aimed at; the r. between them is that of guardian & ward, r. are rather strained, cordiality is impaired, the report has r. to a state of things now past, r. between them is not necessarily close, r. (r. with mixture of prec. sense, as is he any, what, r. is to you? he is not.) Hence relationless a. [f. L. relatio (prec., -ON)]
relative, adj. Referring, & attaching a subordinate clause, to an expressed or implied antecedent (r. pronoun, as in The man whom you saw; r. adjective, as in Which things are an allegory; r. adv., as in The
place where he died), (of clause) attached to antecedent by r. word; (rare) having mutual relation to each other, (different yet r. designe); (rare) pertinent, relevant to the subject, (without some more r. proof); comparative (what are the r. merits of the two?); made the next attempt with r. cooiness), in relation to something else (r. their positions are the same though they are related to each other, (differing). proportioned to something else (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 connexion (r. to the earth, to the sun), beauty is r. to me, but beauty is r. to the beholder’s eye); having reference, relating, to (detailed facts the r. to the matter); also loosely as adv., as I wrote to him r. to renewal of the lease); hence ral- 5 adv., relativity n. (N.): (Gram.) r. word, esp. pronoun (the principal r. are who, which, that, what), whence ral-tive a., ral-tive n. (Philos.) r. thing or term; kinsman, kinswoman, relation by blood or marriage. [fr. L. relatio (relate., -ive)]

relativism n. Doctrine that knowledge is based on relations. [fr. ral-tive] n. [prec. -ism] (Law) r. maker of relation (legal sense). [fr. ral-tive, -or]

relax, v.t. & i. Cause or allow to become loose or slack or limp, enfeebled, enervated, mitigate, abate, r. (the bowels, the muscles, one’s grasp, discipline, a rule, one’s attention, one’s efforts; r. trust, 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). [L. ral-exare see LAXI]

relaxation n. Partial remission of penalty, duty, &c.; cessation from work, recreation, amusements; diminution of tension, severity, precision, &c. [fr. ral-xatio (prec., -ATION)]

relax 1, n., & v.t. & l. Set of fresh horses substituted for tired ones; gang of men, supply of provisions (hence, something like; r. reinforcement long-distance current with local battery. (vb) arrange in, provide with, replace by, get, r. (s). [fr. OF ralais n., ralayer vb, etym. dub.]

re-lay 2, v.t. Lay again. [re-8]

release 1, v.t. (Law) remit, surrender, make over to another, (debt, right, property), whence ral-sease, ral-sease, ral-sease, n.; set free, liberate, deliver, unfasten, (from). Hence ral-sease a. [fr. OF relesea f. L. ralxar]

release 2, n. Deliverance, liberation, from trouble, sorrow, duty, confinement, or fixed place; delivery, dispensation, dispensation of right or estate to another, document effecting this; handle, catch, &c., that releases part of machine &c. [fr. OF ralce (prec.)]

relegate, v.t. Banish to some place of exile; consign or dismiss to some usu. inferior post; suspend from (a person’s) right to office or action, (of person) for information &c., to. Hence re-ligeable a., relegation n. [fr. L. ral-xar send], -ATE]

relevant v.t. Relax severity, become less stern, abandon harsh intention, yield to compassion. [OF re-lever, (fox, &c.), (of a person) whose turn on guard; you shall be relieved at 10.30; r. of load, take it off him, also facet, as a tramp relieved him of his purse); bring into relief, exhibit with appearance of solidity or detachment, (esp. in p.p., often against background); make r. relief; relieve: [fr. OF ralver f. L. ral-xar relever f. levis light)]

relieve 1, n. = relief 2 esp. in lit. senses (alto, basso, mezzo, r.). [fr. It. ralico relief 2 w. anglicized spelling & pronunciation]

religion (Jn), n. Monastic condition, being monk or nun. m. (i., f. r.), (r. order or r. order; (rare) practice of sacred rites; one of the prevalent systems of faith & worship (the Christian, Mohammedan, r.), established

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see RE-; for words in re- not given see RE-8, 9.
remain, v.i. Be left over after abstraction or use of or dealing with the rest (the few pleasures that r. to me); with no more things r. to be told; nothing remains but to draw the moral; abide, stay in same place or condition, continue to exist, be extant, be left behind, (r. three weeks in Paris; let r. as it is; as things have been they r.; the Parthenon remains to witness; or as a proof; or as a proof that r. in my memory; the luggage unfortunately r. on the platform; victory r. with the Thebans; (with compl.) continue to be (one thing remains certain; r. faithful &c.; I r. yours truly &c., formula concluding letter).

remains, n. (Usu. pl.) what remains over, surviving members or parts or amount, (the r. of a nation, family, meal, stock, building, of one's conscience or strength, &c.; also in pl. as sing., & in sing., as here there is the r., a r., of a temple; (usu. pl.) relics or relic of obsolete custom or of antiquity; (r.) works, esp. not before or yet published, left by author (rarely in sing. of single work); (pl.) dead body, corpse. [OF prec.]

remainder, n. (Law) residual interest in estate devised to another (cf. REVERSION) simultaneously with creatory devisee of r.]; right of succession to title or position on holder's decease, whence r. (n.) residuary; residue, remaining persons or things.

remains, n. Remains; (Geol.) fossil remains of animals or plants; (Bot.) withered remains of leaves decaying on stem. [L. [ne ex nequos remaining, t. qu understanding R., R.E.QUILERE REQUIE, [N. A]]]

rechief, n. Flavour, distinctive taste of; slight dash or tinge of some quality; appetizing flavour, attractive quality, (meat has no r. when one is ill; horseplay loses its r. after childhood); the essence, true spirit, as of wine; enjoyment of food or other things, zest, liking for, (eat, read, appreciate; &c, with great r.; has no r. for poetry). [Earlier & OF relais after-taste (relaisner release) w. assim. to bi-]

rechief, v.t. & f. Serve r. to, make piquant &c. glad, pleasant or out of, like, be pleased with, (r. a scene or a book); make pleasant, delightful (r. a prospect), whence r. pliable, a., taste, savour, smack, suggest presence of; affect the lit. or fig. taste well, badly, &c. [t. prec.]

rechief, v.t. Feel or show reluctance, make opposition, (at, against). So reliaate (in same sense) v.t., re'action n. [L. RE- (lucari struggle)]

rechief, a. Struggling, offering resistance, hard to work or get or manage, (esp. poet.); unwilling, disinclined, &c. (am very r. to admit; gae mer, assistance). Hence reliaate n., reactivity adv. [as prec. & AN]

relume (-eo, -o, v.t.) Rekindle (light or flame lit. or fig.); make (eyes &c.) brightly again; brighten, lighthen Ecu up again. [R. & S. as L. LUMEN]

rely, v.t. & f. Trust or confide in, upon, or on, (upon person or thing (is relying upon a broken reed; r. upon you to finish it, its being finished, today; you may r. upon it that he will be here). (earlier senses relate, adhere to, be essential to; f. Of reliet bind together, [L. RES- (ligare bind)]

religion, n. Member of monastic order; person zealous for religion. [ER 1]

t religionism, n. Excessive religious zeal.

religionist, n. [1.1]

religious, adj. & f. Convert to or imbue with religion; exhibit religious zeal. [1.2]

religiose, a. Morbidly religious. [As RELIGIOUS, -OSE 1]

religiosity, n. Being religious or religiose.
REMEMBRANCE

that, they remembered them of), whence re-
membered a: make present to, tip (re-
membered me in his will; r. the waiter); men-
tion in one's prayers; convey greetings from (person) to another (r. me kindly to them; be-
gre to be remembered to; [remem-
bered L. L. remnem mindful) [REMEM-
BRANCE] n. Remembering or being remembered, memory, collection, haseescaped my r., have in, call to; r. in mind; have no r. of it; more than once within my r. a pillar in r. of the exploit; keepsake, souven-
riment, remembrance, pl. r. of greetings conveyed through third person. [F (prec., -ANCE)]

remembrancer, n. King's, Queen's, R. officer collecting debts due to sovereign; City R., representing Corporation of City of London before parliamentary committees &c.; reminder, memento, of. [A.F. (prec., -ANCE)]

remigiate &c. See RE-.

remind, v.t. Put (person) in mind of, to do, that, how, &c., or abs. [H8-8, MIND vb]

reminder, n. Thing that reminds or is meant to remind. [ER]

remindful, a. In a mindful as a reminder, re-
view (a memory, of). [FUL]

reminiscence, n. Remembering, recovery of knowledge by mental effort, (Platonic doc-
trine of r., that all knowledge is such recovery of things known to the soul in previous exist-
ences; remembered & related) fact or incident, pl.) collection in literary form of incidents, that person remembers; point in thing reminding or suggestive of other things (there is a r. of the Greek type in her face). Hence rem-
inissed, a. [F. LL reminicientia L. re-
miniscens cogn. W. MIND remember, -ANCE]

reminiscent, a. Recalling past things, given to or concerned with retrospection, mind-
ful or having memories of; reminding or sug-
gestive of, Hence reminiscently adv. [as prec., -ANCE]

reminiscent. See re- &

remise (re- &s,), n. & v.t. (Architec) coach-
horse hired from liverv-stable; (Fenc.) sec-
doth made before recovery from first (vb, make r). [F, vbl n. t. remettre remit!]

remise (re- &s), v.t. (legal). Surrender, make over, (right, property). [F. Remise (p.p. as prec.)

remiss, a. Careless of duty, lax, negligent, lax, for our own good. [OF. remis answering, adv.; remissly, adv.

remissible, a. That may be remitted. [F. remissibles (REMIT, -IBLE)

remission (re-). n. Forgiveness of sins &c., forgiveness of debt, penalty, &c.; dimin. of force, effect, degree, vio-

ence, &c., act of remitting in other senses (rare). So remissive a. [OF, L remissionem (foll., -ION)]

remit, v.t. & l. (tt). (Usu. of God) pardon (sins &c.); refrain from exacting or inflicting or any (fine, punishment, sentence); abate (t. & l.), slacken, mitigate, partly or en-
tirely cease from or cease, (r. one's anger or efforts, the siege; pain, enthusiasm, beginntor r.); refer(matter for decision &c.) to some authority, send back (case to) lower court, send or put before, turn back or stave (stage); postpone, defer, to till; transit (man) on post &c., whence remitter [ER], remit-
tee, n. Hence remittal (2) n. [L. RE- (mitter miss-send)]

remittance, n. Money sent to person; consignment of goods sent (rare); sending of money. [prec., -ANCE]

remitting, a. & n. (Fever) that abates at intervals (cf. intermittent). [REMIT, -ENT]

remittance, n. (legal) for r. (see REMIT). Substitution, in favour of holder of two titles to estate, of the more valuable for the other by which he entered into possession; writting of case to other court; restoration to rights, re-
habilitation, (rare). [ER]

remnant, n. The little or few that remain(s), small remaining quantity or piece or piece of persons or things; surviving trace of; frag-
ments, scrap, esp. of cloth, &c. dressed at reduced price when greater part has been used up. [short for obs. & OF remenat, -manant, (remanae remain, -ANT)]

remodel. See RE-.

remorinetize (or -mû), v.t. Restore (metal, &c.) to former position as legal tender. Hence remonetization a. [m-9]

remournance, n. (Hist.) formal statement of public grievances (the Grand R., from House of Commons to Crown 1611); remon-
strating, expostulation, a protest. [OF (foli.), -ANCE]

remonstrant, v.t. & l. Make protest, ex-
protest, (against) or upon matter, or abs.; urge in remonstrance (that or parent). Hence or cogn. remo-
stranta, a. & n., remonstrantly, r., remo-
stratingly, adv., remonstrative a., remon-
strator, n. [F. modem L ex-monstrare, to show, -ATS]

remontant, a. & n. (Rose) blooming more than once in year. (Firemontere remontant, -ANT)]

remorse, n. The sucking-fish, formerly sup-
posed to stay course of ship to which it adhered; obstruction, impediment, (now rare). [L (RE-2, more delay), — impediment, sucking-fish]

remorseful, a. & n. The right reparation for wrong committed, whence remorseful a., remo-
sefully, adv.; compunction, compassionate reluctance to inflict pain or be cruel, (chiefly in without r.), whence remorseless a., remorselessly, adv., remorselessness n. [F. OF remorser f. L. remorse, -orsus f. mordere more, 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. as a r. aerial, kinman, r. causes, effects; introduces considerations of r. (r. subject); out-of-the-way, secluded, (a r. village; lives r.); (chiefly superl. of idea &c.) slight(est), faint(est), least, (have not the re-
moat, have only a very r., conception of what he means). Hence remotely adv., remo-
teness n. [F. L. remotus (REMOVE !)]

remouil, remount, l. See RE- &

remount, v.t. & l. Go up, get on to, (hill, ladder, horse, &c.) again; go up again, get on horseback again, make fresh ascent; go back to specified date, period, source &c. [F. OF re-remouil, remont, spurs n.]

removable, a. & n. In vb senses; esp. (of magistrate or official) subject to removal from office, holding office during pleasure of Crown or other authority: n. r. magistrate in Ireland. Hence removability n. [Foll., -ABLE]

removal, n. Go away, go away from place occupied, convey to another place, change situation of, get rid of, dismiss, (r. one's hat, the tea-things, all traces; r. mountains, do miracle; cardinal was removed by poison; r. magistrate from office; boy is removed from school, taken away by parents &c.; this will r.

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see re-; for words in re- not given see re- & 9.
REMOVE

all apprehension, the last doubts; r. furniture, for persons changing house, as special trade, when (as if) an inhuman life of man or a dinner &c. be succeeded by (boiled haddock removed by hashed mutton); change one’s residence, go away from, (am removing from London to Oxford; truth has removed from earth; (p.p.p.) distant or remote from (is not many degrees removed from the brother of my cousin once, twice, removed, cousin’s child or parent’s cousin, cousin’s grandchild or parent-great-grandson’s cousin). Hence remove, v.t. (not of cousinship). [f. OF remouer[2].] (not of cousinship). [f. OF removeur.]

remainder, r. of, the succession of another at table; promotion to higher form or school (has not got his r.); (in some schools) a certain form or division; (rare) change of Residence, departure, removal, (rare) distance (at a certain r. its shape seems to change); stage in graduation, degree, (is but one r. few r. from), esp. in consanguinity (cf. prec.). [f. prec.]

remunèrate, v.t. Reward, pay for service rendered; serve as or provide remuneration for (toil &c.) or to (person). Hence remunèrative n., remunèrative a., remunèrative adj. & n. [f. L remunerare miser(um) er(um) reward.]

renaissance (or as F.), n. Revival of art & letters under influence of classical models in 16th–17th c.; period of its progress, style of art & architecture developed by it, (often attrib., as r. painting, architecture, church); any similar revival. [F. renaitre be born (again) after naissance = birth, cf. RENASCENCE.]

renál, a. Of the kidneys. [f. LL renalis (ren kidney, all).]

rename. See re-n.-

renaisance. See re-n.-

renaiscent a. Springing up afresh, being reborn. [f. L. remanescere been, born, -ent.]

renounter (ow.), renontre (er., or as F.), n. (now rare). Encounter, battle, skirmish, duel; casual meeting. [f. F rencontrer (rencontre, touch, meet).]

rend, v.t. & l. (rent). Tear or wrench (off, away, out of, from, under, apart, &c., or abs.; archaic or rhet.; a province rent from the empire; r. one’s garments, hair, in sign of grief &c.; turn & r. one, fig. abuse him unexpectedly &c.; shut up & r. them, &c.; put or use into factions in l. laths, make them by splitting wood; Europe was rent in two by the question; shout r. the air, sound, resound, r. rends). [OE rendan cf. OF ris. renda.]

render, v.t. Give in return (r. thanks, good courtesy); give back (archaic), hand over, deliver, give up, surrender, (chiefly archaic); r. to Caesar the things that are Caesar’s; grave renders up its dead; fortress was rendered on terms; pay (tribute &c.), show (obedience &c.), do (service &c.), (usu. to or with ind. obj.); produce for inspection, submit, present, send in (account, reason, &c.; will have to r. an account of; account rendered, bill previously sent in & not yet paid, prhr. used as substitute for repetition of items); reproduce, portray, give representation or performance or effect of, execute, translate, (p. v. of r.); when r. the expression: the quartet, Iago, the dramatist’s conception, were well rendered; how would you r. solvitur ambulando? poetry can never be adequately rendered in another language, whereas r. r. renda[1].]

rendervous (rawndivov), n. (pl. same, pr. -doz., & v.t. (oues, -oused, -ousing, pr. -doz., -sod, -soding). Place appointed for assembling (of horses, &c.) or stopping at a hired inn; meeting-place agreed on, meeting by agreement (place of r.); (vb) meet at r. [f. F. rendezvous (rende, see prec.) betake yourself].

rendition, n. (now rare). Surrender of place or person. [f. obs. F. rendre RENDRE].

renegade’s n. & v.t., renegade; n. Apostate, esp. from Christendom to Mohammedanism; deserter of party or principles, turncoat. (vb) turn r.; so renegation n. [Sp. (o), f. med. L. renegatus f. naregapere deny].

renew, v.t. & l. Restore to original state, make (as good as) anew, resuscitate, revivify, regenerate, (nature dies & is renewed; r. a person’s life, sorrow, energy; r. the golden age; rose from her knees renewed by the Holy Spirit; r. by baptism); patch, fill up, reinforce, replace, (coat renewed in places; r. the water in the well; renew vows); get, begin, make, say, or give, anew, continue an unbroken commission, (r. one’s youth, strength, &c., grow young &c.; r. attack, soumission, speech, game, efforts; r. one’s vows, statements, &c.; r. lease, bill, grant or be granted continuation of, (ab.) r. lease or bill; (rare) become new again (the bargain renewed; feel my youth renewed). Hence renewable a., renewa[2].

reniform, a. Kidney-shaped. [REINS-FORm].

renest n. Curdled milk found in stomach of unwesaned calf, or preparation of stomach-membrane or of kinds of plant, used in making milk for cheese &c. [f. renne obs. form of RUN].


renounce (ow.), v.t. & l., & n. Consent formally to abandon, surrender, give up, (claim, duty, claim) give up possession. [f. F renoncer (renoncement, renoncer).]

renovate, v.t. Make new again, repair, restore to good condition or vigour. Hence renovation, renovator n. [f. L. re- nova[n (f. novus new).]

renown n. Celebrity, fame, high distinction, (man, town, &c.; f. or great &c. r.; famous). [f. renomen &c. make famous f. L. RE[nominare NOMINATE].]

renowned, a. Famous, celebrated. [obs. renown celebrate f. OF renown see prec.]

rent, n. Tear in a sheet &c., opening in cloth &c. &c., rent within or at tear; cleft, fissure, gorse. (f. obs. rent vb. vary. of REND)

rent, n. & v.t. & l. Tenant’s periodic payment to owner or landlord for use of land or house or room; payment for hire of machinery &c.; r. charge, periodic charge on land &c. reserved by deed to one when not the owner
r.-free a. & adv., with exemption from r.; r.-roll, registre of personal lands & c., with rer. due from the sum of one's income from r.; r.-service, (tenure by) personal service in lieu of or addition to r.; hence of land & c., with low, high, &c. -rented a. (Vb) take, occupy, use, at a r.; let or hire for r.; be let at spec. r.; impose r. on (tenants) in their tenancy; hence receive income under r. [F. OF rente ult. f. L. redidere dem. p.p. as RENDR.]

rental, n. Income from rents; amount paid or received as rent. [AF prec. -AL.]

rente (F.), n. Income, esp. that consisting of life-annuity or dividends.

rency. See re-.

renounced (seri.-), n. Renouncing, document expressing it; self-denial, giving up of things. So renunciation n. & a. (sei.), renunciat (f. L. renunciatio (renounce, -ation))

see -HICO.

reoccupy &c., reopen, see re-; reorganize &c., re-8.

rep1, rep, repa, n. Textile fabric with coarse, rough surface used in upholstery. [F. Reps tym. dub.]

rep2, reef, repa, n. (school slang). Verse &c. learnt by heart. [abstr. of repition]

rep3, rep, repa, n. (slang). Person of loose character. [perh. for HEPROBATE2]

repa-nize &c., rent. See re-9.

repair, v.i. & n. Resort, have recourse, go often or in numbers, to; (n. archaic) resort (have r. to) haunt, being visited by numbers (a place of great, little, r.). [F. OF repaire f. L. RE-9 patriare fl. patria native land]

repire, v.t. Restore, building, machine, garment, &c., strength, &c., to good condition, renovate, mend, by replacing or refixing parts or compensating loss or exhaustion, whereby repairable a.; remedy, set right again, make amends for, (loss, wrong, error). [F. Repaire f. L. RE-9 patriare make ready]

repair3, n. Resorting to sound condition (health, life, &c.): stay, &c., in health, &c. (arc.: shop is closed during rr.; rr. done while you wait); good condition, relative condition, for working or using (is in, out of, r.; must be kept in good, is not in bad, r.). [prec.]

repand, a. (bot., zool.). With undulating margins, repando-form. comb. form. [F. L. RE-9 pandus bent]

repaper. See re-8.

reparable, a. (Of loss &c. that can be made good. [F. L. reparabilis (repair, -able)]

reparation, n. Repairing of being repaired, repair, (pl.) repairs, (now usu. repair, repairs); make of amends, compensation in repairative (or repa-rative) a. [F. d. reparacion (repair, -ative).]

repartee, n. & v.t. Wittily retort; (making of) witty retorts (a great power, a storehouse, &c.); (vb, now rare) make rr. [F. Repartie fem. of repaire]

repartition, see re-8; repass &c., re-9.

repast, n. (Food supplied for or eaten at) meal (usu. rich, plentiful, slight, delicate, luxurious, &c., r.); (OF, f. repastre f. L. RE-9 patriare) past-fed.

repatriate, v.t. & i. Restore or return to native land. Hence repatriation n. [F. L. RE-9 patriare f. L. patria fatherland]

repa, v.t. & i. (paid). Pay back (money); return, retaliate, (blow, visit, service, &c.); give in recompense for; make repayment to (person); make return for, requite, (action); make repayment. Hence repa-table a., repayment n. [F. OF re-9 (pay)]

report, v.t., & n. Revoice, resound, annul, (law &c.); hence reportable a. (N7) abrogation, repealing. (Irish Pol.) cancelling of the Union dissolved by DC union &c.; hence reportant n. [F. OF reporter (re-8, appeal)]

repeat, v.t. & i., & n. Say or do over again, recite, rehearse, report, reproduce, give imitation of, (r. action, statement, poem, conversation, attempt, pattern, signal, &c.; action was repeated several times, whence repeated.

repel, v.t., language by hear repelling; is too foul &c.; (of watch &c., abs.) strike last quarter &c.; over again when required (so repeating watch &c. or repeater 1 a.), (of firearms) fire several shots without reloading (repeating rifle &c.); recur, appear again or repeate (the last three figures), food repeats, is tasted intermittently for some time); (reff.) recur in same form, say or do same thing over again, (history repeats itself; does nothing but r. himself); hence reportable a. (N7) repeating esp. of item in programme in response to encore; (Mus.) term indicating this; pattern repeated in wall-paper &c.; (Commerc.) fresh consignment similar to previous one, order given for this. [F. F repeter f. L. RE-9 (selleur seek)

repel, v.t. (I-). Drive back, repulse, ward off, refuse admission or acceptance or approach to, (r. assailant, attack, acceptance, weapon, blow, suggestion, worship, &c.); first attracts & then repels the magnet; be repulsive or distasteful to, exert mental repulsion upon, whence repellent a., repellently adv. [F. L. RE-9 selleur pulis-drive]

repent, a. (chiefly bot.). Creeping, esp. growing along or just under surface of ground. [F. L. repere creep, -ENT]

repentant, a. (bot., zool.). With undulating margins, repando-form. comb. form. [F. L. RE-9 pandus bent]

repeal, v.t. & i. (Reft., with archaic rel. pron.) feel regret or penitence about something or of (archaic; I now r. me; he repented him of the evil); (imper.) affect with penitence or repentance; (p. personal) feel, think with contrition of, think with contrition of, be regretful about or of, be contrite, wish one had not done, (you shall r. this, of this, or abs.; have nothing to r. of; r. my kindness, settling off when I did). So repentance n., repentant a., repentantly adv. [F. L. RE-9 pandus bent]

repel, v.t. & i. (bot., zool.). With undulating margins, repando-form. comb. form. [F. L. RE-9 pandus bent]

repeal. See re-8.

repercussion, &c. See re-9.

reptiloiare (t-w), n. Stock of pieces &c. that company or performer knows or is prepared to give (r. company or system, relying on r. & r. to stand for many, &c.) [F. L. reptiloiare produce, -ory].

reptory, n. Place for finding something, store or collection esp. of information, instances, facts, &c.; = prec. [F. L. reptorium (repeilis - pert. find f. RE-9, OL pare - reptoria produce, -ory)]

reptilypart, see re-8.

repeatal, n. Recurring figures of decimal; recurring word or phrase, refrain. [L as rev. -ND]

repel, v.t. & i. Repeating or being repeated; piece set to be learnt by heart; copy, replica; ability of musical instrument to repeat notes); (esp.) (n. as), particularly. Hence repetition n., repetitious, repetitively a., (rare). [F. L. repetitio (re-8, petition)]

repeal. See re-8.
repine, v.t. Freb, be discontented, (at, against, or abs.). Hence repiningly adv. [RE-6, PINE2]
repique, m., n., v.t. & l. Winning of 30 or more cards alone before beginning to play in piquet, (vb) score r. against (opponent), make r. [F. repellir, RE-, PIQUE3]
replacement, n. [RE-9, PLACE3]
replant. &c. See RE-.
replication, v.t. Fill up again (with or abs.); (p.p.) filled, fully stored, full, (with or abs.). Hence replicationsm; n. [F. OF re- replicuit, f. L. replicus full, -ISH2]
replete, a. Filled, stuffed, fully imbued, well stocked, with; gorged, sated, (with). So repletion n. [F. L. re- plerere, plét- filli]
replover, v.t. Restoration or recovery of dismembered goods, on security given for sub-mission, or for absolute or laid, entering r., with the security given for same, or for money, with the security of an instrument or bond, or in case any of the above kinds of goods, be supported or based on (the whole system repoves on fear); (of memory &c.) dwell on. (N.) rest, cessation of activity or excitement, repose, repose from toil, sleep, peaceful or quiescent state, stillness, tranquility; restful effect, harmonious combination in art, composure or calmness of manner, repose.
repulse, a. & repulsively adv. [F. reporser, f. L, RE- 55) parauere, parause; meaning influenced by prec.]
repousitoir, n. Receptacle; place where things are stored or may be found, museum, warehouse, store shop, (book, person &c. is a r. of curious information); burial-place; recipient of confidences or secrets. [F. L repositorium (REPOS1, -ORY)]
reposet. See REPONTE.
reposess &c. See RE-8. reposse (repošais), a. & n. (Ornamental metal work) hammered into relief from reverse side. [F. p.p. of RE- Spousser PUSH]
rep, See REP.
repea, v.t. & l. Having surface like rose-leaf. [LED2]
repechage, n. Rebu. black, find fault with. So reprehensible & reprehensible.
represent, 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. infinity to yourself? I 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 or incitement, (represented the rashness that it did have); (r.s) 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 seen service); act (play &c.); play part of on stage; symbolize, act as embodiment of, stand for, correspond to, the visible representatives of the invisible, the representatives of the State; inch of rain represents 100 tons to acre; globour represents totality; 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 en- terprise to speak or act as; word for word or epitomize or write description of for publication (r. law case, proceedings, meeting) also abs., as reports for the Times; make, draw up, or send in r. usu. (report); give r. of conveying that one is well or badly impressed (reports well of the prospects; is badly reported of). Hence reportable, a. reporter, n. [F. OF reporter f. L, RE-6, (REPORT bringing]
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, repute, (things of good r.; faithful through good & evil r.); account given or opinion formally expressed (an r. of the investigation or consideration, description or epitome). A reproducible or speak 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 (sent out with a loud r.). [OF (reporter see prec.)]
report, a. Place (trust &c.) in. Hence reposal, n. [F. L RE-6, ponere posit- place w. assim. to depose, foll., &c.]
report2, v.t. & l. & n. Rest (oneself or abs.); lay one's head &c. to rest (often on pillow &c.); give rest to, refresh with rest; lie, be clothed, give shelter &c. (abs. &c.); support or based on (the whole system repoves on fear); (of money &c.) dwell on. (N.) rest, cessation of activity or excitement, repose, repose from toil, sleep, peaceful or quiescent state, stillness, tranquility; restful effect, harmonious combination in art, composure or calmness of manner, repose.
repulsive, a. Offering resistance (poe.); (Phys.) exercising repulsion; [archaic, of behaviour &c.] repellant, cold, unsympathetic; exciting aversion or loathing, loathsome, disgusting, whence repulsively adv., repulsiveness n. [REPOUSE v., -IVE]

re-purchase, repurchase. See RE-9.

reproof (n. of respectable. Hence re-putably adv. [REPUTED, -ABLE]

reputation, n. What is generally said or believed about a person's or thing's character (has not justified him); state of being well reported of, credit, distinction, respectability, good opinion, name, (n. of an innkeeper) the credit or discredit of doing or of being (has the r. of raking his tenants, of being or of the best shot in England). [f. L reputatio (REPUTE, -ATION)]

repute, v.t. & 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.); reputed, adj. hence reputedly adv. (N.) reputation. [f. L REPUTATUM (putare think)]

request, n. & v.t. Act of asking for something, petition made, thing asked for, (came at his r.; shall make two r.; you shall have your r.; make r. 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; (v. candid consideration, person's presence, &c.) ask that; ask (person) to do. [f. OF request(e), see re-8, QUEST]

requisite, n. & adj. Special mass for repose of souls of the dead; musical setting for r.; dirge. [initial L wd = rest of the mass]

require, n. Wish for dead person's re- pose; r. requiescant in pace, abbr. R.I.P., in sepulchre. Abo, r. requiescat in pace, used esp. on R.C. tombs. [L = may he rest]

require, v.t. & i. Order (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.) esp. of &c. as if r. my appearance, an oath as if r. me, a gift at my r. I should do, &c.; 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); irony requires care in its use; (and requires 10 lb. to seed of 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 RE-6quire (REQUIRE -quisit, -acquire seek)]

requital, n. Required by circumstances, necessary to success &c., called for; hence requitalness n. (N.) requirement, thing needed for accomplishment of some purpose. [f. L p.p. as prec.]

requisition (n.), n. & v.t. Requiring, demand made to a person or authority that some duty or service be performed, given 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 requisitio (REQUIRE, -ION)]

require, v.t. Make return for, reward or avenge, (service, wrong, injury, treatment; often with); make return, to repay with good or evil, (person; often for treatment received, with treatment given); give in return (r. like for like). Hence requiring (2) n. [RE-1. quiet var. of QUIET]]

re-read. See RE-8.

reproach, reproach. See RE-9.

resale, resale. See RE-9.

resale (sl.), v.t. Abrogate, annul, revoke, cancel. So rescission (2wHn) n. [f. L RE-5 (secundum secta 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- scribere script-write]

residuce, v.t. Residue, residue. See RE-8. Custody, custody, danger, or harm; (Law) unlawfully liberate (person), forcibly recover (property); hence recoverer n. (N.) receiving or being rescued, succour, deliverance, illegal liberation, forcible recovery. [f. OF resoucre (L res- excudere = quære shake)]

research (eriab), n. & v.t. Careful search or inquiry or after or for; (usu. pl.) endeavour to discover facts by scientific study of a subject, course of critical investigation, (his r. have been fruitful; is engaged in r.), (Vb) make r.; hence researcher n. [f. obs. f. re-chercher, now.rechercher, see re-6, SEARCH]

reseal. See RE-8.

reseal, v.t. (surg.). Pare down (bone, cartilage, &c.). So resetion n. [f. L RE-5 (secundum secta cut)]

reseda, n. Genus of plants including resedon & Dyer's weed; (usu. rösteda F) pale green colour as of mignonette. [L perseh. Imperat. of re- bisedere quiet] ally, used as first wd of charm in applying plant to tumours}

resee, see re-8; reseal &c., resell, re-9.

resemble (2.), v.t. Be like, have similarity to. Feature (s) in common with or same appearance as, &c.; resemblance (to, between, of) n., resemblance (to) a. (rare); (archaic) liken to. to. [f. OF re-semblier f. L similiare, simulare, f. similis similar]

resent (2.), v.t. Show or feel indignation at or retain bitter feelings about (insult or injury sustained). Hence resentful [perh. through ob. resent resentment] a., resentfully adv., resentment n. [f. L RESENTIR (RE-1. I sentire feel)]

reservation, n. In vb. senses; also or esp. (Ecc.) right reserved to Pope of nomination to vacant benefice, or power of absolution, 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 by native tribe; (rare) reservation made about something (mental r., qualitative tacitly added in making statement, oath, &c.). [L L reserveatio (foli.), -ATION]

reserve (2.), v.t. Postponed, put or enjoyment or treatment of, hold over, keep back for later occasion, (r. oneself), for, not put forth
reside, n. Remainder, rest, what is left or remains over; what remains of estate after payment of charges, debts, & bequests. (Chem. &c.) resi-55-um (z-), n. (pl. -dua). What remains, esp. (Chem. &c.) substance left after combustion or evaporation, (in calculations) amount not accounted for or residual error; lowest stratum or dregs of population. [L. neut. of residuum remaining (residuum) (resid.)].

resi-due, n. Remainder, rest, what is left or remains over; what remains of estate after payment of charges, debts, & bequests. (Chem. &c.) resi-55-um (z-), n. (pl. -dua). What remains, esp. (Chem. &c.) substance left after combustion or evaporation, (in calculations) amount not accounted for or residual error; lowest stratum or dregs of population. [L. neut. of residuum remaining (residuum) (resid.)].

resi-due-ous, a. Of the residue of an estate (r. bequest, clause, legal estate, &c.); of, being, a residue. [L. residuum, a residue, r. substances; the r. aberration; some r. odds & ends].

resi-du-um (z-), n. (pl. -dua). What remains, esp. (Chem. &c.) substance left after combustion or evaporation, (in calculations) amount not accounted for or residual error; lowest stratum or dregs of population. [L. neut. of residuum remaining (residuum) (resid.)].

resi-du-ate, n. Of the residue of an estate (r. bequest, clause, legal estate, &c.); of, being, a residue. [L. residuum, a residue, r. substances; the r. aberration; some r. odds & ends].

resi-dual, a. & n. (Math.) resulting from subtraction (n. r. quantity); remaining, left over, left as residuum, (n. remainder, substance of the nature of a residuum); (of error in calculations) still unaccounted for or not eliminated. [Residuum, -AL]

resi-duary, a. Of the residue of an estate (r. bequest, clause, legal estate, &c.); of, being, a residue. [L. residuum, a residue, r. substances; the r. aberration; some r. odds & ends].
attack, temptation, power, 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.,

resistless a. (poet.), resistlesly 2 adv.; strive against, oppose, try to impede, refuse to comply with; offer resistance, make opposition, with (passive r., refusal to comply with; something with greater r. for its weight than steel); hindrance, impeding or stopping effect, exercised by material thing upon another (overcome the r. of the air; r. of fluids varies with their specific gravity; line of r., direction in which it acts; take line of least r. fig., adopt easiest method or course); (Electr., Magnet., Heat) non-conductivity; (Electr.) part of apparatus used to offer definite r. to current. [f. L resistere (prec., -ANCE)]

resistibility, n. Being resistible; power of resisting; [RESISTIBLE, BILLY]

resole. See RE-.

resolvable (z-oló-, -ól-), a. That can be resolved, (usu.) analysable into resoluble. [f. L resolubilis RESOLVE, & SE SOLUBLE]

resolute (z-oló-, -ólt), a. (Of person or his temper or action) determined, decided, bold, not vacillating, unshrinking, firm of purpose. Hence resolutely 2 adv. [f. L p.p., see RESOLVE]

resolution (z-oló-, -ol-), 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 purpose, thing resolved on; thing in mind that formulates mentally for virtuous conduct; determined temper or character, boldness & firmness of purpose. [f. L resoluto (RESOLVE, -ION)]

resolutive, a. & n. Having dissolving power (chiefly mod.: r. cataclasm, &c.; n.: r. app.) ; (Hence whose fulfilment terminates contract &c.) [prec., -IVE]

resolvé (z), v.l. & &. Dissolve (t. & l; into); disintegrate, analyse, break up into parts, dissipate, convert or be converted into, reduce by mental analysis into, (used vinegar to r. the rocks; blood first coagulates & then resolves; r. thing, thing is resolved or resolved 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; might r. Christianity into a system of moral codes; r. the, made itself up into concord; solve, explain, clear up, settle, (all doubts were resolved; r. me this archeal, 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, face r. the, give a public meeting pass by vote the resolution that, (of circumstances &c.) bring (person) to resolution to do or upon action or doing, (resolved 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 to do; p.p. used in minutes of meeting, - the following resolution was passed, namely that . . ., p.p. as adj., resolve, whence resolvedly 2 adv.; hence resolvable a. (N.) resolution to, in the mind (she kept her r.;) (poet.) resolution, stedfast purpose, (a mind, deeds, of high r.). [f. L resolv(ere) solutio SOLVE]

resorvé (z-ól-, -ólt), a. (Chem.) & chem.) (Drug, application, substance) effecting resolution of tumour &c. or division into component parts. [prec., -ENT]

resonant (-z-), a. (Of sound) echoing, resounding, continuing to sound, reinforced or strengthened by vibration; (of bodies, rooms, &c.) tending to reinforce, to reflect sounds esp. by vibration; (of places) resounding with. Hence or cogn. resonance n., resonancy, adv. [f. L res(onerare) sonare sound, -ANT]

resonator, n. Instrument responding to single note & used for detecting it in combinations; appliance for giving resonance to sounds. [as prec., -RAY]

resorb, v.t. Absorb again. Hence resorbing, n., resorbent a. [f. L res(orbere) sorpt, SOAK]

resorcin (-z-), n. Compound got by action of n. on resin used chiefly as dye-stuff. [RESIN, ORCIN]

resorption, n. Resorbing or being resorbed. [RESORB, -ION]

resort 1 (z-), v.l. Turn for aid to (r. to force, experiment, &c. or rarely concrete object or person; go in numbers or often to (visit or r. to him, to the shrine, by the hundred; watched the inn to which he was known to r.). [f. OF r. sor (come out, etym. dub.)]

resort 2, n. Thing to which recourse is had, what is turned to for aid, expedition (a carriage, repetition of the experiment, was the only r.), recourse (cannot be done without r. to consultation; 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 (theatres, holiday, r.; mountain, seaside, r.). [as prec., -RAY]

resort 3, v.l. Sort again. [RE-]

resound (z-ow), v.l. & 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, be in general sensation, (often through Europe &c.); repeat loudly (usu. the praises &c. of); (of place) give back (sound). Hence resounding 2 adv. [RE- SOUND, AFTER L AS RESONANT]

resource (z-ufs), n. (Usu. in pl.) means 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 r.); skill in devising expedients, practical ingenuity, quick wit, (is full of r.); Hence resourcefulness, resourceless, na. resourcefulness, resourcelessness, n. resourcefully 2 adv. [f. RESOURCE]
particular, detail, point, aspect. (of: is admirable in r. of style; in all, many, some, r.; in one, this, r.;) (archaic) consideration that (is out of the question, in r. that it stultifies the whole plan; deferential esteem felt or shown towards persons, etc. with whose name 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, r.; went to pay his r. to.) [f. L respectus -us -us (respicere see foll.)]

respective, v.t. Pay heed to (archaic; r. persons); relation, or give due weight to the under influence of wealth &c., whence respective n. of persons); relate to, be concerned with, (now rare exc. in part, as legislation respecting property, also used as prep, as am at a loss respecting his whereabouts); regard with deference; avoid degrading or insulting or injuring on interfering with or interrupting, treat with consideration, spare, (r. oneself, refrain from unworthy conduct or thoughts, have self-r.; r. innocence or the innocent, refrain from offending or corrupting or tempting; respected my silence, let me remain silent; r. privileges, proper, respect for the laws, & c.) [L. RESPÍ-RE (specere spect = specere look at!)]

respectability, n. Being, those who are, a person who is, socially respectable. [foll., -bility]

respective, a. & n. Deserving respect (deserved by r. persons); not incensurable 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 taisexcellence standing, having the qualifications necessary for such standing, not disreputable, honored & decent in conduct, (of pursuits, clothes, songs, smoking, &c.); bedecking, r. one's self, (with, &c.); r. ably adv. (N.) a. person (usu. in pl.) [-ABLE]

respectful, a. Showing deference (r. behaviour; stood at a r. distance). Hence respectfully adv. respectfully n. [-FUL]

respectfully, a. Each's own, proper to each, individual, several, comparative, (go to your, put them in their, r. places; were given places according to their rank or ranks; A & B contributed the r. sums of 1d. & 3d.; the election depends on the r. popularity of the candidates.) Hence respectfully adv. [f. L. respectus (respect use)]

respell. See RE.

respirable (or -iU.), a. (Of air, gas, &c.) that can fit to be breathed. [L.LL. respirabilis (respire, -ABLE)]

respiration, n. Breathing; single inspiration & expiration of plant's absorption of oxygen & emission of carbon dioxide. [L. respiration e (respir-, -ATION)]

respirator, n. Apparatus of gauze &c. worn over mouth & nose to warm or filter inhaled air. [L as foll. + -OR]

respirate, v. & i. Breathe, inhale & exhale, air, when or after respirations r. breathe (air &c.; rare) exhale (perfume, inhaled, &c.); breathe again, take breath, recover hope or spirit, get rest or respite. [L RESPIRARE (spire breathe)]

respite, a. & v.t. Delay permitted in the discharge of an obligation or suffering of a punishment. (of V) grant r. to, reprieve, (condemned person; person, execution or exaction of (sentence, obligation); give temporary relief from (pain, care) or to (sufferer); (MIL) withhold pay, withhold pay from. [f. RESPIR T. L RESPECTUS -US]

resplendent, a. Brilliant, dazzlingly or gloriously bright. Hence or cogn. resplend-
RESIGNÉ; r. thread of one's discourse; r. pipe, go on smoking again; 'No, it is hopeless' he resigned; make résumé of, recapitulate, summarize. [f. L. RE- (sumere sume—take)]

RÉSUMÉ (r-rum-ma, or as F. n. Summary, epitome, abstract, [F. p.p. of résumer RESUMÉ]

RESUMPTION (r-3m-pn-sn) n. Resuming. So resumption (-p, m. or f.) 3 adv. [f. L. rempnsio (RESUMÉ, -ION)]

resinéphinate (-at), a. (bot.). (Of leaf &c.) inverted, bottom up. Hence RESUPINATION n. [f. L. RE- (siniphinare make SUPINE)]

resurgent, v.t., v.i. (rare exc. facet). Experience resuscitation, rise again. So in (ordinary use) resurgent (n.) & a., resurgence n. [f. L. RE-surgere, s. rise f. SUR., regere direct)]

resuscit, v.t. (coloq.). Raise from the dead (rare); revive practice or memory of; take from grave, exhume. [back-form, f. folJ]

resuscitation (-z), n. (rare) 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 resuscitationist (n.) r.; revival from disuse or inactivity or decay, restoration to vogue or memory, the remains of previous meals. Hence resuscitational & a. [f. L. resuscitatio (RESURRECT, -ION)]

resurvey. See R-8 especially.

resuscitate, v.t. & l. Revive, return or usu. restore to life, consciousness, vogue, vigour, or vivacity. Hence or compose. resuscitation, resuscitator (n.), a. [f. L. RE- (resuscitare cite), -ATE 3]

ret., rate, ratio, v.t. & l. Soften (flax, hemp) by soaking or exposing to moisture; (of hay orc., in pass. or intr.) be spoilt by wet, rot. [cf. Du. reten, reten. Sw. röta; cogn. w. rot 3]

retable, n. Shell, or from enclosing decorated panels, above back of altar. [f. F retable (RE-TABLE), cf. med. L. retabulum]

retail, v.t., & l. Sale of goods in small quantities (esp. by r.), or attril as r. trading; dealer also adv., esp. in conjunction w. wholesale, as Do not sell food retail at r. price, or it will be piece cut off. [f. L. RETAILI cut, see TAILOR]

retailer, v.t. & l. Sell (goods) by r.; (of goods) be retalied (esp. at or for specified price); recount, relate details of. Hence retailer n. [prob. f. prec.]

retaining, v.t. 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 have in possession, main or prevail, not abolish or discard or alter; succeed in remembering, not forget. Hence retainingableness a. [f. OF retaining f. L. RE-SITINERE tent- = tenère hold]

retainer, n. 1. (Law) formal retention of something as evidence, in authorization to retain thus; being retained to preserve some capacity, fee paid to barrister &c. for right to his services if required. 2. In vbl senses; esp. (hist.), dependent or follower of person of rank. [RETAIN + (sense 1) -KR, (sense 2) -KR 1]

retaining wall, n. See retaining.

reticulate, v.t. & l. 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 retribution (n.) retaliative, retaliatory, aa. [f. L. re- (talire f. talia such)]

retard, v.t. & l. & n. 'Make slow or late, delay progress or arrival or accomplishment or happening of;' esp. of physical phenomena, e.g. retard tide of tides, retard (essential bodies) happen, arrive, behind normal or calculated time; hence or cogn. retardation, retardment, nn., retarding, retardatory, aa. (N.) retardation (r. of tide or high water, interval between full moon & following high water). [f. L. retardare (f. tardare tard slow)]

retaste. See R-8.

retch, v.t. & l. & n. Make motion of vomiting esp. ineffectually & involuntarily; (n.) such motion or sound of it. [OE hræcum spilt (ærca spittle, cf. ON ærrak)]

retell, See R-8.

retention, n. Retaining; esp. (Med.) failure to evacuate urine or other secretion. [F. L retentionem (RETAI, -ION)]

retentive, 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., retaining moisture &c., serving to keep something in place. Hence retentively 2 adv., retentiveness n. [OF (-fire, -ive), see retain, -IVE]

retenu, n. Reserve, self-control.

retiary (shë-, n. Net-making or geometricalGeometrical net-maker, [f. L. retiarius (gladiator) with net net, -ARY]]

reticence, n. Reserve in speech, avoidance of saying all one knows or feels; holding back of some fact; disposition to silence, taciturnity. So reticent, a. reticently 2 adv. [f. L. reticentia f. reticere = tacère be silent]

reticile, n. Network of fine threads or lines in object-glass of telescope to help accurate observation. [f. L. reticulum]

reticulated, v.t. & l. Divido or be divided in fact or appearance into a network, arrange or be arranged in small squares or with intersecting lines. So (see etymology) reticulate 2 (at) reticulated, reticulate (a.), reticulated (a.) reticulato- comb. form. [f. L. reticulatus reticulatum f. reticulatum t. reticulate a. (RETICULUM, -ATE 3)]

reticule, n. = RETICLE; lady's netted or other bag for carrying on arm or hand to serve purpose of pocket; (Astron.) a Southern constellation. [f. F reticule t. l. (foli)]

reticulum, n. (pl. -la). Ruminant's second stomach or honeycomb; netlike structure, reticulated membrane &c., whence reticular, a. reticulo-, a. reticulo- comb. form. [L., (rete net., -CULE)]

retiform, n. Netlike, reticulated. [f. L. reti reticular, -FORUM]

retina, n. (pl. -as, -ae), Layer at back of eyeball sensitive to light. Hence retinal a., retinitis n. [med. L. perh. f. L. rete not]

retinue, n. Suite or train of persons in attendance upon some one. [f. OF retenue fem. p.p. of retener RETE, -R, -R, v.t. & l. & n. Withdraw (intr.), go away, retreat, seek seclusion or shelter, recede, go (as) to bed, r. from the world, become recluse; r. into oneself, be uncommunicative or unapproachable, whence retiring, a. retiring 2 adv., retirings n.; the ladies r., leave sitting-room after dinner; adj., retiring 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 &
RETIREMENT. n. In vbl. senses; also: seclusion, privacy, secluded place. [F (prec., MENT), priv.].

rettort, v.t. & l. & n. Require (humiliation, insult, attack) in kind; turn (mischief &c., filing charge, sarcasm, jest), back (on or upon author or book, &c.), turn (all against or against its user; make, say by way of retort or reply or counter-charger or counter-argument; (p.p.) recurved, twisted or bent backwards. (N.) Incisive reply, retort; turning of charge or argument against its author; piece of retaliation. [L RE-turnare (fortuquare fort- twist)].

retort, n. (L retortum, 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; (v.b) purify (mercury) by heating in L. (med. L retorta fem. p.p. as prec.).

retortation, n. Bending back (lit. & fig., literal & legal) retaliation by State upon subjects of another. [L med. L retortio (RE-3), -ION]

retrace, v.t. Trace back to source or beginning; look over again; recall the course of memory; go back over (one's steps or essay or any actions). [F (R) retracer (RE-8, TRACE V.).

retrace, v.t. & l. 1. Draw (esp. part of one's body) back or in, of such part &c., shrink back or in or be capable of being retraced, (small retract its horns; cat's claws r. or can be r. (small) retracting a useless instrument, organ is retracted by muscle, called retrac-tor n.; if the piston is suddenly retracted; hence or cogn. retractable & (in same sense) retractile a., retractility n., retractive a., retraction 1 (ION) n. 2. Withdraw, revoke, cancel, refuse to abide by, retract voluntarily or even by express ab- bandon, (statement, promise, opinion, (abs.) r. opinion or statement; hence or cogn. retractable 2 (ABLE) & a., retraction, retraction 2 (ION) n. (sense 1 F L RE-attrahere tract-draw; sense 2 partly as 1, but chiefly F L retractare (draw), frequent of trahere draw) & L & L retractor pull out or handle) as in archaic retraction rehanging now only in title of Augustine's Reactions]

retral, a. (nat. hist. &c.). Hinder, posterior, at the back. [RETRO-, -AL]

retrans, v.t. & l. & n. Go back, retire, re-linquish a position, (esp. of army &c.); (trans., chiefly in chess) move (piece) back from forward or threatened position; (cede a retracting chin, forehead). (N.) act of, (MIL) signal for, retreating (sound the or a r. mil.; beat a r., r. abandon undertaking: make good one's r., get safely away; intercept r. of, cut off r. r. (MIL) drum-beat at sunset; withdrawing into privacy or security, (place of) seclusion, (Kcl.) temporary retirement for religious exercises, asylum for inebriates or lunatics or pen- sioner's home, (lunatic's) stopping-place, place of shelter. [L Of re- trailer f. p.p. of re-tractare (L TRACTUM - TRACT)]

retranche, v.t. & l. Cut down, reduce amount of, (expenses, things causing outcry); cut off, deduct, (retrenched a year from the established period); make excisions in or of, (literary work or passages in it, cut down or abridgment of books, &c.); (Fortif.) furnish with inner line of defender, consisting of trench & parapet. Hence retranchment n. [F obs. f. Retrancher var. of retrancher (RE-, TRENCHE).

retrival. See RE-.

retribution. n. Remorse for evil or rarely for good done, vengeance, requital. So retributive a., retributively adj. [L retributio f. tribuere -tub- assign., -ION]

retrieval, v.t. & l. & n. (Of dogs, esp. of special breed) find & bring in (killed or wounded bird &c., &c.), whence retriever n. 1. Retriever by inv. (L) re trying or restoring, restore to knowledge or recall to mind; retain possession of; rescue from bad state &c.; restore to flourishing state, revive, (esp. one's fortunes &c.); make good, repair, set right, (loss, disaster, error); hence retrievable a., retrievable adj. [L re-trying or restoring, (L) beyond, past, r.]; [L OF re-trier, retriever, find, devise (verse &c.), ult. L L. Gk. tropos (TROPOStOPE) retrim. See re-.

retro-, (usu. re- exc. in the commoner words, esp. retrograde, rétrospect) pref. L l retro adv. & pref.: (1) chiefly in L derivatives (retroact, retrograde) or words formed on L anal. of L elements (retroflex, retracted) with senses backwards, back again, in return; (2) chiefly in scientific esp. Anat. words with sense behind (retrospec-tual a. behind the breastbone, hinder retrochoir part behind high altar).

retrograde, v.t. & l. Cause (or direct or move) backward direction; have retrospective effect. Hence retroactive a., retroactively adj. adv. retroactivity, n. possibility of recovery (beyond, past, r.); [L OF re-trier, retriever, find, devise (verse &c.), ult. L L. Gk. tropos (TROPOStOPE) retrim. See re-.

retrocede, v.t. Move backward; recede: of go forward in words. So retrocedeance n., retrocedent a. [L retrocede (L retrOdere come-gg)]

retrocede, v.t. & l. Cede (territory) back again. [F Retrocéder (RETRO, CEDO), Cede] retrocession, n., retrocessive a. In vb senses (RETOCÉDE, -E), -ION, -IVE]

retrochoir (-Kw#, part of cathedral or church, especially high altar. [L med. L retrochoir (-chorus CHORI)]

retroflex, -flex, -flexed, aa. (anat., path., bot., &c.) Turned backwards. So retroflexion (-ékshn) n. [L retroflexo (sectere flex., bend)]

retrogradation, n. (Astron.) apparent backward motion of planet in zodiac, motion of heavenly body from K. to W., backward movement of lunar nodes on eclipse; = (the new usu.) retrogression. [L L retrogradatio f. gradare f. gradus -walking, -ATION]

retrograde, a., n., & v. (Astr.) In or show in L retrogression, direct motion; (r. motion), retreating; reverting esp. to inferior state, declining; inverse, reversed, (in r. order; r. imitation in music, with notes of passage repeated backwards); hence retrograder 1 adv. (N. rare) degenerate person; backward
tendency. (Vb): (Astr.) show retrogradation; move backwards, recede, retire, decline, revert. [f. L retrogradus, -gradare, (prec.)]

retrogression, v.t. Go back, move backwards, deteriorate. Hence retrogressional, retrogressive, adv. [f. L retrogressus, -gradare, (prec.) + -ion]

retrogression, n. (Astr.) retrogradation; backward or reversed movement; return to less advanced state, reversal of development, decline, deterioration. [f. L (prec.) + -ion]


retrogression, n. (path.) Shifting of external disease to internal part. [RETRO-, L pelere-pulse- drive, -ion]

retroverse, a. (nat. hist.) Turned back, reverted. Hence retroversely, adv. [f. L retroversus = retroversus p.p. of versare turn]

retroverse, n. Regard to (be) had to precede or authority or previous conditions; (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 retroversio, a.]

retrovesper, n. Action of looking back esp. into the past, indulgence or engagement in retrospect. [as prec. = -ion]

retrospective, a. Of, in, proceeding by, retrospection; (of statutes &c.) not restricted to the future, licensing or punishing &c. past actions, having application to the past, retroactive; (of view) lying to the rear. Hence retrospectively, adv. [as prec. = -ion]

retroverse, (-o-verse, -o-sawse), a. Turned up of nose. [F]


retriever &c. See RE-.

retrench, v.t. & i. Flax, retting place. [RET, -ERY]

return, v.t. & i. Come or go back (gone never to r.; r. home, the way one came; p.p. sometimes in end of word.)[2] a. A returned emigrant, they are or usu. have returned; revert (shall r. to the subject; unto dust shalt thou r.; r. to one's old habits; property returns to original owner); bring, convey, give, yield, put, send, or pay back or r. or requisit (fish must be returned to ind. from whom borrowed or stolen; r. profits); investments r. a profit; r. sword to scabbard or 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; returned empties, packing-cases &c. sent back; r. clubs &c. or partner's lead at cards, lead from same suit; say in reply, retort, state, mention, or describe, officially esp. in answer to writ or formal demand (liabilities were returned at £5000; were all returned guilty, unfit for work; r. turning officer, official conducting election & announcing name of person elected, of con.

restitutio in integrum, prononciation & hyphenation of re; see RE-; for words in re not given see RE 8-9.
vogue (r. of learning, letters, &c., at Renaissance; r. of architecture, 19th-c. reversion to Gothic; r. of book; play; of fashions; fashions; [in disembarrassing of meetings &c. to promote] reviving; of religious fervour, whence re-

vivalism (3), revivalist (2), nn.; restoration to bodily or mental vigour or to life or con-

sciousness. [foll., -AT] reviv[e], v.t. To come or bring back to consciousness; life; existence, vigour, notice, activity, validity, or vigour; (Chem.) restore (metal, esp. mercury) to natural form. Hence reviv[e]able a. [f. LL rec 8 (revivere live); trans. use prob. f. LS rec 8 & revivere as -ED (2)] reviv[e]r, n. In vbl. senses; esp. (slang) stimulating drink; preparation for restoring faded colour &c. [ER1] revivifi[y], v.t. Restore to animation, activity, vigour, or life; (Chem.) = revive. Hence revivification n. [f. LL re 8 (revivere live) + care v. (revivify)]

reviviscence, n., revivisc[ent], a. Returning to life or vigour. [vbl. of reviviscere incept. of revivere live], -nce, -NT

revivor, n. (law). Proceeding for revival of suit after death of party &c. [revive, or REV].

revolve, v.t. & l. & n. Revolve, annul, withdraw, rescind, cancel, (decree, consent, pro-

mised, promise &c.), so revocable, revocatory, aa., revocation n.; (Whist &c.) make r. (N.)
card-player’s failure to follow suit though he could; (rare) revocation (beyond r.). [f. LL re 8-

(socare calli)]

revolve, v.t. & l. & n. Cast off allegiance, make rising or rebellion, fall away from or rise against ruler, go over to rival power, (n., act of revolting or state of having revolted, rising, insurrection; so in r.; p.p. as -ED (2), as his re-

volting subjects); feel revolt or disgust at, rise in repugnance against, turn in loathing from, (common sense, nature, one’s heart, re-

volts at or against or from it; n., sense of loathing, rebellious or protesting mood); affect with strong disgust, nauseate, whence, revolting (5),


revolution (Soshan -1), n. Revolving, motion in orbit or circular course or round axis or centre, rotation, single completion of orbit or rotation, time it takes, cyclic recurrence; complete change, turning upside down, great reversal of conditions, fundamental recon-

struction, esp. forcible substitution by subjects of new ruler or polity for the old (the R., expul-

sion of Stuarts 1688; French R., overthrow of monarchy; American R., overthrow of British rule 1775 &c.), whence revolution-

izes (1, 3) v.t., revolutionism (3), revolu-

tionist (2), nn. [f. LL (fio) as REvolve, -ION]

revolutionary, a. & n. (Instigator of revolu-

tion; involving great & usu. violent change, change on its axis, revolutions, years, r.) [f. L REVOLVE &volvere roll roll] revolve, v.t. & l. Turn (l. & l.) round or round, rotate, go in circular orbit roll (intr.) along. (r. problem, fact, in the mind &c. (see), ponder over; it; mechanism for revolving the turn-table; Earth revolves both round or about; verbs of years, seasons, r.) [f. L REVOLVE &volvere roll roll]

revolver, n. Pistol with revolving mechanism enabling user to fire several shots without reloading (policy of the big R. of threatening the States with retaliatory tariffs. [-ER1] revulsion, n. Counter-irritation, treatment of one disordered organ &c. by acting upon another; (rare) drawing or being drawn away (the r. of capital from other trades); sudden violent change of feeling, sudden reaction in taste, fortune, trade, &c. [f. L REVULSIO f. vellere volvo pulli]

revulsive, a. & n. (chiefly med.). Of, producing revulsion; (n.) counter-irritant application. [prec., -IVE]

reward (ord.), n., & v.t. Return or recompense for service or merit; requital for good or evil; retribution; sum offered for detection of criminal, restoration of lost property, &c.; hence rewardless a. (Vb) repay, requite, recompense, (service or doer of it, offender, offence. [f. OF reword (ord.) or REGARD (er-

er)] rewin, see re- 9; reword, rewrite, re- & R., n. (abbr. R.). Reigning king (in use as regina). [L]

Reynard (F. -r.), n. (proper name for) the fox; a fox. [f. OF Renart name of fox in the Roman de Renart]

rhebdomancy, n. Use of divining-rod, esp. reassuring; supervening, surpassing, water or ore. [f. LL. Gk rhubdomantia (rhehados rod, -Mancy)] Rhadamantus, n. Stern & incorruptible judge. Hence Rhadamanthine a. name of judge in Gk Hades]

Rhean (shn), a. & n. R. Alps, part of Alps about the Engadine; = rheeto-romanique & c. [f. L Rhaetia, -IAN]

Rheatic, a. & n. (Of) the set of strata inter-

mediate between lias & trias prevailing in Rhealian Alps. [f. L Rhaeticus (prec., -T)]

Rheato-Románic, a. -ance, aa. & n. (Of, in) any of the Romance dialects of S.E. Switzer-

land & Tyrol, esp. Romands & Ladin. [L. Rhae-

cus Rhaetian, -OL]

rhapsode (s), n. Ancient-Greek minstrel or reciter of epic poems. [f. Gk rhapsodidos (rhapsó stitch, ode)]

rhapsodize, v.t. & l. Recite (t. & l.) as rhapsode; talk or write rhapsodies (usu. about, in) a subject. [g. rhapsodes &c.]. So rhapsodic a. & n. rhapsody, n. (Gk Ant.) epic poem, or part of it, of long length for one recitation; enthusiastic extravagant high-flown utterance or composition, emotional irregular piece of music, whence rhapsodical a., rhapsodically adv. Hence rhapsodica a. & n. L. rhapsodía (rhapsode, -a 1)]

rhapsody, n. (Extrait, used medicinally & in adulterating port, of root of S.-Amer. shrub. [f. Port. ratahia f. native rataia]

rhea, a. S.-Amer. three-toed ostrich. [name of Gk goddess]


Rhénish, a. & n. (archaic). Of the Rhine & districts on its banks (now usu. Rhine attrib.); Rheine wine or wine (now usu. Rhine wine or wine). [f. OF rinotis or MHG rinisch or MDU rijnisch w. assim. to L Rhenus Rhine]

rheo-, reo-, comb. form in electr. terms of Gk rheos stream, current, as rheometer, rheoscope; rhexome, device for interrupting current; rheostat, device for regulating current, a constant degree of force.

rhéter, n. Ancient Greek or Roman teacher

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see re-; for words in re- not given see re- 8, 9.

In words beginning with rh- h is mute.
according 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) a., rhythmically adv., rhythmlessness a., rhythmlessness (3) n. [L. l. Gk rhythmos cf. rheed flow]

plant, a. Smiling, cheerful, of (face, eyes, color of landscape). [F (rire l. rire dair laugh, -ant)]

rib, n. & v.t. One of curved bones reaching from spine round upper part of body (true, eternal, r., joined also to breastbone, opp, false, floating, external, short, r.; poke one in the r., to poke at; fifth r., bibl, stab; r. or r. of beef etc., a joint of meat; spare-r.); ridge or long raised piece of 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 iron work, arch supporting vault, groin, raised moulding on groin or across ceiling, wooden or ornamental arch of a novel type, piece of framework to cover bolt etc. of umbrella-frame: r. arch, r. not, narrow-leaved Plantain; hence (-)ribbed, ribless, a. (Vb) provide with r., act as r. of, whence ribbing, ribbing (3, 6) n.; mark with ridges; plough with r. between furrows, half-plough, rafter.

ribald (a.), n. & a. Irreverent, facetious, vulgar, user of scurrilous, blasphemous, or indecent language; so r. baldlyly (a., 5, n.) Adj., of language or its user) scurrilous, obscene, irreverent.

(earlier sense lowborn retainers, menial, L. O. ribbant, -antl, etym. dub.) r. bba (now r.), etym. dub.

ribband (a.), 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, ribanne (proc.)]

ribbon, n. (Pl.) long length of silk or satin or other fine material woven into narrow band esp. for adorning costume; r. of special colour & worn to indicate membership of knightly order, club, college, athletic team, &c. (blue 1 r.); r. Society, Irish R. C. secret society formed in 1744 to check the spread of Jacobitism, whence R. ribbonism n.; long narrow strip of anything, r. like object or mark, (pl. driving reins, (hang, in turn to, r., ragged strips; handle, take, the r., drive); r. fish, long slender flat kinds r. grass, slender-haired kind; r. man, member of R. society. Hence (-)ribboned, a. (var. of RIBBAND)

ribes (x.), n. (bot.). Current or gooseberry plant. [med. L. = sorrel, f. Arab ribas]

Ribbon pipkin, n. Kind of dessert apple.

Park in Yorks.

Richard, a. & n. (Adherent of the political economist Ricardo (d. 1823), according to his views. [ian]

rice, n. (Pearl-white seeds, used as staple food in many Eastern countries, & in England in puddings, cakes, &c., or as table-vegetable, of grasses, plant grown in marshes; r. bird. Java sparrow, Java sparrow.) Java sparrow, 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). [OF r. t. (L F Gk &r usk prob. f. Oriental source)]

rich (teh), a. (Of persons, societies, States, &c.) wealthy, having riches, (also as n. in the r. or 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, banquets, &c.) splendid, costly, elaborate; (of food or diet) containing 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.ly adv., r.ness n. & v.t.; [com. Tend.; OF rie, rie, rie, rieck, ON ruler; pers, 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 sayings, maxims from almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin with Poor R. as pseudonym; R.'s himself again (the interpolation in Cibber's version of Shak. R. III), said by or of person recovered from despondency, fear, illness, &c.

riches (rishi), n. (usu. as pl.). Abundant means, wealth, valuable possessions, being rich.

richly, adv., r.ly, adver., r.ness, n., rich, a. (prop. or adj. sens.) rich, chiefly with deserve fully, thoroughly, r. deserves a thrashing, to succeed. [LY]

rick, n., & v.t. Stack of hay, corn, peas, &c., esp. one regularly built & thatched; r. barn, r. yard, r. cloth, canvas cover for unthatched r. r. stand, short wooden or stone pillars bearing joists to raise r. from ground; r. yard, enclosure for r.; (vb) form into rick(s). [OF rieca, Du. rook, Norw. rauk]

rick, See WICK.

rickets, n. (as sing. or pl.; -et in comb, &c., as ricket-producing, rickety). Children's disease with softening of bones, esp. of spine, & bow-legs &c. rachitis. [etym. dub.; taken by writer (1665) of treatise on it for corrupt of rachitis, which he introduced as its sc. name]

rickety, a. Suffering from, of the nature of, rickets; feeble, shaky, tottering, weakly, frail, fragile, insecure, indestructible (esp. in furniture). Hence ricketyness n. [R]

ricksha(w). See JINRICKSHA.

rictus (shat, shet), n., & v.t. & t. (as or at, pr. shad or shetid, shaling or shaling, &c.). Skipping on water or ground of cannon-ball or shot, or hit much, hit made by shot or bullet, as for air, shot, battery). (vb) (of bullet &c.) slip once or more; (of gun, gunner, &c.) set or aim at r. shot(s). [vb fr. n., F, etym. dub.]

riotus, n. Expanse or gape of person's or animal's mouth, bird's beak, or flower with two lip-shaped corolla. (L fringi open the mouth) r. v.t. (past riddled, present r., past participle riddled). Make (person, place) free, disencumber, of (usu. in p.p. with be or get; glad to be, must get, r. of him); (archaic) abolish, clear away, get rid of, (post). Hence riddance n. (esp. a good r. as excl. of joy; person &c. is a good r.; better away). (earlier sense clear (land &c.); f. ON rydhia)

ridden. See RIDE.

riddle, n., & v.t. Question, statement, or description, designed or serving to test ingenuity of hearers in divining its answer or meaning or riddling, &c. (when the answers are riddles, &c., puzzling or mysterious fact, thing, or period. (Vb) speak in riddles, (part.) expressed in r., whence riddling, r. adv., solve (r.; often r. me as challenge). [OE riddel (read, suf. -els as in burial), cf. Du. raadsel, G rätsel]

riddle, n., & v.t. Coarse sieve for corn,
gravel, cinders, &c.; plate with pins used in straightening wires. (Vb.) pass (corn. &c.) through r., sit (fig.) on (evidence, truth); fill (ship, person) with holes esp. of gunshot, (fig.) pelt with questions, refuse (person, theory) with facts. [OE hriddel, earlier hridder (hridshake), cf. Ger reiter, L crumbrum.]

riding, v. (r. & r'd; ridden, ar- ching, rid'd.), n. Sit on & be carried by horse &c., go on horseback &c. or on bicycle &c. or in train or other public conveyance (cf. drive), sit or go or be on something as on horse astride, sit on & manage horse, lie at anchor, float buoyantly, (of sun &c.) seem to float, (of the wind) be calm, lie on the horizon, loc. r., (a.-cok-horse, bodkin, rough-should, 60 miles, full speed, a pace; r. to hounds, hunt; r. for a fall, or r. on fig. act recklessly; r. it st. &c., weigh that in riding-trim; r. over, in horse-racing as walk over; r. one down, overtake him by riding, also put one's horse at him; r. one off at pole, edge him away; r. & tie, of two or more travellers sharing horse, one riding a head & then leaving it tied to wait the other; riding on his father's shoulders, back, knees, foot; rides well, cannot r. learn to r., riding- lessons or school, b. r. on the road, caught by anchor; r. out the storm lit. & fig., come safely through it; moon was riding high; bone rides in fracture, one part overlaps other; rope rides, has one turn crossing over another, traverse on horseback &c., over or through, r. the country, desert, &c.; r. a ford, pass through it on horseback; r. on, sit heavily on, oppress, haunt, dominate, tyrannize over, r. horse; r. one's horse at fence or enemy, urge it forward; r. one's horse, & fig. hobby or method or jest, to death, kill or overdo it; nightmare sleep rider; r. the whirlwind, direct; r. the waves; ridden by fear, prejudice, &c.; priest & ridden; give it to, cause to r., (r. child on one's back); r. one onrail, carry him astride or on it as tortoise); of ground be of specified character for riding on (rides well, soft, hard, &c.); hence ridable a. (N.) journey in public conveyance, spell of riding on horseback, run, etc. through wood for riding on; (Mil.) batch of mounted recruits. [com.-Teut.; OE ridan, cf. Du. rijden, Ger. reiten.]

rider, n. In vbl. senses; also esp. (Naut., pl.) additional set of timbers or iron plates stowed about a vessel to prevent the rope or rope-turn (Curl.) stone that oars an ather; additional clause amending or supplementing document, esp. parliamentary bill at third reading; corollary, naturally arising supplement; expression of opinion, recommendation &c., added to verdict; (Math.) problem termed r.'s problem, r.'s theorem, r.'s formula on which its solution depends; piece in machine &c. that surmounts or bridges or works over others. Hence ridleless a. [OE ridere (prec.)]

ridge, n. & v.t. & l. Line of junction in which two sloping surfaces meet (the r. of a roof, of the thousand, the range, watershed, (Agric.) one of a set of raised strips separated by furrows; (Gard.) raised hotbed formolens &c.; any narrow elevation across surface; r.-piece, beam along r. of roof; r.-pole, horizontal pole of long tent, also = r.-piece, r.-ti, r. tipple, r. break, r. up, rr. r. way, road along r.; hence ridgy a. (Vb.) break up (land) into r. with rr. plant (cucumbers &c.) in rr.; gather (t. & l. esp. of sea) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OE rīgcn, cf. LG rīg, Gr rūken.]

ridicule, n. & v. Ridiculous thing, ridiculousness, (archaic); holding or being held up as

laughing-stock, derision, mockery; (vb) make fun of, subject to ridicule, mock. [L. ridiculus; under. of ridicule laughable (ridere laugh).]

ridiculous, a. Deserving to be laughed at, absurd, unreasonable. Hence ridiculousness a. adv., ridiculousness n. [as proc. + -ous, or L. ridiculous.]

riding, n. Administrative division (East, W., or N. & R.) of Yorkshire; similar division of other U.-K. or colonial county. [for thriding (thirding, ing.) third part, with loss of th- owing to preceding bit or sound.]  
rifacimento (ri-tashment.), n. (pl. -ti pr. -te). Remodeled form of a literary work or the like. [It.]  
rife, prod. a. Of common occurrence, met with in numbers or quantities, prevailing, current, numerous. (usu. also grow, wax, &c., r.); well provided with language to suit with maxims. Hence riveness n. [OE rīfe, cf. MDu. rīf, ON rifr.]

riff, ritch, riff (ritch), r.iff, v.t. & i. 1. Search & rob, esp. of all that can be found in various pockets or storing- places; carry off as booty. 2. Rifles in gun (or its barrel or bore) to produce rotary motion in projectile, (p.p. of projectile, withstands fitting such grooves); 3. Shoot (t. & i.) with r. hence rifing n. 1. [t. of OE rīfer, graze, scratch; 2 (from 1636) ult. same source, cf. LG rīfen, Ger. richten, Da. riff, Sw. refja; 3 f. fall.]

rifles, n. One of the grooves made in railing a gun; formerly r. gun musket or carbine with rifled barrel, (pl.) troops armed with r.; r.-bird, dark-green Australian bird; r. brigade, certain regiments of British army; r.-corps, of volunteers riflemen; r.-gun, n. & t. (a) long gun as in riflemen's uniform; riflemen, soldier armed with r., esp. member of r. brigade, also = r.-bird; r.-pit, excavation as cover for riflemen firing at enemy; r.-range, distance r. carries, place for r.-practice; r.-shot, distance r. carries, good r., marksman, shot with r. [L. prec.]

rift, n. & v.t. Cleft, frac- ture; earth or rock; rent, crack, split, in an object, opening in cloud, &c. (little r. within the lake, often fig. of incipient madness or dissension); r.-valley, steep-sided formed by subsidence of earth's crust; hence rifless, rifty a. 1. (usu. with r. or r.) part of a rift, a r. rift a cleft, ON ripta to break (a bargain &c.).]

rig, v.t. & i. & n. Provide (ship, of ship be provided, with necessary spars, ropes, &c., or riggering n. 3 (n. prepare (t. & i.) for sea in this respect; (out, up, or rarely abs.) with or with clothes or other equipment; set up or bring hastily or as makeshift or by utilizing old material; riggering-lot, gallery in dockyard for fitting rigging, (Theatr.) space over stage from which scenery is worked. (N.) way ship's masts, sails, &c. are arranged, whence rigger a. (transf.) person or thing's look as determined by clothes & other equipment (with or without necessities). [etyl. dub.; cf. Norw. rigga bind up.]

rigs, n. & v.t. Trick, dodge, way of swindling; (Commerc.) = cornerer; (vb) manage or conduct fraudulently (r. the market, cause artificial rise or fall in prices.) [It.]


rigament, a. Growing rigid, rather stiff. So rigament n. 1. L ripasere (ripere be stiff, ascendi].

rigger, n. In vbl. senses (rig 1); also (Mech.)
rigorous
actitude. So r\textit{g}orous a., r\textit{g}orously adv. [OF. r. (prec.)]

\textit{rlle}, n. The chief \textit{veda.} [f. Skr. \textit{r\textit{g}veda} (ric praise)]

\textit{rllel\textsubscript{a}d}, n. Swedish parliament. [Sw.]

\textit{rlle}, v.t. (slang). Raise anger in, irritate. [var. of obs. & U.S. \textit{roll} make muddy, cf. obs. \textit{roll}er mix mortar]

\textit{rllel\textsubscript{a}d}, adj. -\textit{rllel\textsubscript{a}d}, -\textit{rllel\textsubscript{a}d}. RELIEF\textsubscript{a}, RELIEVE. [It.]

\textit{rlle}, n. v.t. Small stream, rundown, rivulet; hence r\textit{f} Ripple\textsubscript{a} n. (Vb) issue or flow r. [cf. Du. rill, G rille]

\textit{rlle}, n. (astr.). Trench or narrow notch of moon's surface. [G (prec.)]

\textit{rllel\textsubscript{a}t\textsubscript{e}}, n. pl. Mixed preparation of m\textsubscript{a}, r., & c. [F -\textsubscript{ei}]

\textit{rlm}, n. v.t. Outer ring of wheel's framework, not including tire; frame of sieve; (poet.) circular object (golden r., crown); (Naut.) surface of the water; raised edge or border, margin, verge, esp. of something more or less circular; r.-\textit{brace}, acting on r. of wheel; hence r\textit{m}less, -\textit{r}immed, a. (vb) furnish with r., serve as r. to, edge, border. [OE rima, cf. ON rim\textsubscript{a} ri\textsubscript{g}de]


\textit{rlm}, n., v.t. = r\textit{r}ym. [earliest r\textit{r}ym. c. 1300. r\textit{r}ym. which served for senses r\textit{hythm} & r\textit{r}yme to r\textit{r}yme was established c. 1700 as different; obs. r\textit{r}yme was revived 1870 & is often used by writers on prosody & literature]

\textit{rlm}, n. v.t. (chiefly poet.). Hoarfrost; hence r\textit{m}ly, a. (Vb) cover with r. [OE & ON r\textit{r}ma, rd. Du. r\textit{r}m]

\textit{rlm}er, n. = r\textit{r}ame\textsubscript{a}er. [dial. rime var. of r\textit{r}ame\textsubscript{a}, -\textit{er}]

\textit{rlm\textit{a}\textit{se}, rl\textit{m\textit{a}\textit{se}}, a. (bot. & c.). Full of chinks or fissures. [L r\textit{m\textit{a}}\textit{se} (rime chink, -\textit{ong} r.)]

\textit{rln}, n. v.t. Bark of tree or plant (vb, strip r. from); peel of fruit or vegetable; harder enclosing surface of cheese or other substance; skin of bacon &c.; external aspect, surface. Hence r\textit{ln}ed, a. [OE, cf. Du. r\textit{n}, G rind]

\textit{rln\textsubscript{a}d\textsubscript{e}st}, n. Disease of ruminants esp. in winter. [earliest r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}d\textsubscript{e}st. c. 1300. r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}d\textsubscript{e}st. of cow's head or horn (R.); r. of Rynge, a. (Vb) cover with r. [OE & ON r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}r\textsubscript{a}m}, rd. Du. r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}m}]

\textit{rl\textit{r\textit{r}mer}, n. = r\textit{r}ame\textsubscript{e}r. [dial. rime var. of r\textit{r}ame\textsubscript{a}, -\textit{er}]

\textit{rl\textit{r\textit{r\textit{r}n\textit{e}se}, rl\textit{r\textit{r\textit{r\textit{n\textit{e}se}}, a. (bot. & c.). Full of chinks or fissures. [L r\textit{n\textit{e}se} (rime chink, -\textit{ong} r.)]

\textit{rl\textit{n\textit{d\textit{p\textsubscript{e}st}}, n. Disease of ruminants esp. in winter. [earliest r\textit{nd\textsubscript{p\textsubscript{e}st. c. 1300. r\textit{nd\textsubscript{p\textsubscript{e}st. of cow's head or horn (R.); r. of Rynge, a. (Vb) cover with r. [OE & ON r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}r\textsubscript{a}m}, rd. Du. r\textit{n\textsubscript{a}m}]

\textit{rl\textit{ng\textsubscript{e}nt}, -\textit{e}nt], a. Gaping, grinning, esp. bot. of wide labiate corolla. [as r\textit{ict\textsubscript{u}c\textsubscript{t}, -\textit{e}nt]

\textit{rl\textit{ng\textsubscript{e}r}, -\textit{ng\textsubscript{e}r}, n. Quoit that falls round pin; fox that runs in ring when hunted; bell; r. device for ringing bell. [\textit{ring\textsubscript{u}, -\textit{e}]]

\textit{rl\textit{ng\textsubscript{e}l}, -\textit{e}l], n. Stencil ring, frame or ring for grining, grining, or plating. [\textit{ring\textsubscript{u}, -\textit{e}l]}

\textit{rl\textit{nk}, n., v.i. Stretch of ice used for game of curling; sheet of natural or artificial ice.
rinse, v.t. & n. 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; cleanse by soaking; make or dress by rinsing; wash (food) down with liquor; (n.) rinsing (give it a r.). [f. Fr. rinser, OF. rinser. pp. rinser. L. rinsire (sine pure).]

riot (ot), n. & v.t. & l. Loose living, debauchery; loud revelry, a riot; uncontrolled in speech or display or enjoyment of some thing (a r. of emotion, colour, sound); (Hist.) following of any sect 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. & took of parent &c. announcing that noise &c. is to cease; hence or cogn. riotous a., riotously adv., riotousness, (rare) r. (r. 3). n. (V.) live wanton; partake of the licentiousness of the age; go about (life), in dissipation; make or engage in a political r. of course against the R. Act, whence r. (r. 3). n. [OF. r. (r. 3). cf. Fr. r. lit. r. to be a tumult, act, cym. dub.]

rip, n. Worthless horse, screw; dissolute person. [perh. var. of rip 2.]

rip, v.t., l., & n. Cut or tear (thing) quickly or forcibly away from something (r. out the lining; r. the boards off); make long cut or tear in (such, cut &c.); cut or tear vigorously apart (often up; had his belly ripped up); split (wood, rock); saew (wood) with the grain (r. sound used thus); strip (roof) of tiles or slates & laths; make (fissure, passage) by ripping; open up (wound, quarrel, sorrow, the past) again; come violently asunder, split (intra.); rush along (of ship, &c.), so let her, do not check speed or interfere, (part., slang, cf. rattling) fine, split the wind, blow them away, ad. with c., as a ripping good time, whence rippingly adv. [cf. Fris. r.]

rip, n. Stretch of broken water in a sea or river, overfall. (perh. pl. prec.)

riparian, a. & n. Of or, on, river-bank (esp. on, said of a riparian creditor). [L. riparius (ripa bank, ARY 1) + -AN.]

ripe, a. & v.t. & l. Ready to be reaped, gathered, eaten, drunk, used, or dealt with, fully developed, mellow, mature, prepared or able to undergo something in it final state (of. r. corn, r. fruit, r. cheese, wine, seed; r. lips, red & full like r. fruit; r. beauty of grown woman), to reach, attain, achieve, obtain, realize, make or gain by effort, care, study, labor, scholarship, judgment, experience, understanding; d.e. at r. age, old; persons of riper years, not immature; opportunity yr. to be seize. d is r. to hear the truth; mood or person, plain, disease, r. for mischief, execution, treatment; (slang) has a r. or make a r. (of character, quality); hence ripping v.t. & l., ripping adv.

ripeless n. (Vb. chiefly poet.) = ripen. [OE. r. rip, cf. Du. r., rip, Ger. r.]

riposte, n. & v.t. Quick return thrust in fencing, (transf.) counterstroke, retort, (v.t.) riposte to a reason.

ripper, n. In vb senses; also: tool for ripping roof; rip-saw (slang) ripping person or thing. [ERk]

ripple, n. & v.t. Toothed implement used to clear away seeds from flax; (vb) treat with r. [cf. Du. repel, G. r.]

ripple, n. & v.i. & t. Ruffling of water's surface, small wave(s); wavy or wrinkled appearance in hair, ribbons, &c.; gentle lively sound that rises & falls (esp. a r. of conversation); r.-mark, ridge, ridged surface, left on sand or mud or rock by water or wind; hence r. (r.), form, flow in, oscillate or vibrate with, or with a mark, or with sound, like r.; (vb) found earlier than n.; etym. dub.; cf. r. (found later), -LE 3

Ripavian, a. Of the ancient Franks living on kine between Meuso & Moselle (esp. R. law, code observed by them). [f. med. L. Ripiarum (pulch. irresk. L. ripa bank, ARY -AN].

ripen Van Wyck Prunus, fruit of utterly antiquated ideas or information. [hero of tale by W. Irving who slept 20 years]

rise (r. 2), v.t. & l. & t. (rose pr. r.); risen pr. r.n.; p.p. of see r. (2), often with be &c.]. Get up from lying or sitting or kneeling position, get out of bed, (of meeting &c.) cease to sit for business, recover standing or upright position, become erect, leave ground, come to life again or usu. again or from the dead, (r. from table, leave meal; all rose to receive him; found he could not, was too weak to r.; r. Sir Thomas &c., formula in knighting; r. belmes, at 5.0 a.m., the lark); arch. rise next week; fall never to r. again; the hair rose on his head; horse rises on its hind-legs; horse rises to a fence, takes off for leap; birds r. well today; cease to be quiet, abandon submission, make revolt, (if a wind should r.; r. in arms, rebellion, &c.); r. against oppression, oppressor's town rose on its garrison; gorge, stomach, rise; indignation or disgust is felt; my whole soul rises against it, finds it intolerable; come or go up, grow upwards, ascend, mount, soar, project or swell upwards, become higher, reach higher position or level or amount, increase, decline upwards, come to surface, become or be visible above or above surroundings, develop greater energy or intensity, be progressive, (sun, star, morning, dawn, rises; the risen sun; rising cupboard, kitchen lift; the rising generation, the young; smoke rises straight up; tree begins to r.); attains a position or state (as adv. with c., as a rising good time), whence riplingly adv. [cf. Fris. r.]

rise (r. 3), n. Stretch of broken water in a sea or river, overfall. (perh. f. prec.)
knoll, hill, (came to a r. in the road; chapel stands on a r.); social advancement, upward progress, increase in power, rank, value, price, amount & weight, pitch, wages, &c. (has had a r. in life; the r. & fall of statesmen; the r. of the tide is 30 ft.; asks for a r., higher wages; prices are on the r., increasing); movement of fish to surface (not a sign of a r.; fig., get or take a r. out of one, draw him into display of temper or of his skill); (fig.) [v.i.], (arch.) [v.t.], (fig.), [n.], (arch.), (fig.) vertical piece connecting two treads of staircase; origin, start, (has, takes, its r. in, from; give r. to, occasion, suggest). [t. prec.]

risible (-z), a. Inclined to laugh, no r. sibility, n. of laughter (r. nerves, faculties, &c.); (r. laugher, ludicrous. [f. L risibilis (ridière rais; laugh, -ible).]

rising, n. In vbl senses; esp. r. (again), resurrection; insurrection, revolt. [-ing]

risk, n. & v.t. Hazard, chance of or by bad consequences, loss, &c., exposure to disadvantage, (make a r. of, take a risk at; risk, run, a. the r. of life; at one's r. of life; take the r. of life; venture on, take the chances of, of the r. jump, a battle, a sprained ankle). [f. F risquer (f. it. risco n., riscara v., etym. dub.)

risky, a. Hazardous, full of risk; (also, & after, f. risque) involving suggestion of indecency, offending against propriety, (of story, drama, etc.; r. romance, etc.). [F risquilly adv., (risqueiss n. [-y].

risqué. See prec.
riscle, n. Fried ball or cake or meal or fish mixed with bread-crumbs &c. [F. r. n., r. f. L ruscusus redish;]

riskadora (rù-dà), mus. direction. Slower. [It.]

rite, n. (Form of procedure, action required or usual, in a religious or solemn ceremony or observance (the r. of hospitality; the r. of confirmation; burial or funeral r.); conjugal or nuptial r., sexual intercourse between husband & wife; religious r. &c. &c. &c.); (any usage characteristic of a Church). Hence riteless a. [f. L ritus -a]

ritual, a. & n. Of, with, consisting in, involving, religious rites; hence ritually adv. (N.J. prescribed order of performing religious service; book containing this; performance of r. acts, whence (w. implication of excess) r. ritualism (3), ritualistic (2), mn. ritualistically adv., ritualize (2, 3) v.i. & t. [f. L ritualis (prec., -al).

plunge (plunj), n. (poet.) Coast, shore, bank. [f. ON plungen, plunge, throw, cast, cast, cast.]

rivet, n. attrib. a., & v.t. & i. (-il). 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 rivalry (2), rivalism (4), rivalism (5), rivalship a. (adj.) that is a r. or ch. (v.); (of v.r. to v.r.,) with, be irremovable to or claim to be good &c. as; [rare] be in rivalry. [f. L rivos (rives stream, -al) orig. = on same stream)

rive, v.t. & i. (rivé; riven, rarely rived). Rend, cleave, wrench away or off or from, strike asunder, (archaic, poet.); (of artisan's tool) to split, rivet with. [f. ON rive, perh. cog. w. G reiben, rub]

rivet, v.i. & t. (-il); [archaic.]. Wrinkle, crumble, shrivel. [prob. back-formation f. rivelled, OE rifelede, OE rifielede, OE *rifil a fold + s.]

rive, see RIVE.

river, n. (r. or riber; see RIVE). Copious stream of water flowing in channel to sea or lake or marsh or another r. (the r. often prefixed to name, as the r. Thames); the boundary between life & death; copious flow or stream of (of a r. of lava; r. of blood, much bloodshed); riverside, shore, banks, shores of animals, plants, &c., (fig., rives of madness in & personifying a r.; r. horse; hippopotamus; riverside, ground along r. bank (often attrib., as a r. s. villa). Hence (-ivered), (-iveres), (-iveris), (-iveris), (-iveris). [O. G. rivere f. L ripariis (L ripiss bank, -rivell)]

riverain, a. & n. Of river or its neighborhood; situated, dwelling by river; (n.) person dwelling by river. [F. rivière (as prec., -AN)]

riverine, a. Of, on, river or its banks, riparian. [-ing]

rivet, n. & v.t. Nail or bolt for holding together metal plates &c., its headless end being beaten out after passing through two holes. (vb) clinch (bolt); join or fasten with r. (together, down, to, into, on adv. or prop. &c.; fix, make immovable, (r. error &c.); connect, fasten, direct. See also (ripen, -rivet). (upon) engross (attention), engross attention of; hence rivetrs (1, 2) n. (vb. f. n., (OF rivr, clinch, etym. dub.)

rivière (-èr, or as F), n. N. Gem necklace, esp. of more than one string. [F, as RIVER]

rivulet, n. Small stream; kind of moth. [perh. f. it. rivolo, rivus stream, riv. ut. -st]

rivière (riv-e-rè), n. (hist.) Silver coin & money of account (45/6-2/3) of 16th-19th cc. in some continental states. [f. Du. rijksechter, cf. G reichschatz, see (bishop)ric, DOLLAR]

roach (ròch), n. Small freshwater fish allied to carp (sound as a r., in fresh-water health &c.). [f. OF roche etym. dub.]

roach (ròch), n. (naut.) Upperward curve in foot of square sail. [I]

road, n. (Also r.stead) piece of water near shore in which ships can ride at anchor; one of a commonwealth's routes, (roadsteads) of foot-passengers, riders, & vehicles (on the r., travelling; take the r., set out; the r., the highway; take to the r. archaic, become highwayman; rule of the r., custom regulating side to be taken by vehicles, riders, or ships, or meeting or passing each other; way of getting to (the r. to York, rush, success; royal r. to, way of attaining without trouble); one's way or route; r. book, describing rr. of country &c., itinerary; r. hog, bicyclist or motorist regardless of others' safety &c.; r. metal, broken stone for r.-making; r.-side, border of r. (esp. attrib., r.-side, r.-side, r.-side, r.-side, r.-side); r.-side path, border or edge of r. (opp. side-path), part of bridge or railway used for traffic; roadworthy, fit to be used on the r., (of person) fit to travel. Hence (-roaded), (-roadless), as. [OE rad (radian RIDE)]

road, v.t. (Of do) follow up (game-bird, or &c.) by foot (foot-). [f]

roadster, n. Ship at anchor in roadstead; horse, bicycle, &c., for use on the road; experienced traveller. [-STER]

roam, v.i. & t. & n. Ramble (v., & rarely n. as a half-hour's r.), wander; walk or travel uninterestingly, go about or through or about (country, seas &c.). [f]

roan, a. & n. (Of animal) with coat of which the prevailing colour is thickly interspersed with another, esp. bay or sorrel or chestnut mixed with white or grey (often with
ROAN 3 n. Soft sheepskin leather used in bookbinding as substitute for morocco. [perh. f. Rouen in France] ROAN 4 v. & t. v. & t. n. (Uter. send forth) loud deep hoarse sound (as) of lion, person or company in pain or rage or loud laughter, the seething, cannon, furnace, &c. (the r. of the waves; rr. of laughter; lions roaring after their prey; roared with pain or laughter or anger; you need not, sir, talk so loud; a roar) loud, deep, menacing noise; (a noise of any kind) make loud noise in breathing due to disease, whence roar(r)er, roaring, nn.; (of place) be full of din, re-echo, often again; say, sing, utter, (words, chorus, oath, &c., often out) in loud tone; make deep, hoarse, &c., put 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 ravanian, c. L rara] roast, v. t. & l. (p.p. in vb forms -ed, as adj. roast), & n. Cook (esp. meat) by exposure to open fire or (improp. for bake) in oven (prefers r. beef, his meat roasted); heat or calcine (ore) in furnace; heat (coffee-beans) as preparation for grinding; expose (victim for torture, oneself or some part for warmth) to fire; ridicule, banter, chaff; undergo roasting; (part.) very hot; roasting-jack, appliance keeping meat in motion while roasting. (N.) r. meat or a dish of it (rule the r., be master); operation of roasting. [n. partly f. OF rost, partly l. vb., l. OF rost, rost, that of r. n. in vb senses; esp. kind of oven for roasting; ore-roasting furnace; coffee-roasting apparatus; pig, potato, &c., fit for roasting. (er)]

ROB.

rob, v. t., & n. & t. i. Any long loose outer garment (rare, poet., metaphor) (trade name of kind of lawn, &c.)(r. paree) cloth on which to lie on child in baby's 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-chambre (Fr.), dressing-gown, wrapper; (v.) invest (person) in r., dress, assume one's r. or vestment. [OF, conn. w. prec. orig. sense booty] robber, n. (Also r.-red-bread) small red-breasted bird; (with or without distinctive epithet) kinds of Amer., Colonial, & Indian birds; r. v. t. in plant names, as R.-run-the-hedge ground-ivy, R.-e-up herb-Robert; R. Goodfellow, a sportive goblin; R. Hood, (type of) medieval forest outlaw; ROUND 1 r. [Of. fam. for Robert]

rob-bor-ant, n. & med. Strengthening (L. rob-borare (rob.-bor-strength), ANT. rob-bor-ant) force, vigor, violence, ferocity. [L rob-borare (proc.), -bub-i (2)]

robust, a. (-er, -est). Of strong health & physique, not slender or delicate or weakly, of persons, animals, plants, body, health, &c.; (of exercise, discipline, &c.) tending to or requiring strength, invigorating, vigorous; (of intellect &c.) sensible, straightforward, not given to nor confused by subtleties. Hence robustly adv., robustness n. [L rob- us (robor strength)]


rochet (-sh), n. Surplice-like vestment used chiefly 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; run up upon the r., see r. ahead, &c. of lit. or fig. shipwreck or danger of it; r. of water &c., ref. to Numb. 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, &c., etc. (usu. almond &c.; r.); (also blue r.) r.-pigeon; r.-bed, base of r., rocky bottom; r.-bird, esp. puffin; r.-cake, bun with hard rough surface; r.-cork, variety of asbestoses; r.-crystal, transparent colourless silica or quartz usu. in hexagonal prisms; r.-dox, r.-pigeon; r.-drill, r.-boring tool or machine; in English, mixed language of Gibraltar; r.-fever, kind of enteric prevalent at Gibraltar; r.-fish, kinds of goby, bass, wrasse, &c.; r.-goat, ibex; r.-heum, cut out of the r.; r.-leather, as r.-cork; rock-ing-[-ling], kinds of fish esp. sea-lob; r.-oil, r.-oils, naphthric acids, &c.; 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.-silk, as r.-cork; r.-sucker, sea-lamprey; r.-tar, petroleum; r.-toad, (the marsh-r. &c.); r.-work or rockery (3 n.), pile of rough stones with soil in interstices for growing ferns &c. on, also natural group or display of rr. Hence rock-ness, rock-like, as, rock-let n. [Of. roke, rooque, roche, etym. dub.]

rock 2 n. Move (t. & l.) gently to & fro (as) in cradle, set or keep (cradle &c.) or (of cradle &c.) be in such motion, r. him to sleep; ship rocking on, rocked by the waves; set rocking himself or rocking in his chair, rocked in security, &c.; cool and r. (CRADLE), work cradle, shake in cradle; sway (t. & l.) from side to side, shake, oscillate, reel, (earthquake rocks house, house rocks, a rocking gait); r.-cocking-chair, mounted on rockers, or with seat arranged to r.; r.-rocking-horse, wooden horse on rockers, ride on r., ride a r., ride a boulder easily rocked; r.-rocking-turn in skating, from any edge to same in opposite direction with body revolving away from convex of first curve (counter-r. t. or r.-rocker or counter, same turn with body revolving away from convex), r.-shaft, that oscillates complete revolutions; r.-staff, part of apparatus working smith's bellows; (n.) rocking motion, spell of rocking. [Of rocian; cf. Du. rooken, G rücken, tug]

rocker, n. In vbl senses; esp. one of the curved bars on which cradle &c. rocks; goldminer's cradle; skate with highly curved blade;
ROCKET
(Skat.) r., counter-r., = (counter-) rock'-ing-turn.
[rock'-, for rock -and-rock.] ro'cket, n. Kinds of plant of which some are used as salad & some grown for flowers (Garden, Roman, &c., &c.; R. gentile; Base r., wild mignonette; Blue r., kinds of wolfsbane & larkspur, also bluebell). [L. F. roquette f. It. roccetta (roca f. L. Erica, -ette)]

[untranslated text]

ro'ckily, a., & n. (pl.) Of rock, full of or abounding in rocks, (the R. Mountains, or as n. the R., western N. Amer. range; like rock in ruggedness, firmness, solidity, &c.; (rare) unsteady, tottering. Hence ro'ckily adv., ro'ckiness n. [ROCK 1, 2, + -y]

ro'ccoso, a. & n. (Of furniture, architecture, &c.) with much conventional decoration, tastelessly florid, in the Louis-Quatorze or Louis-Quinze style, as of Masonry. [Rococo, n. (from R. rococo) con amore, out of date.] [F. perf. l. rocaille pebble-work]

rod, n. Slender straight round stick growing as shoot on tree or cut from it or made from wood, switch, wand, (sometime as symbol of office &c., see esp. BLACK 1; AARON'S-Rod; divine, dousing, &c., as DOWSE; such stick, or bundle of twigs, for use in caning or lashing (the r. & use of this; spare the r. & spoil the child), make &c. a r. for one's own use, prepare trouble for oneself; kiss the r., take punishment meekly or gladly; have a r. in pickle for, be ready to punish when time comes; = FISH 4, &c.; also rodman & r. n. angler; (as measure) = PERCH 2; slender metal bar, connecting bar, shaft, (curtain, pistol, &c., &c.; & Physiol.) r.-shaped structure. Hence ro'dless, ro'dlike, a., ro'dlet n. [OE rodd, cf. ON rudda club]

rod', See RIDE.

rod, n. (Animal) of the order Rodentia with strong incisor & no canine teeth, whence rodentia; gnawing (esp. in Path. of ulcers). [L. rodere gnaw]

rodomonte-de, n., a., & v.1. Boastful, bragging, (saying or touting). (Vb) brag, talk, brag; hence ro'dman, a n. &v.1. [vb & adj. l. F. rodomont peacock, charlatan.] [D. rodomontade]

ro'se, n. (rocc), n. (collect. sing. somet. for pl.) Small kind of European & Asiatic deer; rocbuck, male r.; deer, r. [com. Teut.; OE roca, cf. Du. ree, Ger. reh]

Mass of eggs (also heard r.) in fish's ovarian membrane (r. corn, one egg); soft r., male fish's milk; r. stone, oillite. Hence (--)ro'close a. [cf. MD. r. M LG. MHG. roge]

ro'gation, n. (pl.) Litany of the saints chantcd on the three days before Ascention Day (r. days theses; r. seek, Sunday include, preceding them; r. flower, milkwort, &c.). Hence (--)ro'gational a. [Rom. Ant.] law proposed before the people by consul or tribune (Licinian &c., proposed by Licinius &c.) [L. R. rogatio (rogiare ask. -ATION)]

rog'-e, n., & v.1. Male name; the (folly R., pirates' black flag, F. or SIR R. DE COverey, a country dance & tune)

ro'gue, n., & v.1. Idle vagrant (archaic); knave, rascal, swindler, (often playfully or mischievous child or waggish or arch-mannered person); inferior plant among seedlings (v. weed, out r. from); (also r. elephant, buffalo, &c.) loose, esp. elephant, driven or living apart from the herd & having temper; shilling racehorse or hunter. Hence ro'guery 1, a. ro'guishly adv., ro'guishness n. [16th c. cant wd, etym. dub.]

ro'FS, n. (S.-Afr. -Dub. opprobrious name, lit. red-neck, for British soldier)

roster, n. v., & n. (r. on not be uproarious, (esp. in part as adj.) Hence ro'stering a.

rostering, n. [L. obs. roister rosterer f. F. roistering dem. of var. of roister L. RUSTICUS]

Ro'iland, name of nephew of Charlemagne celebrated in legend often with his comrade Cour (a R. R. aux yeux retort.)

role, n. Actor's part; one's task or function, what one is appointed or expected or has undertaken to do. [F. roile]

rol', n. Cylinder formed by turning flexible fabric such as paper or cloth over & over upon itself without folding (r. of carpet, printing-paper, &c.; swiss r., (in Ionic capital) volute, document, esp. official record, in this form (Master of the R., judge of Court of Appeal with charge of certain public records; the R., buildings in which these were formerly kept now superseded by Public Record Office, also known of Masculin & Feminin; &c.; in the r. of saints; a long r. of heroes; on the r. of fame; RENT 4 r.) esp. official list of qualified solicitors (strike off the r., decree from practising for dishonesty &c.) or list of persons esp. soldiers or schoolboys used to detect absentees (r. call, calling over of the list; more or less (semi)-cylindrical straight or curved mass of anything however formed (a r. of butter, soap, straw, tobacco, hair, 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. corn-collar; (Book-bind.) revolving patterned tool for marking cover; cylinder or roller. [F. OF rolle (now rôle) f. L rotula collat. form of rotula (toll).]

rol', v.1 & l., & n. Move (t. & l.) or send or go in some direction by turning over & over usually with a barrel started rolling; ball, coin, rolled under 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.

roll, n. Revolve between surfaces (rolling a marble between his palms), wrap up, wind up by rolling motion (rolled himself up in the blankets); (t. & l. of eyes) change direction of (of) with rotatory motion (his eyes r. strangely; rolled his eyes on us); swallow, turn about in fluid or loose medium, (of horse &c.) lie on back & kick out (porpor) &c., (porpor) rolling in money, luxury, ease; mule tried to r., as way of getting rid of rider or load; sway or rock (t. & l.), walk with swaying gait as of sailor, reel, rolled himself from side to side; ship rolls & pitches; he rolled up to her; undulate, show undulating surface or motion, go or propel or carry with such motion, (sea, river, rolls; river rolls its waters to sea; waves r. in; smoke rolls up; chimney rolls up smoke; the mist rolled away; a rolling expanse or plains); (t. & l. of sound) utter or be uttered, sound, with vibratory or undulating or trilling effect (r. out verses, &c., with r. of the voice, r. the rolls; r. one's re; (of wheeled vehicle) advance or convey usu. along, by, &c., (of person) be so conveyed, (carriage rolled along, rolled them by; he rolled past in his carriage; rolling-stock, railway company's wagons & trucks); flatten
by passing roller over or by passing between rollers (r. lawn, metal, paste for pies, &c.; r. rolling-pin, roller for paste; r. shoe, into shoe made by rolling plas. with revolving cylinder, also press with rollers for various purposes); turn (l. & r.) over & over upon itself into more or less cylindrical shape (usu. up; the way to r. a great-coat; hedgehog rolls itself into a ball or rolls up; form (l. & r.) into cylindrical or spherical shape, made by rolling (r. a currant, a huge snowball, snow or string into ball; the reckoning is rolling up, increasing in amount; saint & philosopher rolled into stone); r.-top desk, with flexible coversiding in curved grooves; hence r. roll. (N.) roll. motion (the r. of the sea, ship; the r. 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 (L. rotula dim. of rota wheel)]

opper, n. In vbl senses; esp.: cylinder or rod of wood, stone, metal, &c., & of various sizes used alone or usu. as rotating 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; k. of r. pigeon, swallow &c.; brilliant-plumed bird allied to crows [G, t. rollen to roll]; r.-skate, skating; r.-towel, endless, working on r. [-ER]

röllick, v. i. & n. Be jovial, indulge in high spirits, enjoy life boisterously, revel (esp. in part. as adj.). (N.) exuberant gaiety; frolic, sport, escapade, [U.

pöly-pöly, n. & a. (Also r. pudding) pudding made of sheet of paste covered with jam &c., formed into roll, & boiled (adj. usu. of child) pudding. [prob. formed on ROLL]


Romágo, a. & n. (Of, in, &c.) the vernacular language of modern Greece. [f. Gk Rómaikos Roman used esp. of Eastern empire]


Román, 1. n. Citizen, soldier, native, or inhabitant; people, or people, of ancient Rome; R. State, (King, Emperor, of the R.), sovereign head of Holy R. Empire; inhabitant of medieval or modern Rome; (pl.) Christians of ancient Rome (R.), or in full Epistle to the R., N.-T. book, abbr. Rom. (Print.) ROMAN'S type (abbr. in press-correcting, rom.); = ROMAN CATHOLIC. [f. L Romanus (Rome, -AN)]

Román's, a. Of ancient Rome or its territory, people, or (rarely) usu. Latin language (R. Empire, that established by Augustus 27 B.C. & divided by Theodosius A.D. 385 into Western or Western & Eastern Empire; or the Roman Empire as it existed in the eastern lasted till 1453, & the western, after lapsing in 476, was revived 800 by Charlemagne & continued to exist as the Holy Roman Empire till 1806; R. law, code developed by ancient Rk. & forming basis of many modern codes; R. pottery, bricks, road, &c., surviving from period of R. rep.; R. cement named after ancient-R. kind; R. balance, beam, or steel yard, ordinary steel yard; R. simplicity, honesty, virtue, patriotism, &c., as of Rk. of early republic; R. nose, with bridge, aquiline, whence, of person or horse, R. color, resembling grey horse, long 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; &c. used in composing number-symbols, see below for mod. use, & cf. ARABIC; R. architecture, or Rk. COMPOSERS. or CATHOLIC, or HISTORIAN, &c., of ancient Rome; of papal Rome, esp. = ROMAN CATHOLIC, whence ROMANISH (2) a., ROMANIZER n.; of medieval or modern Rome (R. school, painting school of Raphael; R. fever, malaria prevalent at Rome; R. AIR, R. BIRCH, R. SAUL, or R. tetrarch, sulphate of copper, or copper; R. CANDLE. Hence ROMANISM (3, 4), ROMANIST (2, 3), n., ROMANISTIC a., ROMANIZATION (2, 3, 4) v.t. & i., ROMANIZATION n., ROMANOCOM. form. *Mod. use of R. numerals, differing in some respects from the ancient. The only symbols now used are I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, 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. MDCLXVI = 1666; 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 done, e.g. XIC = 98, XCM = 139; IIII is usu. preferred to IV on clock-faces. [as prec.]

Roman Catholic, a. & n. (Member) of the Church of Rome. Hence RN. Catholicity, R. Catholicyy, adv., the Roman-Catholicism (3) n. [f. c. 1000, perh. orig. as non-controversial between R. (i.e. between R.), Romish, & Catholic.]

romance, n. & a. & v. i. (R.) Vernacular language 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- 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 literature consisting of such tales; set of facts, episode, love affair, &c., suggesting such tales by its strangenes or moving nature; atmosphere characterizing such tales, mental tendency to be influenced by it, sympathetic imaginativeness, whence ROMANESQUE a.; (an) exaggeration, (a) picturesque falsehood, (vb. exaggerate, draw the long-bow); (Mus.) short piece of simple character. [f. Of romans (pop. L Rome) = R. (opp. Latin) Latin in Latin) adv. for ROMANESQUE]

romanesque, (-k), a. & n. = ROMANCE (a. & n.); (Arch.) (in) style of building prevalent in Romanized Europe between the classical & Gothic periods. [ESQUE]

ROMÁNE, a. & n. Descended from Latin. (RANCE & n.) descended from, inheriting civilization &c. of the Romans. Romanceshing. [L Romanus (-a, -um)]

Romântiky, n. (r-). Civilization & influence of Roman Empire. [ROMAN'S, -ITY]

Románsk, Rou., Ru., n. & a. (In) the RHÄTO-ROMANIC tongue of N.-W. part of E. Switzerland; = RHÄTO-ROMAN, [AS ROMANCE]

romantic, a. & n. Characterized by or suggestive of or remote from experience, visionary, (a r. story, scene, adventure, girl; (of music) subordinating form to theme, imaginative, passionate; (of projects &c.) fantástic, unpractical, quixotic, dreamy; (of literary or artistic method &c.) subordinating whole to parts or form to matter, (opp. CLASSIC, CLASSICAL), whence ROMANTICISM (2) n.; hence romantically adv., rom.
mantirous (3, 3) n., romanticize (3, 3) v. I. & T. (N.) (pl.) r. ideas or talk; romanticist. [f. F. romantique (romant tale, now roman, var. of romans romance, -10)]

Rómán, n. & a. Gipsey (n. & a.); (pl. also collect. sing.) the gipsies, (pl.) gipsies; the gipsy language. [G. Gipsy Romant fem. & pl. of Romant] [OE. Rómán] [Romani] n. (archaic). A romance or tale of chivalry &c. [f. Of róman see ROMANTIC]

Rómán, n. City or ancient State of R. (R. was not built in a day, encouragement to faint-hearted). Roman empire; Church of R., without Romeward & adv., Romeward adv., Romaniser 1 a. (contempt.) [OF. t. Rómá]

rómp, v. I., & n. (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 of scorn. Romany fond of romping, tom-boy; spell of romping, boisterous play, (often game of rr.); hence rompy 2 a. [perh. n. f. vb, var. of ramp 2]

rónda, n. (dó). Ten-line or thirteen-line poem with only two rhymes throughout & opening words used twice as refrain. [F, rare]

róndel, n. (Special form of) RONDEAU. 'R. rond round 1.e. (2)]

róndo, n. Piece of music with leading theme to which return is made. [lt., f. F. RONDEAU]

róndure, n. (poet.). Round outline or object. [f. F. rondure (round, -10)]

Ródn, adj. (fig.):.- Do not overthrow the weak, or wrong the poor.

róðd, n. The cross of Christ (archaic; often in oaths, as by the R.). crucifix, esp. one raised on middle of r.-screen, wooden or stone carved screen separating nave & choir) r.-arch, between nave & choir; r.-beam, cross-beam, usu. as part of r.-screen, supporting r.; r.-clouth, lining r. in Lenti; r.-lit, gallery on top of r.-screen; quarter of an acre (esp. as loose term for small piece of land; not a r. remained to him). [OE rót cross, cf. OFris. róda, cogn. w. rod]

róð, n., & v. I. Upper covering of house or barn (underlaid); a portion of roof in one's house, esp. ref. to a portion of it which the rest originated; basis, foundation, means of continuing or continuing, or r. in selflessness; has no r. in the nature of things; bottom, essential substance or nature, (get at the r. of things; has the r. of the matter in him, is essentially sound, wr. ref. to Job xix. 28). [Math.] r. of number or quantity when multiplied by itself. [OE rót, f. rob, root, root. of oth. sense, neus, n. [OE hrof, cf. OFris. hrof, MDu. roff]]

róök, n., & v. & t. Black coarse-voiced bird of crown tribe nesting in colonies; sharper, esp. atrice or cards, person who lives on inexperienced gamblers &c. (f. pl. prenticed) r. of youth, r. of r., r. of small bore for r.-shooting; r.-kletter, r.-kling 1 n., r.-kling 2 a. (Vb. win money at cards &c. esp. by swindling charge (customer) extortionately. [OE hroč, cf. G. rook, G. kuck; prob. ?]

róok, n. (hess). as CASTLE 2. [f. Of roc ult. F. pers. rac]

róokery, n. (Clump of trees with) colony of rooks; colony of penguin &c. or seals; crowded cluster of mean houses or tenements. [ERY]

róóm, n. Space occupied or that might be occupied by something, capaciousness or ability to accommodate contents. taken too much r.; there is plenty of r.; no r. to turn to; no r. to fall into a cat; would rather have his r. than his company, wish him away; we have no r. here for idlers; make r.; vacate standing-ground &c. or post &c. for or for another, withdraw, retire, also clear a space for person or thing by removal of others; R. for arch, ellipt. command to make way for some one; in one's r., in the r. of, instead of, in succession to, in situation for, whence roomy 2 a., roominess n., roomy adv.; opportunity, scope, to do or for (r. to deny ourselves; no r. for dispute; leave r. for evasion); part of house enclosed by walls or partitions, floor, & ceiling, (pl.) set of these occupied by person or family or lodgers, (transf.) the company in a r. (see these), whence roomful 2 n., roomed 2 a. [com.-Tout; OE rim, cf. G. raum, Sw. & Da. rum]

róot, n., v. & t. & l. Bird's perching or resting place, esp. hen-house or part of it in which she sleeps. (transf.) sleeping-accommodation, bed-room, (go to r., retire, be perched, in bed; curses come home to r., recoil upon curser). (Vb. of birds or persons) settle for sleep, be perched or lodged for the night; provide with sleeping-place. [vb n., OE rōstr, f. MDu. roost]

róost, n. Tidal race about Orkneys & Shetlands. [f. On roost]


róot, n. Part of plant normally below earth's surface & serving to attach it to earth & convey nourishment from soil to it, (pl.) such part divided into branches or in corresponding organ of epiphyle, part attaching it to earth & support (also footlet n.), permanent under-ground stock of plant, small plant with r. for transplanting, (plant, such as turnip or carrot, with edible r., pull up by the r., uproot. lit. & fig: take, strike, r., begin to draw nourishment from soil, fig. get established; lay ace to r. of tree or institution, set about destroying it; r. & branch! (bibl.) scion, offset, (there shall be a r. of Jesse) isolated part of a tree body or organ, part of a tree or organ, 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; a r. of bitterness; r. fallacy, idea, &c., the one thing from which the rest originated; basis, foundation, means of continuing or continuing, or r. in selflessness; has no r. in the nature of things; bottom, essential substance or nature, (get at the r. of things; has the r. of the matter in him, is essentially sound, wr. ref. to Job xix. 28). [Math.] r. of number or quantity when multiplied by itself. specified number of times gives (specified number of times gives) square or second r. of 4, or ellipt. r. of 4 or r. 4, symbol v 4, is 2; v 3 is irrational; cube or third r. of 27, symbol 27, is 3); (Philol.) ultimate unanalyzable 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 svep); (Mus.) fundamental note of chord; r.-stock, r.-stock, also primary form whence offsets have arisen. Hence roostage 1, (n.), roostless, roosty 2 a. [OE ELOn rot; cogn. w. L radix, & w. wort]

róot, n. & v. & t. (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. as her affection was deeply rooted in fear, whence r. rooted objections to, obedience rooted in fear, whence r. rooted objections to, obedience rooted in fear n.); drag or dig up by the r.; r. out, exterminate, uproot, tear away, from (poet.). [f. prec.]

róut, (rout), n. & v. & l. (Of swine &c.) turn up ground with snout, beak, &c., in search of food; turn up (ground) thus; (transf.) search
rootery, n. Pile of roots & stumps for growing garden plants on (cf. rockery). [Kény]
rootle, v.t. & n. = root. [Leis]
rote, n. & v.t. & i. (Piece of) stout cordage (prop. iron cable). [Cord]
rooting (of) tied to (by) twisting strands of hemp, flax, hide, or wire, into one (the r., halter for hanging person, also=rigging; on the high r.; the r., those enclosing prize-ring or other arena; know, learn, put one up to, the r., the conditions in some sphere of action; give one r., r. enough to hold out; r. on, make a stab at; to check him, trust to his bringing about his own discomfiture; r. of sand, delusive security; r. of onions, ova, pearls, these stung together; on the r. of mountaineers, roped together; viscid or gelatinous stringy formation in beer or other liquid; r.-dancer, -cig, performer, -ning, on tight- r.; r.-drill, in which a r. stretched by two men represents company &c.; r.-ladder, two long r. connected by short cross-r. as ladder; rope-manship, skill in r.-walking or r.-climbing; r.-mouding, cut spirally in imitation of r.-strands; r.-rake, v.t., to rake over or through; r.-rake, v.t., a shelf; r.-rake, v.t., a board ship; r.-s'end, short piece of r. used to flag (esp. sailor) with; r.-walk, long piece of ground used for twisting r.; r.-walker, r. = dancer, -cig, -yard, making establishment; r.-yarn, (piece of) the material (esp. when unpicked of which r.-strands consist, mere trifile; hence r. piping (of) n., r. piping a., roly-poly n. (Vb) fasten or secure with r.; (Mountaineering) connect (party) with r., attach (person) to r., put on r.; use in towing &c.; enclose, close in, (space) with r., in, secure adequacy of, decoy; (Racing) check (horse), check horse, (of athlete) slow down, (of letter) write after, (of old) write on; r.-length, n. = become rosy or viscid. [com. - Teut. OERAP, cf. Du. resp., G ref, Icel. & Norw. raf]
Rocquefort (ro'kò'fòrt), n. Kind of French cheese of goats & ewes milk resembling Stilton. [R. in France]
Rocqueau (rok'-), n. (hist.) Man's cloak reaching to knees (18th c.). [F. Duke of R.]
Rœquet (rò'kè), v.t. & i. (etiquet, eted, pr. lin'd, &d. Cause one's ball to strike, of (ball) strike, another ball at croquet; strike another ball thus; (act) act or fact of roqueuting; (arbit.) (act) act of or in same; r. ronunal, n. Whale, with dorsal fin, fin-back. [F. f. Norw. royrkal (raud red, krall whale)]
rofty, naughtly, a. (slang). Enjoyable (had a r. time); fond of amusement & excitement. [f]
ros'ace (rò'se), n. Rose-window; rose-shaped ornament or design. [f. (ro)]
rossd'ease (ròs'se), a. Of the order Rosaceae, of which the rose is the type. So ros'aecean n. [f. L rosaceus (rose, -aceous)]
ros'dinement (ròs'diměnt), n. (Kinds of red dye obtained from an organic base derived from animals, Arrange.)
ros'dian, n. Rose-fancier; (R-C. Ch.) member of a Confraternity of the Rosary. [f. L. rosarionary, -AN]
ros'ap'tum, n. Rose-garden. [L. (foll.)]
ros'sary (rò'sar), n. Rose-garden, rose-bed; (R-C. Ch.) form of prayer in which fifteen decades of Ave Maria are said by each person in turneterne & followed by Gloria, book containing this, string of 155 beads for keeping count in this (lesser r. of, 55). [f. L. rosarium (rose, -ARIUM); R-C. sense f. LL sense chaplet]
ros'sean (shèn), a. Like or worthy of Rosius, family name of R-C. Ch. [awl]
rose (ròz), n., a., & v.t. (Prickly bush or shrub bearing) a beautiful & usu. fragrant flower usu. of red or yellow or white colour (blush, brier), cabbage, damask, moss, musk, tea, &c., &c.; also in names of other flowering plants, as banksia r., Christmas r., R. of Jericho, the Resurrection plant with dried fronds unfolding under moisture. R. of Sharon, unidentified eastern flowering plant. R. of May, white narcissus; Attar, oto, of r.; red as a r.; gather r. or life's r., seek pleasure; path strewn with r., life of delights; fed of r., pleasant easy post or condition, esp. in is no b. of r. or is not all r.; r. without a thorn, impossible happiness, unallayed delight; the r. of virgins, inno- cent men & women, with their pure hearts, the beautiful girl or woman in; Wars of the R., 15th-c. civil wars between Yorkists with white & Lancastrians with red r. as emblem; under the r., = sub rose, whence ros'bery (rò'sér'è), 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; rossete worn on shoe or clerical hat; protuberance round base of leaf; r., flower, one of the seeds of rose-hip, -nozzle of watering-pot or hose, whence (-) ro*sed'ed a.; r.-diamond = r.-window; light crimson colour, pink, (usu. pl.) rosy complexion (has quite lost her, spoiled her natural, r.); the r., cypress, r.-apple, tropical tree cultivated for foliage, flowers, rose-herb, rhododendron, azaleas, willow-herb; rosebud, bud of r. (often attrib., as r.-d. mouth), pretty girl, (U-S.) débutante; r.-bud, r. plant; r.-chaffer, green or copper-coloured beetle frequently r.; r.-colour, rosy red, pink, (fig.) pleasant state of things or outlook (life is not all r.); r.-coloured = coloured; r.-courage, cheerful, (takes r.-c. views; see things through r.-c. spectacles); r.-cut, cut as a r.diamond, hemispherical with curved part in triangular facets; r.-drop, skin-disease with red blisters; r.-engine, appendage to lathe for engraving curved patterns; r.-fall, excerescence on dog-r. &c. made by insect; r.-fing; r.-folds, petal of, r. (crumpled r.), slight vexation allowing general felicity; r.-tipped, with rosy lips; r.-nail, with head shaped like r.-diamond; r.-noble, 15th-16th c. gold coin of varying value stamped with r.; r.-pink, pigment of chalk or painting colours (of, similar to); r.-plume, r. (usu.) = also=r.-coloured (lit. & fig.), r.-rash, = roseola, r.-red a. & n. red as (of) a r.; r.-root, kinds of plant with root smelling like r. when dried or bruised; r.-tree, r.-vinegar, infusion of r. in vinegar for application in headache &c.; r.-water, perfume made from r., (fig.) compliments, gentle handling, &c. (r.-water surgery; revolutions are not made with r.); r.-window, circular, usu. with speakleike mullions; rosewood, kinds of cabinet wood named from their fragrance; hence r. scentless, r.-scented, a. (coloured like r. warm pink). (Vb) make (face, snow-slope, &c.) rose, p. p. [OE rose, rose, f. L. ros. prob. f. Gk ro'kida rose (shadow rose)]
rose (ròz), n. See rise (rose)
roseate (ròz'ët), a. = rose-coloured (lit. & fig.). Hence roseately adj. [f. L. rosaeus (rosa, -a, -um)]
rosemary (ròz'mar'é), n. Evergreen fragrant shrub with leaves used in perfumery &c. &c. taken as emblem of remembrance. [earlier rosemarine f. L. ros marinus (rose dew, marina) w. assim. to rose, Mary (prob. the Virgin)]
rosco, comb. form in names of metals & alkalies of L. rosus, rose-coloured, as cobalt.
ROSEOLA (n.): Rosy rash in measles &c.; German measles. Hence roseolal, rosea-
la. (Arch.) Roseal. (Biol.) Rose-like cluster of organ, markings resem-
bling petals &c., of flower-diamond; rose-like object or arrangement of parts. Hence roseetted a.2

ROSEOLUSCAIAN (z.-shn, n. & a. (Member) of a society devoted to occult lore & magical science to have been founded 1864 by Christian Rosenkreuz. Hence ROSEOLUSCAIANISM (n.) [f. L. ROSEOLUSCAIUS, + AN, = Latinskeung of Rosenkreuzian].

ROSEIN (z.), n. & v.t. = RESIN (esp. of solid residue after distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine); hence roseinly a.2 (b) smear, seal, rub (esp. bow or string of fiddle &c.), with r. [changed f. RESIN]

ROSINE (z.), n. & a. (1) = ROSEINE (n.), WOOL (see). (2) = ROSEINE (n.), WOOL (see).


ROSSOLO (z.), n. A S. European, sweet cordial.[It., t. L. ROSA dew, SOLIS of the sun, cordial being of rosinit (rose)]

ROOSTER, n. List or plan showing turf of duty for individuals or companies esp. of a military force. [f. Du. ROOSTER list, orig. gridiron (rooster ROAST), w. ref. to parallel lines]

ROSTAL, a. (Of column &c.) Adorned with beads actual or sculptured &c. of ancient war-galleys; (Zool. &c.) on, of the rostrum. [f. L. ROSTAL (ROSTRUM, -AL)]

ROSTATED, a. (Of column &c.) = prec. (Zool. &c.) having, ending in a rostrum. [f. L. ROSTATUS (ROSTRUM, -ATE)]]

ROSTRA, n. (pl. -RA, -RUMS). (Sing. or pl. of -RA of single specimen but usu. w. pl. constr.) pl. in pl. sense, -RA or -RUMS platform for public speaking (orig. that in Roman forum adorned with beaks of captured galleys), pupil, office &c. that enables one to gain the public ear; (Rom. Ant.) beak of war-galley (pl. usu.) used as a weapon or device &c. Usually in pl. sense, pl. or pl. is = pl. part, whence rostrated, rostriferous, rostriform, aa. rostro-comb. form. [L. = beak (rostrum gnaw)]

ROSTULATE (z.), a. (bot.). (Of leaves) packed over each other like rose-petals. [L. ROStULATA (ROSTRAL, -ATE)]

ROVY (zil, a. Coloured like a red rose (esp. of complexion as indicating health, of blush, wine, sky, light, &c.). (fig.) = ROSA-coloured; (now rare) smelling like a rose, made of or covered or strawt with roses; r. cross, emblem of rosequisters; r. cupped, wrought of dawn &c. Hence ROVILY adv., ROVINESS n. [-Y2]

ROT, n. & int. Decay, putrefaction, rottenness, (esp. in timber, cf. DRY1-r.); virulent liver-disease of sheep (usu. the r.); (slang) nonsense, absurd statement or argument or proposal (often as int. of increduily or ridicule), foolish course, undiscerning state or things. (don’t talk r. it is perfect r. to trust him; what r. that it is not open on Sundays!)(Cricket, War, &c.) sudden series of unaccountable failures on one side (a. set in). [prob. f. Scand. (Icel. NORW., ROT, cotn. w. F. ROTURO)]

ROUGES (zro), a., n., & v.t. & I. Red only in R. Croiz pr. krwah, R. DRAGON, two pursuants of English college of Arms, &c. in r.-red marble, reddish Belgian kind). (N.) Fine red powder made from safflower & used for colouring wees & limps; fresh oxide of iron; revolutionary politician; r. et noir (Anwahr), card-game played on table with red & black marks on which money staked is laid (r., the red in this). (Vb) colour, adorn oneself, with r. [F. f. L. rubesus cogn. w. RED]

ROUGE (zil): Chaff, banter, tease, (abs) talk ironically (he is only rotting); r. -put a. & n., (liquor) in- tended to stomach; (OE rotan, fr. Fris. rotege, Du. rotten, Icel. rota)
ROUGH

down counting as points to opponents, in Eton football,[1] 2. (v.t., adv., n., & v.t. of uneven or irregular surface, not smooth or level, or polished, diversified or broken by prominences, hairy, shaggy, coarse in texture, rugged, (r. skin, hands, paper, bark, road, cloth, country; book with r. edges, in which edges of original sheets are left untrimmed, etc.; r. plants, first to lose their leaves after the smooth leaves or cotyledons, in the r. l., at this stage; r. rice, unhusked rice, paddy); not mild or quiet or gentle, unrestrained, violent, stormy, pestiferous, disorderly, riotous, inconsiderate, harsh, unfeeling, drastic, severe, glaring, astringent, (r. manners, taste, language, words); r. element of the population, quarter of the town; r. usage, handling; r. remedies; r. barytone voice; r. clarit; r. tongue, habit of rudeness; gave him a lick with the r. side of my tongue, spoke severely to him; r. passage, crossing over r. sea; r. work, violence, also tending required, & see below; have a r. time, suffer and handling or hardship; horse has r. faces, jolts riders; fact &c. is r. on person, worse luck than he deserves; r. music, difficult in finish or elaboration or delicacy, incomplete, rudimentary, entirely or partly or wholly. (2) Irregular, scrumbling, disorderly, regardless of procedure-rules, (r. haphazard flight, scuffle, r. cast, (adj.), of wall &c.) coated with mixture of lime & gravel, (of plan &c.) imperfectly elaborated, (n.) plaster of lime & gravel for walls, (v.t.) coat (wall) with r. cast, (adv.) prepare (plan, essay, &c.) in outline; r. dry, dry (clothes) without ironing &c.; r. footed, with foot; give preliminary grinding to (edge tool &c.; r. -hev, shape out roughly, give crude form to, (p.p., uncouth, unrefined); r. -hond, kind of doofish; r. -legged, with hairy or feathered legs (of breeds of horse & bird); r. - rider, horseback rider (now also a person (MIL) irregular cavalryman; roughshod, of horse) having shoes with the nail-heads projecting (ride r. -a., domineer over); r. -spoken, with the earlier processes done, hence roughe 4 v.t. & l. Roughish (a.), roughish; rougishness (a.); rougishness (a.), (Adv.) in r. manner. (3) Irregular; roughed r.; play r.; chiefly in compds. of which some are given above. (N.) r. ground (esp. over r. & smooth), (Golf) the r. ground bordering, or between greens of links, one of the spikes inserted in roughing horse; hard part of life, piece of hardship (usu. the r. & smooth, the r. & smooth); rowdy, hooligan, man or boy of lower classes ready for lawless violence; the unfinished or the natural state, the general way, (shape it from the r.; have some (only inry; r. true in the r.). (Vb) turn up (the grain of the r.); rub or grind the grain (r. one up the wrong way, irritate him); secure (horse or its shoes) against slipping by insertion of spikes or projecting nails in shoes; r. t. do without ordinary conveniences of life; break in (horse); shape or plan out roughly; sketch in roughly; tune up (piano) roughly; give first shaping to (gem, lens, &c.).

ROUND

rouleau (růlöl), n. (pl. -olv. or -ol., pr. -olv.); Cylin- der or roll of gold coins or coil or roll. [F {rouler} 8, -ADE]

rouletta (rūlētā), n. Gambling game on table with revolving centre; (Math.) curve generated by point on rolling curve device for keeping hair in curl; revolving toothed wheel used in engraving, similar wheel for perforating postage stamps. [F. dim. of rouelle dim. of roue l. rota wheel]

Roumanian, Roumain (rō-mān), n. & n. (Native or language of Roumania. [L F Rouman f. native Roman f. L ROMAN 1; -IAN]

Roumaine, (rū-), n. Native of Roumelia.

rounival (rū-nīvāl), n. (Also r. pea) large variety of pea. [from Dutch; persif. F Roncives-

round (rōnd), a. Spherical or circular or cylindrical or approaching these forms, presenting convex outline or surface. (the r. world; r. shot, spherical ball for smooth-bore cannon; r. jacket, out level below, without skirt; r. hand or foot, writing with bold curves; r. tower, post, limbs; r. arch, semicircular as in Romanesque. opp. pointed; r. cheeks, plump, not hollow; r. shoulders, so bent forward that back is convex, whence round-shouldered a. r. cowl in Phonet., pronounced with rounded lips; done with involving circular motion (r. dance, waltz; r. trip, voyage, with return to starting-point; r. or r. arm or r. hand bowing, with arm swung horizontally, cf. underhand, overhand; r. towel, endless on roller; r. robins, written petition with circular motions (as if written with the fingers); r. flight, (as if they were written); entire, continuous, all together, not broken or defective or scanty, sound, smooth, plain, genuine, candid, outspoken, (r. dozen, score, that & no less, so many together; r. numbers, tens, hundreds, &c., with neglect of minor denominations, whence most highly correct; a r. sum, considerable; r. style, style; at a r. trot, vigorous; a r. voice, not harsh; r. unvarnished tale, the plain truth; be r. with one, archaic, speak home-truths to him; a r. oath, unmistakable); roundhead, member of Parliament in 17th-c. civil war (from form of wearing hair close cut); r. house, (Hist.) lock-up or place of detention, (Naut.) cabin or set of cabins on after part of quarterdeck (chiefly in old sailing-ships); r. top, platform about masthead, formerly circular. Hence roundish (a.) a. roundness n. [L. O.F round, round (F rond), n.]

round, n. r. object (this earthly r., earth; r. of ladder, rungs; r. of beef, thick disk from haunch as joint; r. of toast, disk &c. cut across loaf; (Sculpt.) solid form as opp. relief; circumstance, bounds, extent, of (in all the r. of nature); revolving motion, circular, looking or recurring, circuit, cycle, series, the earth in its daily or yearly r.; the daily r., ordinary occupations of the day; go for a good r., long walk out & home; a r. of days, pleasures, visits, make, go, one's r., take customary walk esp. of inspection; make
round, adj. (p. p. of rond or rand) circular or cylindrical; [OE ronda, OE randan, to roll, make round; OE randa, a roll; OE rand, a ring; OE rand, a ring; OF rond, rondel, rondell, rondale; L rotundus, round; L rotus; IE *rot-; see root *roto, to turn; IE root *roto, to turn; IE root *roto, to turn]...

round, adv. in a round manner; roundly, adv. [OE ronda, OE randan, to roll, make round; OE randa, a roll; OE rand, a ring; OE rand, a ring; OF rond, rondel, rondell, rondale; L rotundus, round; L rotus; IE *rot-; see root *roto, to turn; IE root *roto, to turn; IE root *roto, to turn; OE randan, to roll, make round; OE randa, a roll; OE rand, a ring; OE rand, a ring; OF rond, rondel, rondell, rondale; L rotundus, round; L rotus; IE *rot-; see root *roto, to turn; IE root *roto, to turn]...

round, n. (p. p. of rond or rand) 1. Small disk, esp. decorative medallion &c.; rondel or rondell. [OF rondel, see ROUND1, L (2)]...

roundelay, (p. l. of round) n. Short simple song with refrain; bird's song. [f. F rondelet (ron-del), OE randan.]...
destination, roam, ramble (roving sailors, kinds of creeper), (of eyes) look in a changing direction, (of a runner) run through; (Angling) trout with live bait; (n.) act of roving (esp. on the r.). [orig. term in archery = shoot at casual mark with range not determined; etym. dub.]

rover 2. n. & v.t. Silvery of cotton, wool, etc., drawn out & slightly twisted. (Vb) form into rr.; hence, (v.t.) draw (out) to rr. or rr.; also, (v.t.) shape into rr. Small metal plate or ring for rivet to pass through & be clinched over. [f. ON roq.

rover 3. See REERVE.

rov'r (for r. see ROVE), n. 1. (Archery) mark chosen at an undesirable range, also mark for long-distance shots in field archery. (v.t.) (in a croquet) ball that has passed all hoops but not pegged out, its owner. 2. Sea- robber, pirate. [f. ROVE 1, -ER; 2 MDU. (roven rob cogn. w. REAVE, -ER)]

rov' r (róo), n. Number of persons or things in a more or less straight line (in a r., in a row, so arranged); r. of houses, street with this one or another side (often in street names); the R. ROTTEN ROW; line of seats in theatre &c. (in the front, third, &c., r.); r. of plants in garden (a hard r. to hoe U.S., difficult task). [OE row, cf. G reihe]

row (róo), v. t. & i., & n. Propell boat, propel (boat), convey (passenger) in boat, with oars or sweeps (r. over, walk over in boat-race; also with cogn. obj., as r. a race, a few strokes, a fast stroke, 30 to the minute); r. race with; r. down, overtakes in rowing, esp. bumping, race; be oarsmen of specified number in boat (r. to the Oxford crew); (of boat) be fitted with (so many oars); r.-boat, rowing-boat; (n.) spell of rowing, boat-excurion. Hence row'er (róo), n. [OE rowan, cf. Du. rooien, ON roa; cogn. w. L remus, Gr eireon, oar]

row (róo), n., & v.t., & i. (coll.). Disturbance, commotion, noise, noise, dispute, (what's the r.? what is the matter!); make, kick up a r., raise noise, also make protest; shindy, free flight, down &-down r.; being reprimanded (shall get into a r.). (Vb) reprimand, rate; hence row'n (róo) n. [from 1875; etym. dub.]

row (róo), n. (róо, n. &c. & north.). (Scarlet berry of) a tree, also r.-tree. [f. Scand. (Sw. ron, Icei. reynir)]

row-dow (róo), n. Din, uproar, [init.]

row'dy (rowd'), n. & a. Rough & disorderly & noisy (person; so r.-dowy a. Hence row'di- ness, row'dyism (2), n., row'dyism (2) a. U.S., etym. dub.; orig. sense backwoodsman]

rowel (row'el), n. & v.t. (i.t.l.). Spiked revolving disk at end of spur (vb, urge with r.); circular piece of leather &c. with hole in centre inserted between horse's skin & flesh to discharge humors (vb, insert r. in). [f. OF rouet r. wheel]

rowlook (róo), n. Pair of thole-pins or other contrivance on boat's gunwale serving as fulcrum for oar. [prob. assim. of earlier earllock, OE ear loc (OAR, LOCK 2), to ROW]

Roxburgh (róok burg), n. Style of book-binding with plain leather gilt-lettered backs, cloth or paper sides, &c. with gilded framed edges & bottoms. [Duke of R. 1710-1824]

royal, a. & n. Of, from, suite to, worthy of, belonging to family of, in service under patronage of, a king or queen (after its noun in same sense), the l. r., the royal r., family, RHYME! r., PRINT &c. R. OF R. P. &c. War of the r. family; R. HIGHNESS; or R. OF KING'S evil; R. Navy, Artillery, &c., official titles of State forces; r. burgh, holding charter from Crown; r. oak, tree in which Charles II hid after Worcester; r. standard, square banner with national arms; r. ROAD 1 to: R. ACADEMY; so; r. charter, warrant, &c.; the r. officers, hands, &c., those of the sovereign; kingly, majestic, stately, splendid, first-rate, on great, majestic, great, of exceptional size &c., (r. magnanimity, gave us r. entertainment; in r. spirits, had a r. time; BATTLE r.; r. paper, 24x18 in. for printing &c. r. octave &c., form from this r. form &c.; r. on shill.; r. in st. with head of 12 or more points; r. sail, mast, above topgallant sail & mast; r. arch, degree in above, degree in; hence royalty 2 adv. (N.) member of r. family (collod.); r. stag, r. sail or mast; (pl.) first regiment of foot. [f. OF roialte, roialte, royal]

roy'alist, n. Monarchist, supporter of monarchy as an institution or of the royal side in civil war &c. (also attrib.) So ro'yalistism (3)

roy'alit'y, n. Office of dignity or power of king or queen, sovereignty; royal persons; member of royal family (usu. in pl.; usu. in pl.) prerogative(s) or privilege(s) of the sovereign; royal right (now esp. over minerals) granted by sovereign to individual or corporation, lessee's payment to land-owner for privilege of working mine, sum paid, sum. for licence to work on land, for example of his book &c. sold. [f. OF roialte (ROYAL, TY)]

Roy'ston crow, n. Hooded or grey crow. [place-name]

rub (rub'), v.t. & l., n. Subject to friction, slide one's hand or an object along over or up & down the surface of (r. one's hands, each with the other. In sign of keen satisfaction; r. ad- ders, come into contact with other people; r. noses of some savages, greet each other; r. the wrong way. stroke against the grain, irritate or repel as by stroking cat upwards); polish, clean, abrade, chafe, make dry, sore, bare, &c. by rubbing; reproduce design of (sepalus, braze or stone) by rubbing paper laid on it with coloured chalk &c., whence rubbing 2 n.; slide (hand, object) against or on or over something, objects) together or together, with friction; bring (stain &c.) out, (nap &c., or fig. no- tily, shyness, &c.) off or away, force (liniment &c.) off or away, make (fig. lesson &c.) irreducible to powder &c., force through sieve, bring size or level of down, spread (ointment &c.) over, groom (horse, oneself) down, freshen or brush (tarnished object, or fig. one's memory, Greek, &c.) up, mix (chocolate, pigment, &c.) up into paste, by rubbing liq. or fig. come into sliding contact, exercise friction, against or on; (of bowl) be retarded or diverted by unevenness of ground, (fig. of person, process, &c.) go on, along, through, with more or less restraint or difficulty; (of cloth, skin, &c.) get frayed or worn, or sore or rough, grow (fig. lesson &c.) more difficult; (piece of stone used for sharpening, smoothing, &c.) (N.) spell of rubbing (give it a r., r.-up. r.-down, &c.); (Bowls) inequality of ground impeding or diverting bowl, the being diverted &c. by this (prov., those who play at bowls must look for rr., (trans.) impediment or difficulty that r. or r. or the r.); that is the point at which doubt or difficulty arises; the r. & worries of life. (Golf) r. of or on the green, accidental interference with course or position of ball. [etym. dub.; cf. LG rubben]

rub'ber (rub'ber), n. & v.t. Men-up, chafe, make dry, sore, bare, &c. by rubbing; (Make) rolling sound of drum. [init.]

rub'ber (rub'ber), n., & v.t. In vbl sense; also esp. massuer or masseuse; Turkish bath attendant; implement used for, part of machine operating by, rubbing; caoutchouc or india-r.
RUBBER

(often attrib.; vb. coat with r.). [GR-I; last sense from use in rubbing out pencil-marks]

rubber, n. Three successive games between same sides or persons at whist, cribbage, backgammon, &c. (have a r. of whist &c. or a r.); the r. (also abbr. the rub.), winning of two games in r., third game when each side has won one. [coll. at Turk's bowls from c. 1800; in early use often of rubbers]

rubbish, n. & int. Waste material, debris, refuse, litter; worthless material or articles, trash, (a good riddance of bad r., esp. at departure of person one dislikes), absurd ideas or suggestions, nonsense (often as excl. of containing foolishness) [rubbish & c., in same sense rubbishing, a. [ME roboues, robeux, perh. AF pl. of foill]

rubble, 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 rubbly, a. [cf. Icel. rubbi (refuse)

rubbery, -i, -ly (rub-by), v.t. Make red; (Med., of counter-irritant) stimulate (skin &c.) to reddish, so RUBBRAID (rubber) &c., see -ENT(1), n., RUBBERY ACTION N. [ult. f. L ruber (rubere be red. -RED)]

rubio (rub-o), n. Orange-red precious kind of spinel ruby. [F, prob. dim. of rubis or rubace RUBY]

Rubleon (rub-ley-on), n. The boundary by passing which one became entitled to an enterprise (usu. pass or cross the R.), [name of stream limiting Caesar's province & crossed by him before war with Pompey]

rubleund (rub-ley-end), a. (Of face, complexion, or person in these respects) ruddy, high-coloured. Hence RUBLEUNDITY N. [I. R. Rubelundus (rubere be red. -RED)]

rubidium (rub-di-um), n. Soft silvermetalgrouped with caesium, lithium, potassium, & sodium. [L rubidus red. (w. ref. to spectrum lines) -UM]

rubiginous (rub-i-jin-us), a. Rust-coloured. [L rubigo -inis rust. -OUS]

rubious, a. (poct.) Ruby-coloured. [OUS]

rubric (rub-ric), n. Head of chapter, section, &c. &c., in a religious, or official passage or sentence, written or printed in red or in special lettering; direction for conduct of divine service (prop. in red) inserted in liturgical book, whence RUBRIC, a., RUBRICALLY adv., RUBRIFICIAN (ishn), RUBRICISM(3), RUBRICS(3), n.; (red-letter entry) in calendar of saints (now rare). [I. L. rubrica (ruber ruber-red)

rubricate, v.t. Mark with, print or write in, red; furnish with rubrics. Hence RUBRICATION, n. (rubrication, -ATE)

rubby (rubby), n. & a. & v.t. Rare precious stone (also: c. a.). Or moily, I. color varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose (balas, rr.), stones of less value resembling r.; above r., of inestimable value; (of) glowing purple-tinted red colour; red pimply on nose or face; wine; (Fugel) blood; a size of type; r. tail, t. & c.; r. lead, ripe, tin, &c.; r. tail, insect of deep metallic bluish-green with upper side of abdomen bright red (also Gold wassp); (vb) dye or tinge r.-colour. [F. OE rubbe], prob. ult. f. L ruberus red

ruche (roosh, or as F), n. Frill or quilting of gauze, lace, &c. [coll. at ruch laces. [I. L. rubeus red]

ruck, n. Main body of competitors left out of the running. [earlier senses stack of fuel, heap, large quantity; perh. cogn. w. RICK]

ruck, v.i., & n. (Make) gurgling sound esp. in throat of dyring person. [F. Scand. (Norw. dial. rukia vb)]

rucksack (rook-sack), n. Bag slung by straps from both shoulders & resting on back for carrying walker's or climber's necessaries. [G]

ruck-ward, n. (slang). Disturbance, tumult, row; (there will be r. things will not be allowed to proceed obediently. [from ruck-ward (adj. dub.)

rudp, n. Fresh-water fish resembling roach, red-eye. [prob. F obs. rud red colour; cogn. w. RED]

rudder, n. Broad flat wooden or metal piece hinged to vessel's stern-post for steering with, (a rudder &c.); (Brewing) paddle for stirring malt in mash-tun, (a row of) rudders that follow ships. Hence RUDDERLESS a. (OE rother, cf. Du. roer, G ruuder, f. st. of ro-GR)

ruddle, n. & v.t. Red ochre, esp. of kind used for marking sheep; (vb) mark (as) with r. [as RUPP]

ruddock, n. Robin red breast. (OE rudde (RUDD. -OCK)]

ruddy, a. & v.t. & i. (Of face or its owner) freshly or healthily red, rosy, (r. health, youth, &c., marked by ruddiness); of light, fire, sky, object lighted up, &c., also in animal names as a rudder, squirming; hence RUDDLY adv., RUDDINESS N. (vb) make or grow r. [OE rudig (rud see RUDD, -RY)]

rupe, a. Primitive, simple, unsophisticated, in natural state, rugged, unimproved, uncivilized, uneducated, roughly made or contrived or executed, coarse, artless, wanting subtlety or accuracy, (r. f. times, men, simplicity, ignorance, chaos; r. produce, orc. r. scenery; r. plough, beginnings, methods; r. path, verses, drawing; r. dare, plenty; r. writer, style; r. observer, version, classification); violent, not gentle, unrestrained, startling, sudden, abrupt, (r. passions, blast, shock, awakening, reminder); vigorous, hearty, (r. health); insolent, imperious, offensive, (r. remarks; say r. things; be r. to, insult). Hence RUDELY adv., RUDENESS N., RUDDY (2) a. [I. L. rudus]

Rudesheim (ru-dea-heim), n. A white R. wine. [G (R.)]

rudiment (rud-iment), n. (PL) elements or first principles of or of knowledge or some subject; (pl.) imperfect beginning of something that will develop or might under other conditions have developed, (sing.) part or organ imperfectly developed as being needed or original in the breast in males. Hence RUDIMENT, (rare), RUDEMENTARY, a. [I. L. rudimentum

rued, v.i. & n. Repent of, bitterly feel the consequences of, wish undone or unbefallen, (you shall r. it; r. the day, hour, &c., when.); (N.) archaic repentance, dejection, at some occurrence, whence (in ordinary & esp. facet. use) RUEFUL a. RUEFULLY adv., RUEFULNESS n.; compassion, ruth. [OE ruedan, cf. Du. roucen, G reuen]

rue, n. Perennial evergreen shrub with small star- or corymbose leaves formerly used in medicine. [F. f. L. ruta f. G rhut]

ruey, n. Belt or rope passed over shoulder to drag something with. [I]

rueful, a. (zool. &c.). Reddish. [L rubescere (rub-us red), -ESCENT]

ruin, n. & vb. Keep or destroy; ruin a. ruin's castle; ruin's wife; ruin's card; ruin's woman. Keep by pressing on, (a row of) several folds of linen or muslin starched & separately goffered worn round neck esp. in 16th c., projecting or conspicuously coloured ring of feathers or hair round bird's or beast's neck, whence -rufus a. & kind of domestic pigeon. [perh. shortened f. RUFL]
ruff, n. (fem. revue). 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) [L. rufa, fem. of rufus, rufous, adj.].

ruff, n. Small freshwater fish of perch family & related to lamprey. (perh. f. L. rufus, dim. of rufus, rufous, adj.)

ruft, n. & v. t. & i. (trumping) at whistle; (also cross or double r.) state of game in which partners out of different suit give each other alternate chances of trumping. (perh. f. ruff obs. card-game f. Of ruff, ronle, perh. corrupt. of triumphant TRUMP, trum p) [L. rufus, rufous, adj.]

ruflan, n. & v. t. Turbulent, unruly person, desperado, bully, rough. Hence ruf
tanism (n), rufman (a). [OF, cf. Pr. & Sp. ruflan, It. ruflano, etym. dub.]

ruff, v.t. & i. & n. Disturb smoothness or tranquility of (feathers, hair, water: or person in regard to it; bow; bird ruffles 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 quarrelsomely, whence ruf
ter (n. (L. per
turbation, bustle, - (r.) without r. or excite
d), ruffle (n. (L. perturbation, bustle, - (r.) without r. or ex
te, ruffling (f. L. rufus, rufous, adj.)

ruft, v.t. & i. (ruff) to gather or gosser frill of lace &c., worn at opening of garment esp. about wrist or breast on neck, ruff (of bird &c., whence ruf
ted a; (now rare) a contention, dispute. (etym. dub.; cf. L. ruffia crumple, goffer; senses swag
gger, contention, perh. independent) ruf

rug, n. Large wrap or coverlet of thick woolen stuff; floor-mat of shaggy material or nap; a mat or rug laid down before fireplace. (perh. f. Scand. (Norw. dial. rugga coverlet, Sw. rugga ruffled hair))

rugby, n. R. football or R. or rugger (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 body check; origin: angular, of clubs using R. football rules. [R. school]

rugged, adj. Of rough uneven surface (r. bark, r. ground, country, full of abrupt ups & downs, craggy, wooded, &c.; r. features, strongly marked, of irregular outline; un
seamed, unbuttoned, unpolished, unrefined, harsh in sound, austere, unbending, involving hardship, (r. manners, grandeur, kindness, honesty, character, verse, times, life).

Hence ruggedly adv. ruggedness n. [prob. f. Scand., cogn. w. rug. rug, rough]

rugose (rocky), a. (chiefly nat. hist.) Wrinkled, corrugated. Hence or cogn. rugose, rugose, rugose, rugosity (n. [L. rugosus (rugose wrinkle, -as)]

ruin, n., v.t. & i. Downfall or fall or wrecked or impaired state, lit. (of building or structure) the crash of; tumble, tie, lay, in r.; (the) 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 person, that has suffered r. (the r. of Rome, remains of ancient Rome or of the Roman impe
rial city, r. that was, lives in ii.; r. lives in an old r.; what causes r., destroying agency, havoc, will be the r. of us; blue r. rapine & red r.), so f. obs. ruinate vb ruination (n. (Vby reduce (place) to r. (esp. in p.p.); bring to r. (her extravagance ruined him; so r. oneself; r. girl seduce her; r. one's new hat, prospects); (pool) fall head
long or with a crash.) [L. ruinae (r.) f. (vb thr. med. L. ruinare) L. ruinae (ruere fall, -ine)]

ruinous, a. In ruins, dilapidated; bringing ruin, disastrous, (r. folly, expense, whence r.ously adv. Hence ruinousness n. [L. ruinosa (prec. -osae)]

ruin, n. & v. t. Destroy to such a point in which action or procedure conforms or is bound or intended to conform, dominant custom, canon, test, standard, normal state of things, (deduce rr. of action; the rr. of decorum, cricket, &c.; r. of the road); there was a r. that--; standing r., made by corporation to govern its procedure; r. rule, based on theory, often r.-t. attrib.; r. of three, method of finding number that bears same ratio to one given as exists between two others given, also attrib., as r.-t. sum; GOLDEN r. by r., in regulation manner, mechanically; hard & fast r., precise criterion or rigid formula; excep
tion 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; entrust with the r. of half the tribe); (Eccl. code of discipline observed by religious orders; the order maintains a r. to a particular case only (r. nisi; r. absolute, mak
ing r. nisi no longer contingent); (Hist.) the r., 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 &c.; (often foot.-, ft r., &c.); (Print) thin slip of metal for separating headings, columns, &c., also short (en r.) or long (em r.) dash in punctuation &c.; r.-joint, of kind usual in jointed carpenter's r.; hence ruinless a. (Vb exercise sway or decisive influence over, keep under control, curb, (person, conduct, one's passions &c.; in passion, motived that habitually directs one's actions), (pass.) consent to follow advice, be guided by; be the ruler(s) or have the sovereign control or of over, bear r. (r. the roast; rules over millions; king should r. by love; love r.); (music) changes; r.-ed (r. &c.) to regard or to qualify &c. have specified grade or 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; (person or thing out of order out, exclude, pronounce irrelevant or ineligible), when n.; make parallel lines across (paper), make [straight line], with ruler or mechanical help. (f. Of ruer(r) l. r. regular, regular, see regular]

ruiter, n. Person or thing bearing (esp. sovereign) rule (often of), whence ru
ership, n.; straight grain or cylinder usual of wood used in ruling paper or lines. [ERI]

rum 1, n. Spirit distilled from sugar-cane; r.-shrub 2 (formerly rumbullion, rumbustion, rumbo, etym. dub.)

rum, a. rummy, aa. (slang). Odd, strange, queer. [Hn. rum, r., adv. rumness, rumminess, mm. [18th-c. cont. orig. finely spirited, perh. var. of rom; r.]

rumble, v.t. & i. & n. Make sound (as) of thunder, earthquake, heavy cart, air in the bowels, &c.; go along, by, &c., making or in vehicle making such sound; utter, say out, forth, with a r., make a deep or loud sound; bind part of carriage arranged as extra seat or for luggage; r. tumble, lumbering vehicle, rough motion. [ME romblen, cf. Du. rommelen, G. rummeln, prob. imit.]

rumblous, a. (colloq.). Boisterous, uproarious. (perh. var. of roubious)
rumen (roo-men), n. Ruminant's first stomach. (L. rumen, r. & a. Animal that chews cud. (Adj. belonging to the r.; contemplative, given to or engaged in meditation. [foll.-ANT] ruminat e, v.i. & t. Chew the cud; meditate, ponder, (l. rarely t.; often over, about, of, on), whence or cogn. ruminative, a. Ruminant, adj. & n. So rumin ation. [L. ruminari (rumen).] At£wards) ruminate (-ate), v.i. & t. Chew the cud; meditate, ponder, (l. rarely t.; often over, about, of, on), whence or cogn. ruminative, a. Ruminant, adj. & n. So rumin ation. [L. ruminari (rumen).] At£wards) rummage (-age), v.i. & t. & n. Ransack (ship, house, pockets, records, book), make search in or in, make search; fish out or up from among other things; disarrange, throw about, in searching. (N.) things got: run around, go running, turn over, rummage, search (esp. of ship by Customs officer); r. sale, clearance sale of unpaid freight for docks &c., sale of odds & ends contributed to raise money for charity bazaar. [n. in mod. sense f. vb; vb orig. L. in obs. sense arranging of cages &c. in hold. F. arrangement (now arr. arranger. etym. dub.)] runmer, n. Large drinking-glass. [RFlem. rummer or Du. roemer or G. roemer; perh. = Roman glass; rummy. See run]. runny, adj. & n. (usu. with adv. or prep.) 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. r. L. rumorem; nom.-or.] rump, n. Tail-end, posterior, buttocks, of beast or bird or rarely of person, whence (of tailless fowl) rumpless, a.; small or contemptible remnant of a parliament or similar body, esp. (hist.) that of Long Parliament either after its restoration 1660 or from Pride's Purge 1648 to its first dissolution 1653; r.-stall, cut from ox's r. [prob. f. Scand. (Du. rumpen, Sw. & Norw. rumpal) rumples, v. t. Wrinkle, crease, tussle, disarray, (fabric, leaves, garment, hair, &c.). [cf. MdU. rompelen, MLG rumpen] runnung, n. (slang). Disturbance, brawl, row, uproar. [r.] runny, adj. Manx tailless cat. [RUMP, -Y9] run-tum, n. Light sculling-boat on lower Thames. [f.] run, v. i. & t. (run, ran, run; p.p. rarely ass-ED] (as a fresh-r. salmon). (Of men) progress by advancing each foot alternately never having both on ground at once (cf. WALK; running jump, in which jumper runs to the take-off), of (animals) go at quicker than walking pace, amble, trot, canter, gallop, &c.; (tart to) cross cricket pitch to score r.; flee, abs.-cond., (chiefly now in r. for it, cut & r. slang; running fight no-cessary; to run down; to run after, to run on, to run in, to run over, to run down, to run) go or travel hurrily, precipitately, &c. (r. to meet one's troubles, anticipate them; r. the r. to help another; r. over or down or up, to place for flying visit; he who runs may read, said of easily intelligible exposition &c.); be running, go or go in race (r. second &c., com. in sol), seek election &c. (for parliament, president, &c.); (of fish, ship, &c.) go straight & fast (a running whale; salmon r. go up river from sea; ship runs before the wind, into port, ashore, on the rock; of or aboard another); advance (as by rolling or on wheels, spin round or along, revolve (as on axle), go with sliding or smooth or easy motion, be in action, work freely, be current or operative, (ball, carriage, wheel, spindle, sledge, time, runs; rope run in pulley; his life runs smoothly; running knot, that slips along rope & enlarges or diminishes, runs as perp. in writing in which pen &c. is not lifted after each letter; how your tongue runs!; how incessantly you talk! verse runs, is smooth; tune runs in head, seems to be heard over & over again; lease, contract, runs for seven &c. years, runs until &c.; play, run down the line; running fire, successive shots from different points); (of colour in fabric) spread from the dyed to the undyed parts; (of thought, eye, memory, &c.) pass in transitory 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 summarily); (of liquid, grain, sand, &c., also of vessel containing or object emitting &c., &c.) flow, be wet, drip, flow, with (till the blood runs; ran blood); run amuck r. wild; sprints strong; ricer runs clear, thick; feeling r. high; one's blood runs cold, he is horrified; the sands are running out, time of grace &c. is nearly up; running sore, suppurating; nose; eyes, r. drop nucius or tears; r. at the nose; r. with sweat; r. dry, cease to flow, be exhausted; r. low, short, become scanty; candle runs, (in gutters); extend, be continuous, have a certain course or order, progress, proceed, have a tendency or common characteristic or average price or level, (fence runs round the house; running head-line, head, or title, repeated or different heading of page; whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, phr. applied to immemorial tradition or custom; running account, = current ACCOUNT; road runs at right angles to, along, the ridge; story, title, document, runs in these words; must not r. to extremes; runs to sentiment; our years r. big by comparison); run high; oats r. 14 lb. to the bushel, (in part, placed after pl. n.) following each other without interval, in succession, (happened three days, hit the bull's-eye seven times, running); (w. cogn. obj.) pursue, follow, traverse, cover, make way swiftly through or over, wander about; perform, essay or be exposed or submit to, (course, way, race, a mile, r. at cricket; things must r. their course, be left to themselves; r. a scent, follow it up; r. the streets, be street arab; r. errands, messages, be a messenger; the Derby was r. in a snow-storm; r. the road, the road was r. in a snow-storm; r. a horse, the horse was r. in the snow-storm) may be; r. rapids, shoot them; r. croquet-hoop, send ball clear through it; r. BLOCKADE; sew (fabric) slightly; chase, hunt, have running race with, (r. fox five miles; r. to earth, chase to its lair, & often fig. = discover after long search, hunt, seek, cut up; wild r. wild; to run, or close, press him severely in race, competition, or comparative merit &c.;) (in causative senses) make r. or go (r. cattle &c., turn out to graze; r. brandy, &c., smuggle it in by evading coast-guard &c.; r. ship aground, to New York; r. boat, he made the way while a running boat; r. one's head against; r. cart into wall; r. sword, pin, into; r. one's hand, eye, along, down, over, something; r. rope through eylet; r. coach, steamer, business, person, keep them going, manage them, conduct their
toll; (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; kind of twining bean, esp. scarlet r.; ring &c. that slides on rock; yo-yo; r.; string for tying round a noose or lock &c. on which sledge &c. slides, (blade of) fen 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 goat &c. -r. (v.t.) -r. seen; esp.: (w. ref. to racing) make, take up, r. the tape, the lead, set the pace, (lit. & fig. of talk &c.), in, out of, the r. (of competitor), with good, no chance of winning; r. power, right granted by railway to another to run trains over its line. [-ing] -r. (n. Sc.) = Rundale. [RUN, Sc. & north, rig ridge].

runt, n. Ox or cow of small esp. Scotch-Highland or Welsh breed; large breed of domestic pigeon. [l]

rupee (rupo), n. Indian monetary unit & silver coin, now &c. (pl. abbr. Rs.; Rx., tens of rupees &c.). [L. Ind. Hind. rupiya L. Skr. rupya wrought silver].

rupe (rupe), v. & t. &. I. Breach of harmonious relations, disagreement & parting. (Path.) tumour formed by protrusion of part of an organ through breach in wall of containing cavity esp. in abdomen, hernia; breaking breach. (Vb) burst, break, (cell, vessel, mem- brane); sever connection, marriage, &c.; affect with hernia; suffer r. [L Luptura (rupumere rupt. break, -vre)].

rural (rurol), a. In, of, suggesting the country (of), rural, pastoral or agricultural, r. DEAN r. in, r. secution, r. policeman, r. electricity, r. elegance, r. sports, &c., &c. Hence rurality, n., rurality adv. [L Luralis (rus rusi country, -al)].

ruridesca nal (ruo-; also dëka-), a. Of rural DEAN or dearness. [L (prec.) -al].

russe (ruoz, or as F.), n. Stratagem, feint, trick. [OF (ruser drive back, retreat, cogn. w. RUS).]

rusé (F), a. (fem. -de). Given to ruses, sly, cunning, (of person, procedure, look, &c.).

rush, n. & t. Marsh or water-side plant with naked slender tapering pith-filled stems (grasses), similar to wheat &c. & still for making chair-boatoms & plaiting baskets &c., a stem of this, (collect.) rr. as a material; thing of no value (don't care, not worth, a.); r.-bearing, annual northern festi- val on occasion of carrying rr. & garlands to stereo floor &c. under walls of church; r. candle, made by dipping pith 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 rushlike, rushvy, &c., (v.t.) r. (chair-bottom), straw (floor), with rr. [OE rush & rare ruse, cf. MDu. riech, also Du. & G rusch].

rushy, v.t., &. n. Impel, drag, force, carry along, violently & rapidly (rushed them into danger, round the site; ball is rushed down the field; r. ball through, hit it hurriedly passed; r. r. &c. insist on doings at one's own pace); (Mill.) take by sudden vehemence assault; pass (obstacle, stream, fence, &c.) with a rapid dash; swarm upon & take posses- sion 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 ex- treme; 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 past, r. of rushing, violent or tumultuous advance, spurt, spout, rush, spurt, vaulted, (the r. of the tide; carry the cavailet 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 numbers now goldenfield, strong run on or for some commodity (r. &c.); a r. of ruseff r. Of rei(h)user, ruser, perf. & pl. (f. L RE- & (fandere pas- pour) cause to flow back].

rusk, n. Piece of bread pulped or cut from loaf & rebaked. [f. Sp. or Port. rosca twist, roll, roll of bread].

Ruskinian, a. & n. After the manner or principles, follower, of John Ruskin writer on art & social subjects d. 1900. So Ruskin'se, Ruskin'sque, aa. & nn., Ruskinism (n.); Ruskinizer (2, 3, 4) v.t. & l. [-ian]

Rus, n. & a. Russian; the Russian lan- guage; (adj.) Russian blence, v.t., Russianization, Russian, comb. form, Russianphilism (n. & a., Russo- phobe n. & a., Russoophobia n. [f. Russ. Russian Russian people or country].

Russell (ourd), n. Ribbed fabric of cotton & wool used for scholastic gowns &c. [f]

russ, n. & a. (Hist.) coarse home-spun red- dish-brown or grey cloth worn by peasants; reddish brown; kind of rough-skinned r. coloured brown. (Adj.) reddish-brown (also rou- sedy a.); (archaic) rustic, homely, simple. [f. OF rouss (rous red f. L. rustus, -et)]

Rusla, Rusl (russa), n. Dust, chaff, smoke, book-binding leather from skins impregnated with birch bark oil. [Rusla (the country)].

Russian (shn), n. & a. Native, language, of Russia. (Adj.) of or from Russia; of or in; hence Russianize (v.t.) [f. med. L Russianus].

Russeniak, a. & n. (Member, language) of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race in Galicia. [f. native Rusynak]

rust, n. & v.t. & l. Yellowish-brown coating formed on iron or steel by oxidation esp. as effect of moisture & gradually corroding the iron &c. (rusty iron, metal), with or without scale, &c.; impaired state due to disuse or inactivity, inaction & deteriorating influence; (plant-disease with rust-coloured spots caused by) kinds of fungus, blight, brand; hence rustless a. (Vb) contract r., undergo oxidation or blight; (c. bracken &c.) become r.-coloured, lose equality 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 country people, characteristic of peasants, unsophisti- cated, unpolished, unrefined, unwhipped, clownish; of rude or country workmanship (r. seat, bridge, work, of untrimmed branches or rough timber), (of lettering) irregularly formed, (Arch.) with rough-ewn or roughened surface or with chamfered joints (r.-work, such mason- ary, &c.); hence r. of rustication; r. (rare), adv., rusticaty n. (N.) countryman, peasant. [f. L rusticus (russ the country)].

rusticate, v.t. & t. Retire to, sojourn in, the country, lead a rural life; send down temporarily from university as punishment; country, fact (masonry) with sunk joints or
SA'BATH, n. pl. Lord of S. in N.T. & Te Deum. Lord of Hosts. [L. Heb.: pl.]

SA'BATHAR, n. & a. Sabbath-keeping Jew; Christ who accepts (& inculcates) the obligation to observe Sunday strictly as sabbath; Christian individual or member of sect observing Saturday as sabbath, seventh-day baptist, &c; hence sabbatarianism (n.)

SA'BATH ATTUS (foll., -ARY 1) + -AN, see -ARIAN

SA'BATH, n. (Also a.day) seventh day of week as day of religious rest appointed for Israel (a-day's journey, distance Israelites might travel on a. about 1 m., also transit, easy journey, day). Also as a.n. last day of obligatory abstinence from work & play (chiefly in Presbyterian, nonconformist, & distinctly Protestant use, or facet; keep, break, the a.; a-breaker), whence sabbathless a.; period of rest; (usu. witches a.) annual mid-night orgy of the devil, demons, sorcerers, & witches. [L. sabbatum, Gk. ton, Heb. habebath (shabath to rest)

SA'BATIZE, v.t. & I. Keep the, have a sabbath; make (day) into, keep as a sabbath. [F. L sabbatizar f. Gk. sabbatizō (SABBATH, -IZA)]

SA'BELLONIAN, a. & n. (Rom. hist.). (Member) of the group of tribes in ancient Italy including Sabines, Sammites, Campanians, &c. [L. Sa'belli SABINES + -IAN]

SA'BIL, a. & n. (Member) of a sect classed in Koran with Moslems, Jews, & Christians, as believers in the true God; (errone.) adherent of SABABA. [Arab. sabī' (perh. I. Arab. vb = baptize) + -AN]

SA'BIAS, a. & n. (One of the Sa., ancient Italians of central Apennines. [F. L Sabinas]

SA'BÎLE, n. Small brown-furred arctic & sub-arctic carnivorous quadruped allied to martens; its skin or fur. [OF = s. fur, prob. pl. Slav. (Pol. & Czech sobol. Hung. csoboly, the s.)

SA'BÎLIS, n. & a. Small sable. (Met.) The colour black; (poet. rhet.) the colour black; (poet. r.) pl. mourning garments, whence sabîlîs2 a.; (also a. antelopes) large stout-horned antelope of which male is black. (Adj., poet. & rhet.) black, dusky, gloomy, dread, (of negro, sky, sea, night, fate, &c); hence sabîly2 adv. [F. herald., perf. prec.

SA'BOT (n.) 0. Shoe hollowed out from one piece of wood worn by French lower classes; wooden-sole shoe; (Mil.) wooden disk riveted to spherical, metal cup strapped to conical, projecting (Mech.) shoe or armature of pile, boring &c. Hence sablebots (a.-d.a.). [F. cert. savelle shoe, etym. dub.

SA'BRE (en.), v.t. Cavalry sword with curved blade (the a., military force or rule; in pl.) cavalry unit (cf. rîfîe), cavalry soldier & horse, (has 3000 b.), copper tool for trimming & curving glass, kinds of bird; a. 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.) cut down or wound with s. [F, earlier sable f. G sabel prob. of Oriental origin]

SA'BRETTE, a., a. 0. Cavalry officer's satchel on long straps from left of waistbelt. [F. G sâbelasche (prec., tasche pocket)]

SA'BRE (sahbr), n. Cavalryman with sable, esp. (often beau s.) cavalry officer of dark appearance. [F]
sâbulous, a. Sandy of sand, (pedant.; Med., of secretions esp. in urinary organs) granular. [F. L sabulous (sabulum sand, sâgî)]
sâbûtra, n. (med.). Foul granular matter deposited in stomach. [L. = sand, cf. prec.]
sac, n. Bag-like membrane-enclosed cavity in animal or vegetable organism; membranous or saccate; (dressing) = Sac (F. L SACCRIS SACK!)
sâcoste, a. (Bot.) Dilated into bag; contained in sac. [F. L saccostus (prec., -ATE)]
sâcochar-(-k)stem, f. Gk sakkarhos sugar, of many words chiefly in scientific use: sacchar-(k), stem (F. L sacchar- saccharate (8), Saccharose) (dried), saccharum, a liquid, also saccharate (8), made by adding sugar to alcohol, also a monobasic acid formed by bases on saccharose; sacchariferous, sugar-bearing; saccharify, convert (starch) into sugar; saccharimeter, instrument for testing sugars by polarized light; saccharine (n.), intensely sweet substance got from coal-tar and used to sweeten food for the gouty, diabetic, etc.; saccharine a, sugar, of or containing orlike sugar; saccharo-, sugar-; saccharoid (a. geol.), granular like sugar, (n.) sugarlike substance; saccharometer, hydrometer used, esp. in brewing, to estimate amount of alcohol; sugar factor;委会 gravity; saccharose, 2 any of the group of sugars distinguished from the glucose group.
saciform (ks)-a. Sac-shaped. [SAC.-FORM]
sacoule, n. Small sac or cyst. Hence (see ul.) SACULAR 1, SACULATE 2, sted., a. (saculation n. [F. L saccula sac (sacule)]]
asacroy, n. (rare.). Sacerdotalism; priestly function. [F. L sacrodotium (sacerdos otis priest s lit. sacrifice giver sacer holy, dare give)]
sacerdote, n. (loc.). Sacerdotalism; priest-ridden state. [As prec. w. ref. to dotage, cf. anecdotage]
sacerdotal, a. Of priest(s) or priesthood priestly; (of doctrines &c) ascribing sacrificial functions & supernatural powers to ordained priests, claiming excessive authority for the priesthood. Hence sacerdotality, adv., sacerdotalism (s), sacerdotalist (2), nn., sacerdotalize, v.t. [F. L sacerdotalis (as SACHRAAL, etc.), sacerdotium (sacred, holy)]
sàchem (tsh.-n). Supreme chief of some Amer.-Ind. tribes; big-wig, eminent person. [Amer.-Ind.]
sàchet (shá), n. Small perfumed bag; (packet of) dry perfumed dress; laying among clothes &c. (F. L laisser to lay)
sack 1, n. & v.t. Large usu. oblong bag for storing & conveying goods usu. open at one end & made of coarse flax or hemp (give one, get the s., dismiss him, be dismissed, from service, cf. 'On they a donne son sac, see he hath his passport given him' (Cowper), whence sackling, 1 n., s. with contents (u. of; also sâckful n.), amount of corn, coal, flour, wood, potatoes &c.) usu. put in as unit of measure or weight (at 12/- the s.); (of dress; also as pseudo- F. sacque, sack kind of lady's loose gown (archaic), also plied silk appendage attached to shoul. dresses) fall to ground & forming train, also man's or woman's loose-hanging coat not shaped to back; sackcloth, coarse fabric of flax or hemp, sucking, (fig.) mourning or penitential garb (esp. in s. e. &eave; barb bible), s. race, between competitors tied in ss. up to the neck. (vb) pull, to, pull on. (vb) to dismiss from service; (coll.) defeat in match or fight. [OE sacce f. L f. Gk sakkos f. Heb. saq]
sack 2, v.t. & n. (Of victorious army or its commander) plunder, give over to plunder, (captured city &c.) (of burglars &c.) carry off contents of; (n.) sacking of captured place. [vb prob. f. n. f. F sac in phr. mettre à sac put to sack, f. It. sacco etym. dub. (perh. f. sacrare put in sack)!!!]
sack, n. (hist.). Kinds of white wine formerly imported from Spain & the Canaries (sherry, Canary, &c., s., s. posset, wench, &c., beverages containing it; halfpennyworth of sherry) of intolerable deal of s., absurd excess of the unessential, w. ref. to F. Hébert (1662; p. 592). [earlier wyne seck f. F vin sec dry wine]
sackbut, n. Obsolete bass trumpet with slide for altering pitch. [F. F sacqueboute sackbut from 15th c., prob. = ONF sequeboute hook for pulling man off horse (saquer pull, bout of doubtful sense).] Sackbutt is translat. of Aram. sbbeka (a stringed instrument) due to accidental likeness of the wds]
sackless, a. (archaic; Sc. & north). Innocent (of), harmless, feeble-minded. [OE sacles sac (sacu litigation) less]]
sacque. See SACK.
sacral, a. (Anat.) Of the sacrum; (Anthropol.) of or for sacred rites. [SACRUM, -AL]
sacrament, n. & v.t. Religious ceremony or act regarded as outward & visible sign of inward & spiritual grace (applied by the Eastern, Roman Catholic, & R.C. Churches to the seven rites of baptism), consecrated by the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, & matrimony; restricted by most Protestants to baptism & the eucharist; the s., the s. of the altar, the Blessed or Holy S., the eucharist, also the consecrated elements esp. the bread or Host; take, receive, the s. to do or upon, (as confirmation of some promise or oath); thing of mysterious & sacred significance, sacred influence, symbol, &c.; oath or solemn engagement taken (vb, bind by oath, esp. in p.p.). [F. F sacrament f. L sacramentum military oath, legal caution-money, f. sacer (sacred), -ment, used in Christian L as transl. of Gk mustèrion MYSTERY]
sacramental, a. & n. Of the nature of a or the sacrament, whence sacramentality n., (of doctrine &c) attaching great importance to the sacraments; sacramentalism (s), sacramentalist (2), nn.; sacramentalize, v.t. [F. L sacramentalis (as SACRAAL, etc.), sacramentum (sacred)]
sàchem (tsh.-n). Supreme chief of some Amer.-Ind. tribes; big-wig, eminent person. [Amer.-Ind.]
sacramentarian, a. & n. (Hist.; also denier of the Real Presence (as holding that 'body & blood of Christ' was used only in a sacramental, i.e. symbolic, sense); (mod.) holding or involving, holder of, high sacramental doctrine, whence sacramentarianism (s) n. [f. LL sacramentalis (prec., -AL)]
saccàrium, n. (pl. -a). (Rom. Ant.) Shrine, adyton, room of Penates in house; (also san- tuary) part of church within altar-rails; (R.C.) piscina. [L (sacer sacr- holy, -ARIUM)]
sâcré (a), v.t. &d. (cred., creding). (Of Frenchman, say sâcre, etc.) F. sacré interj., s. fol. sacred, a. (troyly, etc.) Consecrated or held dear to a deity, dedicated or reserved or appropriated to some person or purpose; made holy by religious association, hallowed, (s. book, writings, embodying laws &c. of a religion; s. history, related in Bible; s. number, associated with religious notions; s. music, on religious themes; s. concert, of a music; as specific epithet of beasts &c. now or once s. to some god, as s. ibis, monkey, beetle); safeguarded or required by religion or reverence or tradition, indefeasible, inviolable, sacrosanct, (His most S. Majesty the King: the a}
right of insurrection; regards it as a s. duty; their property, persons, will be held n.; no public place where. (J.C.). SACRED, adj. sacred-ness n. [p.p. of obs. sacre consecrate f. L. sacre l. sacrare (sacr er- holy)].

sacrifice, n. & v.t. & i. Slaughter of animal or person, surrender of a possession, as offering to a deity, (fig.) act of offering or giving up on occasion of propitiation, what is thus slaughtered or surrendered or done, victim, offering; (Theol.) the Crucifixion, the Expiatory as either a repetition of this or an act of thanksgiving; giving up of thing for the sake of another that is higher or more urgent, thing thus given up, act of giving over, (his s.) by the s. of your principles; at some of, regularly; surplus stock for sale at a large s.; his health was the s. of him, SELF-s.; so sacrificial (ish) a., sacrificially 2 adv. (Vb offer as s. (do); give up, treat as secondary or of inferior import, devoted to, (has sacre fised herself, her whole life, her pleasures, to his interest; s. accuracy to vividness) resign oneself to parting with. [vb to n., F. l. sacrifice (sacrificus as prep. - tio)].

sacrilege-i (-i), n. Robbery or profanation of sacred, (fig.) outrage on consecrated person or thing, violation of what is sacred. Hence sacrilegious (ish) a., sacrilegiously 2 adv., sacrilegious-ly (ish) (i) (rare). [OF. l. sacrilegium, u. sacrilegus (sacred, lepere soldier)].

sacrist, n. (archaic). Consecration of elements in the mass; ordination & consecration of bishop, sovereign, &c.; s.-bell, rung at elevation of Host. [obs. sacre (sacre), - ing].

sacrist, n. Official keeping sacred vessels &c. of religious house or church. [OF (-e), F. l. sacrista (sacristan, - 1871)].

sacristan, n. Sexton of church parish (archeate). [prec. t. med. l. sacrista (sanctus)]

sacristy, n. Repository for vestments, vessels, &c., of a church. [F (-e), t. med. l. sacristia (sacristan, - a)].

sacrosanct, a. (Of person, place, law, &c.) secured by religious sanction against outrage, infringement; hence sacro-sanctity n. [F. l. sanctus (sacro abuton sacrum sacred rite, saint a.)]

sacrum, n. Composite triangular bone of ankylosed vertebrae forming back of pelvis. Hence sacral, a., sacral- comb. form. [v. l. os sacrum (from sacrificial usage)].

sad, a. Sorrowful, mournful, showing or causing sorrow, (a sadder & a viser man, of one who has had distressing experience; in s. earnest, seriously; (contempt., usu. joc.) shoking, deplorably bad, incorrigible, (is a s. slut, coward, &c.; s. dope, scapegrace; write s. a. sake), s. heart, s. heavy, s. doughy, (of colour) dull, neutral-tinted, s.-iron, s. flat-iron. Hence sadden 2 adv. & v.t. & i. sadden-ness n. saddish 2 (2) a. [earlier senses sated, weary, solid, serious; com. Teut.; OE sed cf. Du. zal, G zart, cogn. w. l. sal (i)].

sad, n. v.t. Rider's seat placed on back of horse &c. (usu. concave-shaped of leather with side-flaps & girths & stirrups) or forming part of bicycle &c. or of some agricultural machines (pouch, side,-s; in the s., mounted, fixed or control; put s. on, right, wrong, hor. back, wring, 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, saddledbacked hill (fig.); saddle, the Gr. (adj) saddle- back; saddlebacked, with upper outline concave, (Arch.) having saddleback; s.-bag, one of pair of bags laid across horse behind a. kind of carpeting (in imitation of Eastern s.-bb. of camel) used in upholstering chairs &c.; s.-bow, one of bandages used for concave, (Arch.) saddle- but; a.-bow, arched front of s. [now]; s.-cloth, laid on horse's back under s.; saddlefast; firmly seated in; s.-horse, for riding; s.-pin, by which bicycle &c. fit into socket; s.-tree, frame of s., also N.-Amer. tulp-tree (with s.-shaped leaves); burden (person); s.-load, s.-burden (person) with task, responsibility, &c.; put (b)urden (upon) (person). [com.-Teut.; OE sedolian, cf. Du. sedelen, G. satteln (n); perh. cogn. w. sit].

saddler, n. Maker of or dealer in saddles & other equipment for horses; (Mili.) man in charge of cavalry regiment usual saddler. Hence saddler-y (1, 2, 3) n. [- er].

sadducee, n. Member of a Jewish sect or party (cf. PHARISEE, ESSENNE) of time of Christ that denied resurrection of the dead, existence of spirits, & obligation of the traditional law. [W. l. L. Gk Sadduccees (Sadducceus, a name so called).]

saddulm (sahh), n. Form of sexual perversion marked by love of cruelty. [L. sadismus (Count de Sade 1740-1814, -ism)].

safety, n. (Also meat-a) ventilated cupboard for provisions; fire-proof & burglar-proof receptacle for valuables. [orig. save, save].

safe, a. (Pred. after come, arrive, bring, keep, &c.) uninjured (parcel came s.; saw them s. home; often s. & sound); secure, out of or not exposed to danger (from, now we are, can feel, s.; is from s. & unharmed), securing security or not involving danger (put it in a s. place; is it s. to leave him?; s. custody, convoy, &c.; err, error, on the side, with margin of security against risks; dog is not s. to touch; it is s. to say, may be said without risk of exaggregation or falsehood), debarred from escape or doing harm (s.-proof, s.-proof, &c.); unenterprising, consistently moderate, that can be reckoned on, unfailing, certain to do or be, sure to become, (a s. critic, statesman, &c. methods; a s. catch, winner; is a s. first, sure to take a first class; is s. to win, be there); hence safety n. & 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 & usu.) proviso or stipulation or quality or circumstance that tends to prevent some evil or protect, (v.t.) protect, protect, promise, security, s.-keep, s.-keeping, custody. Hence safe-ty 2 adv. [MR & 1594 f. l. salurn un- injured cogn. w. Gk holos whole].

safety (-fit), n. Being safe, freedom from danger or risks, (there is s. in numbers prov.; cannot do s. with s.; play for s. avoid risks in game or fig.; safe 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 strain to be allowed for; also s.-ball) consistence for locking gun-trigger, gun with this s.-ball, besides his usual load), 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
sagebrush so that wearer may not be pierced 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. (set on the s.-v., follow proper part of speech). [Cf. F sauvette L med. L saluedatem, + L saule, saule, willow.] -1. -2.

Safran, n. Leather of goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sumach & dyed in bright colours. [f. Russ. satsfyanu]
safflower (-owr), n. A thistle-like plant yielding red dye used esp. in rouge, & its dried petals used as a colouring for woad. [f. L. Du. saftbloem ul. sea fn. of safflower f. early It. safflower etym. dub.] -1.
saffron, n., a., & v.l. Orange-coloured stigma
columns of the autumn crocus used for colouring & flavouring confectionery & liquors (Bastard & the plant safflower); (a. & n.) a. -coloured, whence safronny a.; a.-cake, cake flavoured with a., also tablet of pressed a.;(vb) colour with or like a. [f. F safran ult. L Arab. za'faran]
saffrанин, n. Colouring-matter of saffron; yellowish-red coal-tar colour. [prec. -1n]
sag, v.l. & t., & n. Sink or subside under weight of ice, as bridge, etc.; sagging, subsidence. [prec. -1n]
sagacious (-shes), a. Mentally penetrating, gifted with discernment, practically wise, acumen, shrewd; (of sayings, plans, &c.) showing sagacity; (of animals) exceptiona !ntelligence, sense, &c. [Hind. cogn.]
sagacity (-shes) adv., sagacity n. [L. sagax (sagire discern acutely), -ACIOUS]
sagamore, n. = SACHEM (1st sense). [f. Amer.Ind. sagamo]
sage, n. Aromatic herb with dull greyish-green leaves; its leaves used in cookery &c. & onions, stuffing used for goose, duck, pork, &c.; a.-brush, growth of alkali plants characterizing some sterile districts of Middle U. (a.-cock, -growe, -hare, etc., found in this); a.-cheese, flavoured & moistened by addition of a.-Infusion to the curd; a.-green, colour of a-leaves; a. tea, medium-leafed or of the leaf; hence a.-weed. [ME & F sauge L salvia]
sagebrush, a. & n. Wise, discreet, judicious, having of the wisdom of experience, or of indicating profound wisdom, (often iron.) - wise-looking, solemn-faced; hence sagacious adv., sagacity n. (N.) profoundly wise man (often iron.), esp. any of the ancients traditionally reputed wisest of their time (the seven s., 7 Greeks each credited with a notable saying); hence sagebrush ship [f. F com.-Rom. sabio L pop. L. sapius (L sapercre be sapiens)]
saggar, n. Case of baked fireproof clay enclosing powder while it is baked. [perch. contr. of safetyguard]

Sagitta, n. A northern constellation, the Arrow. [L. = arrow]

Sagittarius, n. Constellation & ninth sign of zodiac, the Archer. [L. prec., -ary l]
sagitattated, a. & n. Shaped like arrow-head. [SAGITTA, -ARY]
sago, n. (Kinds of palm of &cacious with pith yielding) kinds of starch used as food in puddings &c. [f. Malay sago]

Sahara, n. Great Libyan desert; arid tract [lit. & fig.]. Hence Saharan, Saharaic, as.

Sahib, n. (Anglo-Ind.) Englishman or European in India as spoken of or to by natives (MEMBAHIB; (appended to name of S.) Mr, as Jones S. [Hind. f. Arab. čabib friend]
said; See SAY.
sage (or -l), n. Antelope of steppes. [Russ.]
sail, v.l. & t., & n. (Of vessel or person on board) travel on water by use of sail. (sailingship, -vessel, opp. steamer; a. close to or near the wind, nearly against it, also fig. some near transgressing a law or moral principle); of vessel or person on board travel or a vessel's use of sail or engine-power, start on voyage, (see s. next week; list of sailing's from London; sailing orders, instructions to captain for departure, destination, &c.; of bird, cloud, moon, &c.) glide in air; (esp. of women) walk playfully or sidelong; a.-boat, side of a vessel; a.-gate, glide through, (the sea, Spanish main, sky, &c.); control navigation of (ship; plain sailing, used pred. to describe task &c. that is not perplexing; sailing-master, officer navigating yacht), set (toy) boat afloat. (N.) voyage or excursion in a vessel, &c. (sailing-fish); a.-knot, way of tying neck-tie. Hence sailoring (f.l. n.); a.-livery, &c. of prec. see -ER, -ERY.
sail, v.t. (archaic). Make sign of the cross on, bless, protect by divine power or enchantment. [OE siglian, cf. G segnen bless, f. L signare mark (s ignum)]
sailfoil, n. Low-growing herb used as food. [f. (sail hay f. sea)]
saint, a., (ant.) St., St. in pl., SS., n., &v.t. Holy, canonized or officially recognized by the Church as having won by exceptional holiness a high place in heaven & veneration on earth, (usu. as prefix to name of person granted such status as ST Paul, St Michael, whence elipt. names
of churches as St. Peter's, & of towns called after their churches often with loss of possessive sign as St. Andrews & St. Alban, & many Christian & family names taken either from patron saints of particular days or from the 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, Tuesday as made by many workmen into a holiday or s. day; s. bread, vegetable such as lettuce or endive seasonned with oil, vinegar, &c. & eaten with or including cold fish, meat, hard-boiled eggs, &c.; vegetable or herb suitable for eating raw; a. days, inexperienced youth; a. dressing, mixture of oil, vinegar, cream, &c., taken with s.; s.-oil, superior quality of olive-oil. [f. O. saluté ult. f. L salis (satire leap). -ACIOUS]

sâlad (adj), n. Cold dish of uncooked usu. vegetables or leafy greens such as lettuce or endive seasonned with oil, vinegar &c., & eaten with or including cold fish, meat, hard-boiled eggs, &c.; vegetable or herb suitable for eating raw; a. days, inexperienced youth; a. dressing, mixture of oil, vinegar, cream, &c., taken with s.; s.-oils, superior quality of olive-oil. [f. O. saluté ult. f. L salis (satire leap). -ACIOUS]

sâlânder, n. Lizard-like animal supposed to live in fire; person who can endure great heat. [f. L salis (name in Lucon) -AMMONIAC]

sâle (n. & v.t. Swallow making edible nest. [f. L. saláma name in Lucon] -AMMONIAC]

sâlámango (n. Swallow making edible nest. [f. L. saláma name in Lucon] -AMMONIAC]

sâlário, n., v.t. Fixed periodical payment made to person doing other than manual or mechanical work (cf. wages); vb; chiefly in p.p. pay a. to. [Af.-ic.] = Of salaire l. Salarium orig. soldier's salt-money (sal salt. -ARY)]

sâla, n. Exchange of a consideration for money or other valuable consideration, selling (on, for, a., offered for purchase; a. or, or, or, return, arrangement by which retailer takes quantity of goods with right of returning all that he fails to sell), amount sold (the s. were enormous); public auction (put up for a. or offers at auction); rapid disposal at reduced prices of shop's stock at end of season; bill of s.; a. ring, ring of buyers at auction; salesman, woman, person engaged in selling goods in shop or as middleman between producer & retailer. [OE sala prob. ON st. cogn. -ARY]

saléram, n. North foremast chapel. [Heb. vil.2]


saléres-tus, n. (U.S.) Impure bicarbonate of potash or sodium bicarbonate as ingredient in baking-powders. [f. mod. L. sal aeratus aerated salt]}

sâlián, a. Of the Salif or priests of Mars. [L. Salicii pl. (satire leap). -AN]

sâlián, a. & n. (Member) of Frankish tribe near Zuyder Zee from which the Merovingians descended. [L. Salicii pl. (satire leap). -AN]

sâlié, Sallé-que (n. & adj. Form -que) = prec. adj. (S. law). Frankish law-book extant in Merovingian & Carolingian times; (e. -que) S. law. law excluding females from dynastic succession, esp. as alleged fundamental law of French monarchy (based on a quotation, not referring to law which succeeded it; law-book above). [F. -que f. Salié (prec.) -IC]

sâliéns, n. Bitter crystalline principle got from willow-bark & used medicinally. So sal-léyc, sal-léyc-ic a. (e. acid, used as antisep tic & for rheumatism), sal-léyc-rate (n. & adj. Form -rate) & in same sense) sal-léyc, sal-léyc-ic a. (e. acid, used as antisep tic & for rheumatism). [f. Salié (prec.) -IC]

sálión, n. (shon), sálión, n. Organ
stop of soft Reidy tone as of willow pipe. [G. f. L salis (prec.) w. suff.]

sâlient, a. & n. Leaping or dancing (pedantly, facetiously). of water &c., poetically) jetting forth, (s. point archaic, initial stage or origin or beginning, from old and easy-heat as it first shows in an embryo); (of angle, esp. in Fortit., of a door, &c.) entering from without; jetting out, prominent, conspicuous, most noticeable, (s. points, features, characteristics). Hence sâilience, sâilenly, adv. [f. L salire leap, -ENT]

sâil-ferous, a. (geol.) Of strata containing salt.

sâile (or sâill'), a. & n. Of natural waters, springs, &c.; impregnated with salt or salts, whence sâilnôMETER n.; (of taste) salt of chemical salts, of the nature of a salt; (of medicines containing sâile) of alkaline metals or magnesium; hence sâilnity n., sâilen-comb. form, (a-). (N.) salt lake, spring, marsh, &c.; salt-pan, salt-works; a substance; a. purge. [prec., -INE]

Salique. See Sâilec.

sâilva, n. Colourless liquid given by mixed secretions of salivary & mucous glands discharged into the orifice & assailing mastication, spitted. See sâilevity.

sâilevity, v.t. & i. Produce unusual secretion of sâilva in (person) usu. with mercury; secrete or discharge sâilva esp. in excess. So sâilevate n. [f. L Sâilevitae, -ATE]'s

sâile (F.), n. Hall, room, of foreign countries; a. -manor, dining-room, coffee-room; a. d'attente, waiting-room at station.


sâilow (a), n. Willow-tree, esp. of low-growing or shrubby kinds, whence sâilow a. a. shot of wood of this. [OE seâl, cf. OHG salaha, ON selja, also L salix, Gk heleke]

sâilow (b), n., a. & v.t. & i. (Of human skin or complexion or person in these respects, rarely of foliage) of sickly yellow or pale brown; hence sâilowness (a) a., sâilowness n. (b) adj. & adv. or noun. [OE sâil, cf. MDu. salu discoloured, OHG sulato] sâilow (c), n., & v.i. Rush of besieged upon besiegers, sortie; a going forth, excursus; sudden start into activity, outbreak; escape; (rare) witticism, piece of banter, lively remark esp. of an improvisation, original or clever; be guest of or thing or of diversion in argument; s. -port, opening in the middle for making ss. (vb) make military s. (often cut); go forth or out on a journey, for a walk, &c.; issue, come out, suddenly (rare). [vb f., n., F s'attie (s'atir) issue, in OF also dance, F beaute leap) sâilow (d), n., & v.i. First movement of bell when set for ringing (also hand-stroke, opp. back-stroke), bell's position when set; part of bell-ropes prepared with inwoven wool for holding; s. -hole, through which bell-ropes pass. [perh. f. prec. in obs. sense swinging motion] sâilow (e), n. s. Lunn, sweet light tea cake served hot, perch. f. n. of girl hawked them at Bath c. 1800.

sâimagnudî, n. Dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, &c., & seasoning; general mixture, miscellaneous collection, of a dish, Randall's qualities, &c. [F. salmagîndis etym. dub.]

sâimbî (ê), n. Ragout esp. of game-birds. [F., prob. short for prec.]


sâilmonâca, Sâilmonân, sa. Of, as of, Solomon. [L Sâilmon Solomon, -IC, -JAN]

saloon, n. Hall or large room, esp. in hotel or place of public resort, fit for assemblies, exhibitions, &c.; large cabin for first-class or for all passengers on ship; also s. -carriage luxurious railway carriage without compartments furnished as drawing-room &c. (also sleeping, dining, -s.); public room(s) or gallery for specified purpose (billiard, dancing, shoving, shooting, -s., -s.); (U.S.) drinking-bar, s. deck, reserved for s. -passengers; s. keeper (U.S.), of bar; a. pistol, rifle, adapted for short-range practice in shooting-s.; [prec., f. prec. I. salian sâilva hall f. T. sal. of s.]

sâilpor, n. = Sâlep; hot drink of salop or sasafas formerly substituted as coffee for London street-stalls. [var. of sâile]\n
sâil-pian, a. & n. (Native) of Shropshire. [Sâlopl Shropshire f. AF Stoppes erbe corrupt. of OE Scrabbobyriog Shrewsbury, -IAN]

sâillpôisâla, n. Herbaceous showy-flowered garden-plant allied to petunia. [irreg. f. Gk salpôis trumpet, glôsa tongue]


sâil (sawit), n., a., & v.t. (Often common s.) substance that gives sea-water its characteristic taste got in crystalline forms from strata consisting of it or by evaporation of brine pumped from these seas; water & used for preserving or preserving for &c. or for making; sodium chloride, (BAY-SALT, SEA-S., ROCK 1:5; white s., refined for household use from the brownish rock s.; table s., powdered or easy to powder for the s-cell, in s. sprinkled with s. or immersed in brine as preservative; eat s. white, for eat on a s. the healthiest or dependant; is not, any one, worth his s. efficient, worth keeping; drop pinch of s. on tail of capture, w. ref. to directions given children for catching bird; take with a grain of s. regard as exaggerated, be incredulous about, believe only part of; am not s. of, 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, ^lw, (no s. in such tears; talk full of s.; ATTIC 1; s.) (Old Chem.) solid soluble non-inflammable rapid substance &c.; in some s., as in citric acid, GLAUBER'S SALT, SMELLING SA., EPSOM s. so; (Chem.) compound of basic & acid radicals, acid with whole or part of its hydrogen replaced by a metal; = s-cellar chiefly now in trade use & hist. in above, below, &c., the term used at taking s. a. &c. & their equals, among the servants & dependants; (also s. marsh, sâilting a. marsh overflowed by sea, often used as pasture or for collecting water for s-making; pl. exceptional rush of sea-water up river; experienced sailor (old s.); sâilcat [cat unexpl.], mass of s. mixed with
gravel, urine, &c., to attract pigeons & keep them at home; sa'ti-cellar (assim. of obs. saler 1.1907x1 f. L. salarium to cellar), vegetable tarred for table use or to be used 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 s.; s.-pan, depression near sea, vessel used for getting s. by evaporation; s.-pit, yield of s. evaporating sea-water; s.-spoon, usu. with short handle & roundish deep bowl for helping s.; s.-well, bored well yielding brine; s.-works, a. manufactury; sa'ti-toret, kinds of maritime & a.-marsh plants; hence sa'ti-less, sa'ti-ly adv., sa'ti-ness n. (Vb) cure or preserve with s. or brine (s. down money or stock slack, put it by); sprinkle (esp. and water in street) with s.; make s., season, (lit. & fig.) (esp. o. nourish or dress) with s.; proof against diseases incident to climate or special conditions by habituation, hardened); treat (esp. paper in Photog.) with solution of s. or mixture of ss.; (Commerc., slang) as an account &c., put down extreme price for articles, s. the best, represent receipt as larger than they have been; (Mining, slang) as a mine, introduce excessive ore &c. to make it seem rich. [com. -Teut.] OE sa'ti-lan, cf. Du. zo'ten, G salz(e)n; cogn. with Gk hals, hal, s. saltsare'llle, n. Italian & Spanish dance with sudden skips for one couple. [It. & (clo) Sp.] sa'ti-llor, n. Leaping, dancing, a jump; sudden transition or movement. So sa'ti-tor'ial, adj. [f. L. saltatio (salare frequent. of saltare salt- leap, -ATION).]

sa'tier, n. Manufacturer of, dealer in, salt; one who deals at salt-works; person who sells fish &c. [OE salt(e)r, cf. Fr. saumetier.]

sa'tin, n. A salt-water; sets of pools for natural evaporation of sea-water. [OE salt(e)n (SALT, zrth hut)]

sa'titgrade, a. & n. (Spider) with legs advancing. [L. saltus · us leap (salire salt-) · gradus -walking]

sa'timbancce, n. Mountebank, quack. [It.]

sa'tire, n. (herald.) Ordinary formed by bend & bend sinister crossing like a St. Andrew's cross (in s. pers. so arranged). Hence sa'ti-erwise adv. [f. L. sautorio salire, saltire, L. Laeallatorium.]

sa'tla'tre, n. Potassium nitrate, nitre, white crystalline salty substance used as 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 sa't Pete f. med. L salpetra prob. for sal petrae salt of stone (I. found as incrustation w. assim. to salt; petrae f. LL. f. Gk petra rock)

sa'tius, n. (pl. -iis). Sudden transition, breach of continuity. [L. leap]

sa't- 0. a. Healthy (chiefly of climate, air, &c.; rarely of food. exercise, &c.). Hence or cogn. sa'llbrusly adv., sa'llbrity n. [L. salubris (foll.) -ous]

sa'lltur, a. Salubrious (now rare); producing good effects, beneficial. [L. salutaris (salus -us health, -AH) 8, ARY]

salu'ta-tion, n. (Use of) words spoken or written to convey interest in another's health or salutary auspiciousness to, or good wishes toward, him, or to convey a recognition of, or acceptance of, one's presence or departure, (rarely, now usu. saluted) gesture of similar import. (in the Anglo-Saxon, the Ave Maria). Hence or cogn. sa'lltu-tional, sa'lltu-tary (-00, -0) adj., sa'lltu-tion 1.1907x1 f. L. salutem (fol., salutatis), v. & L. & n. Make salutation to, greet; (rare) hail as (king &c.); perform a. to or to perform a.; (archaic) kiss (person, cheek, hand) esp. at meeting or parting; accost or receive with a smile, oath, volley, &c.; become perceptible to (eye, ear, person arriving). s.-tuted respect, (archaic) respect for courteous recognition, to person esp. when arriving or departing. (Mil. Naut.) prescribed movement or position of body or weapons, or use of flag(s) or discharge of gun(s) in sign of respect. (a. of 7 guns was fired; the s., attitude taken by individual soldier, sailor, policeman, &c., in saluting; take the s. esp. of highest officer present, acknowledge it as meant for him by gesture), (Fenc.) formal performance of certain guards &c. by fences before engaging; kiss given, prop. as greeting (archaic or facet.; often a chaste s.), (v.) f. L. salutare (salutatis), s.-tated adj. (s. used & partly f. com. Rom. & L. salutare)

sa'lltu-feous, a. (now rare). Promoting health. 1.1907x1 f. L. salutifer (prec., FEROUS)

salu'tage (i), n., & v.t. (Payment made or due for) saving of a ship or its cargo from loss by wreck or capture (also attrib., as a. money); rescue of property from fire &c.; property salvaged; (v) make a. of, save from wreck, fire, &c. 1.1907x1 f. L. salvar (save, AGE)

salva'tion, n. Saving of the soul; deliverance from sin & its consequences & admission to heaven brought about by Christ (and, be, converted, also joc. discover formula that will enable one to abandon one's principles &c.); preservation from loss, calamity &c., thing that preserves from these (esp. be the s. of); S. Army, organization on military model for revival of religion among the masses, whence (&w. ref. religious &tv. salva'tion, 1.1907x1 f. L. salventem, n. [OF (-cion), L. salvere (s.) -ATION]

salva, n., & v.t. Healing ointment for sores or wounds (now chiefly poet. & in opp-); mixture of tar & grease for smearing sheep; something that soothes wounded feelings or uneasy conscience or (archaic) glazes over dyscracy or palliates fault (usu. for). (Vb) anoint (wound &c.; archaic exc. in fig. use = soothe as below); smear (sheep); smooth over or make good (defect, disgrace, &c.; archaic); soothe (pride, care, conscience, &c.); assuage for, dispel, of, harmonize; vindicate, defend (one with) decrepancy, person's honour; save (ship, cargo) from loss at sea or (property) from fire, whence sa'lla'ble a. [n. 1st sense OE saelf, cf. Du. zal, G salbe, cogn. with Gk skarpis clarified by L. &c. & c. Gk ophi oil-leaf, in 2nd sense f. vb; partly f. n. &c. salvere can be connected w. salvo & in last sense back-formation f. SALVAGE]

salva'te, n. (Also S. regina) R.-C. antiphon beginning with s. recited after Divine Office on Trinity Sunday to Advent, music for lit. L. (imperat. = beseech)]

salve, n. Tray usu. of gold, silver, brass, or electro-plate, on which servants hand refreshments, letters, cards, &c. {f. S. salve try for presenting certain things to king f. Sp. salva assaying of food (salve save 1.1907x1 f. + 1.1907x1 f.)
SALVO, n. (pl. -oes). Saving clause, reservation, (often of; with an express s. of their rights); tacit reservation, quibbling evasion, but not so evident as to be without prejudice to the right.&c.

SALVO 2, n. (pl. -oes). Simultaneous discharge of cannon or other fire-arms esp. as salute; round of volley; admiralty or navv. app. for salvo salute (perh. cor. Rom. f. L. SALLEY)

SAL volatile, n. (Aromatic solution, taken for faintness &c. of ammonium carbonate. [mod. L. = volatile salt.)

SALvOR, n. Person, ship, making or assisting in salvaging. [SALVAG, vb.]

SAM, n. (slang). Stand S. bear the expense esp. of drink; upon my S., asseveration. [I]

Samaritan, 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. (Ss. Samarian) esp. as denoted by the S Essays, which MSS. are in S. or acharian-Hebrew characters. Hence Samarianism (2, 3, 4) n. [f. L. Samaritanus f. Gk. Samareites (Samaria Samaria) + -AN]

sAMbo, n. (pl. -oes, -oes). Half-breed esp. of negro & Indian parentage; S.; nickname for one of the S's. (s. & adj.) = sambo bandy-legged; 2nd sense etym. dub.

SAMBUR, n. Indian elk. [f. Hind. sa(m)bar]

SAME, a. Monotonous, uniform, unvarying, (the life is perhaps a little s.), whence sameness n. (with this, these, that, those, often w. decorative intention) aforesaid, previously alluded to or thought of, (what is the use of this s. patience?), (vulg. or commerce) the s. (pron. & adv., as specified below). The s., a., pron., & adv.: (Adj.) identical, not different, different, differing, (also the very s., just the s., & in sing. one the s.; s. causes produce t.'s effects; the difference between a body in motion & a 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. birds bigotry is t.; s. a. a state of s. & t. s., & it is all, just, t. s. to me, makes no difference; much t. s., not appreciably different; at t. s. time, often 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 pleasure in t. 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—for the, that, those, (at t. s. time that I am endeavouring; s. thing as a thing of one's own; s. person now rare as in T. From, t., as heading of letter or poem addressed to or coming from s. person as the preceding one), t. s. thing (we must say, do, t. s.; would do t. s. again), the aforesaid thing or person (archaic, legal, commerc., & vulg.; somet. in commerc. & vulg.; use with omission of the general particle, with fully to fill t. s., that shall endure unto the end, t. s. shall be saved; &c. found, t. s. again; to repairing t. s. of a. 1/3; adv.) in a. manner (think t. s. of, feel t. s. to, remain in t. s. mind regard-
iron. = sanctimonious; such sanctified airs:

impertinent to make legitimate or binding by religious sanction, giving of innocence to justify, sanction (the end sanctifies the means); make productive of or conducive to holiness. So sanctification n. [t. of sancti-
tifier t.].

sanctimonious, a. Making a show of sancti-
ty or piety. Hence sanctimoniously adv., sanctimoniousness n. [fool. -ous]

sanctimonious (-mo), n. Sanctimoniousness. [OF (e), t. L. sanctimonia sanctity (sanctus SAINT, -MONY)]

sanctimonious, s. & v.t. Law, decree, (hist.)

pragmatic s.; penalty (also vindicatory or

punitive s.) or reward (also remuneratory s.)

for (dis)obedience attached to a law, clause con-
taining this. [Eth.] Consideration operating to

enforce obedience to any rule of conduct; con-

firmation or ratification of law &c. by supreme

authority, express authoritative permission, countenance or encouragement given to action

&c. by custom &c.; hence sanctification n. (Vb) ratify, invest with authority, make binding;

authorize; countenance (action &c.); at-
tach penalty or reward to (reference. [V. L. san-

cetum, m. sanctify, to make sacred, IMON)]

sanetute, n. (now rare). Sainthood. [t. L.
sanctitudo (saint, Tude)]

sanctity, n. Holiness of life, sainthood, (odour of s.); sacredness, being hallowed, right to reverence, inviolability. (pl. sacred obliga-
tions, feelings, &c. (the ss. of the home). [OF

sainteté t. L. sanctitatem (saint, TY)]

sanctuary, n. Place recognized as holy, church, temple, tabernacle, HOLY place. HOLY

place of holies, SACRAMENT, penitentia, most secret recess, (lit. & fig.) sacred place by retiring to which the devoted s. the walls of the Church, the

divine Church law against arrest or violence, place in which similar immunity was estab-

lished by custom or law, asylum or place of

refuge (London, the s. of political refugees); (right of

affording) such immunity (violate or break s.,
arrest or use violence to person in a s.); take

refuge in a s. (repose in a s.); (Hunt. &c.) close time or place for beast, bird, or fish. [t. Of

sanctaerie L. L sanctarium (irreg. as saint, -ARY)]

sanctum (sanctorum), n. HOLY place

(s.), HOLY of holies (s.s.), in Jewish temple (usu.
ts. private room, study, or study). (pl. plau. s. &c.)

person’s private room, study, den. [L. transl.
of Heb.]

sanctus, n. The hymn ‘Holy, holy, holy,
closing the Eucharistic preface, music for this;

s. bell, bell in turret at junction of nave & chancel,
or hand-bell, rung at the s. [L. = holy]

sand, n. & v.t. Minute fragments resulting

from wearing down of esp. siliceous rocks &
found covering parts of the seashore, riverbeds,
deserts, &c. (also pl.) shoal or submarginal bank

of s. (usu. in pl.) grain of s. (pl.) expand or
tracts of s. (numberless as the s. or ss. ROPE

of sand) (L. 7. sancticaret, sanding s. or ss.;

the ss. are running out &c.) time of grace &c.

is nearly at end, w. ref. to hourglass &c.;

children playing on the s.; scour saucepan,

adulterate sugar, dry ink or writing, with s.;

s.-bag n., filled with s. for use (a) in fortification for (b) in agriculture; (c) for catapults; (d)

as baggage, filled with s. (a-bag), with s.-bags,

fell with blow from s.-bag; s.-bank, shoal in sea or river; s.-bar, s.-bank at

mouth of harbour or river; s.-bath, vessel of

heated s. as equable heater in chem. processes;

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 found-

nings; box of s. (not used); slip; s.-pinkle

(slippery rails. (Golf) receptacle for s. used in teeing;

s.-boy, (prob.) boy hawking s. for sale (now only

in jollity a s.-b.); s.-cloud, driving s. insinuom;

s.-crack, disease of hores’s hoofs, crack in human

foot from walking on hot s. crack in brick due

perfection mix of s. with lime to make siriena

s.-fly, kind of midge, kind of fishing-fly; s.-glass,

waist-considered reversible glass with two bulbs

containing enough s. to take a definite time

(hour, minute, &c. -glass) in passing from upper
to lower bulb; s.-hill, dune, s.-iron, golf-club

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 a stick to it

for polishing, (v.t.) polish with s.-piper, kins of bird haunting open wet sandy places;

s.-pump, for clearing drill-hole, caison, &c.

s.-sand, s.-shovel, s.-spade; s.-scour, s.-soil

or hemp soles for use on ss.; s.-spout, pillar of

s. raised by desert whirlwind; s.-sandstone, rock

of compressed s. (old, new, red s.s.), series of

British rocks below, above, carboniferous; s.

storm, desert storm of wind with clouds of s. (Vb)

sprinkle with s, overlay with, bury under;

s.-ultramarine (ultramarine, &c. with s. with s.


uppers attached to foot to thongs passing over

instep & round ankle (worn chiefly by ancient

Greeks & Romans, by some Orientals, & as

moccasin revival esp. by Eskimo); strap for fastening low shoe passing over instep & rounds

ankle. (Vb) put ss. on (feet, person; esp. in p.p.)

fasten or provide (shoe) with s. [f. L. Gk san-
dation cf. sandallion etym. dub.]

sándal (wood), n. Kinds of scented wood

(white, yellow, red, s.-w.). sandal-tree, the Ma-

n. of the white s. & s.-w. trees. [f. med. L. sandalum, cf. Arab. sandal]

sándarac, n. = REALGAR; (also gum s.)

kind of resin used in preparing spirit varnish &
pounce. [f. L. Gk sandarakte]

sänd-blind, a. (archaic). Dim.-shoided, pur-

ified. [prob. for sandal, (a) s. sand, (b) blind]

sanderling, a. A small wading bird. [f]

sanders, saun-, n. = SANDALWOOD; RED

s. [f. Of sandre var. of sandle sándal]

sândiver, n. Glass-gall, liquid saline mat-
er given off in glass-making. [prob. f. L. suin
de verre exhalation (suer sweat) of glass]

sándwich (t. n. & v.) Two slices of bread

with meat or other relish between (ham, egg, caviare, cucumber, &c.; a. also fig. as s. of

good & bad); (usu. s.-man, -boy, &c.) man &c.

walking street with two advertisement-

boards hung one before & one behind; s.-

ing, box of onion &c. for spit in bumping race,

boat rowing last in higher & first in lower
division on same day; (Vb) insert (thing, state-

ment) between two of another character. [perh. f. Earl of S. (said to have eaten slices of

bread & toast while gaming for 24 hov)

sandy, a. (prob.) (1) a quality of (as hair)
yellowish-red, (of person) with such hair. Hence

sándness, n., sandysh (-1) a. [Y.2]

sandy, n. (Nickname for) Scotchman

[usual sc. shortening of Alexander]

sane, a. Of sound mind, not mad; (of views

&c.) moderate, sensible. Hence sánery a. adv.

[lit. I saws healthy]
sanga (p.) (ngk.). n. Stone breastwork used
by Indian hill-tribes. [f. Hind. sanga (lit. 'animal')]

sang-d-e-boor (F.) n. & a. (Of a deep red
colour found on old Chinese porcelain. [F. =
ox's blood]

sang-e-goold (F.) n. Composure, coolness, in
danger or under agitating circumstances. [F. =
cold blood]
sangrail, -real. See GRAIL.
sanguification (gwi.) n. Formation of
conversion of food into, blood. [L sanguis
blood, -e, blood]
sanguinmary (gwi.). a. Attended by,
delight in, bloodshed or slaughter, bloody,
bloody-thirsty, (of laws) inflicting death lightly;
(euphem., substituted in reporting foul lan-
guage, or used orig. as milder form, for) bloody.
Hence sanguinarial, adj., sanguinariness n. [L. sanguinarium (sanguis -inis,
blood, -ary)]]
sanguine, a. n., & v.t. Blood-red
(literary, & in Nat. Hist. = S. ant, sponge, turtle);
of blood (rare; s. rain), sanguinary (rare; s. slaughter); (hist.) of the tongue, s. red, s. blood, s. blood
over the other HUMOURS, with s. complex
& courageous hopeful amorous disposition;
of complexion) bright, s. red, sanguine; habitually hopeful, confident, expecting thing
to go well, whence & rarely in other senses.
Sanguineous, n. (N.) crayon coloured red with iron oxide; a drawing
in red chalk. (Vb. poet.) stain with blood;
stain red. [f. F. sanguis f. Sanguineus (prec.)]
sanguineous, a. Of blood (med.); blood-
coloured (esp. bot.); full-blooded, plethoric. [f.
L as prec., GUS]
sanicle, n. An umbelliferous plant. [OF, f.
med. L sancula prob. f. L sancus SANE]
sanify, v.t. Make healthy, improve sanitary
state of. [f. L. sanare (v. t.) sani
ty, hygienic, -i, FY]
sanitary, a. Of the conditions that affect
health esp. with regard to dirt & infection;
free from or designed to obviate influences
deleterious to health. Hence sanitarian
(ab.) n. & a. sanitarily, adv. sanitarian,
sanitas, f. (f. F. Sanitaire (L as sanita,
-sanity, -ary)]]
sanítás, n. (Trade name of) an antiseptic &
disinfector preparation. [L, see SANITY]
sanitation, n. Improving of sanitary condi-
tions. Hence sanitationist, n. (by back-
formation) v.t. & L. [irreg. L. SAN-
ITARY, ATION]
sanity, n. Being sane, mental health;
tendency to avoid extreme views. [f. F sanité f.
Sanitatem (sane, -TV)]
sanjak, n. One of the administrative
districts of a Turkish vilayet. [Turk.]
sank. See SANK.
sans, prep. Without (as E wd. pr. sánz,
now chiefly w. ref. to Shaks. A. Y. L. ii. 716, a.
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
words, s. mitié, s. politesse, a. s. doute, adv.
L. =breechless, republican of Parisian lower
classes in French Revolution, any extreme re-
publican or revolutionary, whence sancolet-
terie -ery (1) n. ; sanoécétique, a., sanoécétique
ism n.; a. douce, adv., doubtless; s. japon
adv., outspokenly, unceremoniously; s. pêne
n., absence of constraint, formality, making oneself
welcome, a.; s. responde, a. chivalrous
character, cf. BAYARD; s. reproche, v. a. In
a word, without qualification; s. souci n., gay
carelessness, unconcern). [OF, ult. f. L sine]
sanserif, n. & a. (Form of type) without
serifs. [prob. f. prec. + SERIF, but found earlier
than serif]
sanskrit, -script, n. & a. (Of, in) the ancient & sacred language of India, oldest
known member of Indo-European family. Hence Sanskritic a., Sanskritistic n.
[f. Skr. sanskrita composed (sam together,
S. SAME, kri MAKE)]
sante Claude (s.) n. Personage who fills
children's stockings with Christmas presents
by night. [U.S. f. Du. Sint Klara St Nicholas]
santon, n. Mohammedan monk or hermit.
[Sp. (santo BAIINTI]
santónica, n. Kind of wormwood. [L
(Santones Aquitanian tribe, -10)]
santonin, n. Extract of santonica used as
anthelmintic. [IN]
sap, n., & v.t. Vital juice circulating in
plants (also fig. as the s. of youth, there is no s.
in a written constitution); also a-wood soft
core of wood; to sap (a tree), to make out
a pigment made from buckthorn berries; (of
colour of this; s. lath, made of a-wood; hence
sapful, sapless, sappy, a., sapliness n. (Vb.)
drain or dry (wood) of a., (fig.) exhaust vigour of (his energy, constitution,
belief, had been sapped by; cf. doll); remove
a-wood from (log). [OE. sap, cf. Du. sap, G
saft; pers. cogn. w. sapere taste]
sap, n. & v.i. & t. Making of trenches to
cover assailants' approach to besieged place,
(fig.) insidious or slow undermining of belief,
resolution, &c.; covered a-ledge-trench; a-lead,
front end of a.; a-role, large gabion covering
a-lead. (Vb. dig s., approach (f. & t.) by s.; underrine, make insecure by removing foundations,
(fig.) destroy insidiously (cf. prec.), (waals,
cliffs, covered by the stream, tide; health sapped
by the damp climate; science was sapping
off life, (fig. t.) F sappe or It. sappa spade, sap, etym. dub.]
sap, v.i. & n., (school slang). Be studious,
work hard at books or lessons. (N.) studious or
hard-working person; fatiguing task, trouble,
grind, (it is such a, too much, s.). [prob.
fig. use of prec.]
sapojó (jójo), n. Small S.-Amer. monkey
often kept as pet. [F. earlier -ou, said to be
cayenne wd]
sapán-wood, -pp.-, n. Wood yielding red
or yellow dye from tropical Asia. [Malay
sapan, cf. Tamil shappangam]
sapid, a. Having (esp. agreeable) flavour,
savoury, palatable, not insipid, (of talk, writing,
&c.) not vivid or uninteresting. So sapid
n. [f. L. sapidus (sapeuse taste, -10)]
sapient, a. Wise (now rare); would-be
wise, of fancied sagacity, aping wisdom. Hence
sapience, -pient, a., sapiently, adv. [f. L.
sapiens part. a. of sapere be wise]
sapiential, a. Of wisdom (esp. the s. books,
ecl. L sapientialis (L sapietia wisdom as prec., -10)]
sapping, n. Young tree, (fig.) a youth,
spreading, (fig.) a growth, esp. in first year (s.
stakes in coursing).
[Sp. sapo dim. of sapo f.
sapodilla, n. Large evergreen trop.-Amer.
tree with durable wood & edible fruit. [f. Sp.
sapotea dim. of sapote f. Mex. zapoti]
saponaceous, a. Of, like, containing, soap
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. L. sapo-'onis soap,-ACEOUS]

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sapp, n. In vbl senses of saps, a. & n. (not now in official use) private of Royal Engineers (Royal Ss. & Miners, former title of R. S. & Miners). [corrupt. of G. sakrament sacrament]

Sappho (sàf-), a. & n. Of Sappho (Lesbian lyric poetess 600 B.C.; S. vix, also Sapphism n., unnatural sexual relations between women; S. verse, stanza, in Gk metres invented by Sappho & imitated in L by Horace, esp. the four-line stanza with short fourth line roughly coupled in E light verse as Needy knife-grinder, whither do you wander?; (n. pl.) verse in S. stanza. [f. G. Sapphische t. L. Gk Sapphikos (Sappho)]

Sapphirine (sàf-), a. & n. A transparent blue precious stone, (Mineral.) any precious native crystalline aluminium including s. & ruby; bright blue of a. azurite; kinds of humming-bird; so sapphirine a. (Adj.) of a. blue. [L. Of safr f. L. Gk saphiresis iapla isulai, iapla form of Gk saperos rotten in scien. terms: saperos,ia, steel poisonous, so saperaciac. (Gk haima blood); geic, causing or produced by putrefaction; phila a. & n. (bacterium) inhabiting putrid matter; phyte, vegetable organism living on decayed organic matter.

sar, n. A fish, the sea-bream. [F. L. sargus]

Saraband, n. Slow Spanish dance in triple time, piece of music for or in rhythm (with second note of measure lengthened) of this. [F.(-de), f. Sp. sarabanda prob. of oriental orig.]

Saracen, n. & a. (General 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 inn-sign; hence (esp. of Moslem arch.) Saracenic. [f. L. L. Gk Saracénos stym, dub.]

Sarajevo, n. Ladys large travelling-trunk. [prob. f. Sarajta Spring, New York water-potage]

Sarsas, n. Bitter or wounding remark, taunt, esp. one ironically worded; language consisting of, facetious of uttering, use of, such remarks; so sarcastic a., sarcastical a. [L. sarcasmos sarcasm. L. adv. [f. L. it. Gk sarkasmos (sarkasgnash the teeth, tear flesh, see SARCO- --asm corresp. to -ism)]

Sarcat, a. (rare). Sarcastic person. [prec. --cat cf. -ist]

Sardine, n. Kinds of small duck or teal. [f. OF cerelle t. L. queretula]

Sarconet. See SARCONET.

Sarco-, comb. form of Gk sarx sarkos flesh: -logy, anatomy of feshy parts of body; -plasm, interfibrillar substance of muscle.

Sarco-, n. Animal protoplasm. [prec. -opn]

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SATIRE, n. (Rom. Ant.) poetic medley, esp. poem aimed at prevalent vices or follies; a composition in verse or prose holding up vice or folly to ridicule or lampooning individual(s), this branch of literature, (often upon) thing the brings ridicule (character &c. of the lives 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 satira in 1st sense above, var. of saturna (sane saturna full dish)]

SATIRIST, n. Writer of satires; satirical person. [-178]

SATISFY, v.t. Assail with satire, write satire(s) upon, describe satirically. [f. F satiriser, satiriser]

SATISFACTION, n. Payment of debt, fulfillment of obligation, atonement (for), thing accepted by way of a., (Eccl.) performance of penance, (Theol.) atonement made by Christ for sins of men, (make s.; in a., 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 justified in regard to desire or want or 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., a.,] [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, partner; proof of, expedite, marriage, promissory note). Hence satisfactorily adv. [f. L satisfactionem (satisfy)]

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SATISFY, v.t. & i. Pay (debt, rarely creditor) full, 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, (a., the examiners at university, receive pass without honors; pass,) be content or pleased (with), demand no more than or consider it enough to have (in my atonement accomplished) to have me satisfied. (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; a., one will not remain to protest it); meet (objection, doubt, request, conditions). Hence satisfiable a., satisfyingly adv. [f. O. Satisfier f. L satisfactionem (satisfy, -ory)]

SATURATE, v.t. & i. Hold of provincial government of or by a. or by a. in ancient Persian empire, viceroy, modern subordinate rule of a., [esp. &c. with implication]
Sauterne, a. (path). Affecting with lead-poisoning. So Saturnism (s. n. [sautern in arch. sense lead-], -)...

sauterne. Of sluggish gloomy temperament (looks &c.), suggestive of or produced by such temperament, whence sauternine. adv. of lead (a. poultice, red, &c.), of, affected by, lead-poisoning (a. patients, symptoms).

sauterne. A n., & a. Of sautern (esp. s. drama, kind of Greek play with chorus of satyrs). [l. fr. l. gk sauterno]
salty, a. Of satyrs (esp. s. drama, kind of Greek play with chorus of satyrs). [l. fr. l. gk sauterno [prec. -i-]]
sauce, n. & v.t. Liquid preparation taken as relish with some article of food (bread, egg, mint, parsley, tomato, &c., -s, with these as prominent ingredients; while a., of melted butter, flour, &c.; hunger is the best a., for the headless a., formerly used as subject to same usage), (fig.) something that adds piquancy (i.e. tame without the s. of danger); solution of salt & other ingredients used in some manufacturing processes; sauciness, impertinent speech, cheek, (none of yours!); a., alone, hedge-boat, vessel in which a. is served; a., box, impudent person; saucepan, a. metal vessel usu. cylindrical with long handle projecting from side for bolling things in cookery; hence saucoonless a. (vb) season with sa. or condi-
ments (rare), (fig.) make piquant, add relish to; (vb.) be impudent to, cheek, (person).

saucepan. A n., & v.t. Impregnate, soak thoroughly, imbue with; (chem. &c.) charge (substance, air, vapour, metal) with or cause to combine with, or absorb or hold the greatest amount possible of a substance, molecule, magnetism, electricity, &c. p.p. of colour free from admixture of white, full, rich. Hence or cogn. sauturn, n., &v. et. exc. of colour; sauturnable, a., sauturation, n. D. l. sauturn (sauturn full cogn. w. satius), -ate.

saturday. A n., & v.t., (day) the seventh day of week (mon. - saturday; s. to Monday, -s. the next week, week-end). [OE Saterne] (sauturn die day of saturday)

sauturn, n. (Rom. Ant.) Italian god of agriculture later identified with Greek Cronus, ruler of the world in a golden age of innocence and plenty; a planet, the further 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. [l. l. saturens (serere saut-sow)]
saturnine, a. pl. & (see below) sing. Anti-Rome festival of Saturn in December observed as time of unrestrained merrymaking with temporary release of slaves, predecessor of modern Christmas (s.); scene or time of wild revelry or tumult (s., &c.); often as sing. as a s. of crime. Hence saturnalia n. [...]
saturnian, a. & n. Of the god or the planet Saturn; s. metre, verse, metre used in early Latin poetry before introduction of Greek metres & generally taken to have been an iambic dimeter catalectic followed by three trochees (e.g. sobutus malum Metelli Nascio poetae). (n.) inhabitant of Saturn; (pl.) s. verse. [l. l. saturninus, -an]
saturnalia. A n. (Drama) French boxing, in which feet & head are used as well as fists.

savoy. A n. Man of learning, esp. distinguished scientist. [part. of l. savoir know, as sapient]
savory (a.), n. [savor] French dish of pickled cabbage. [g]

sausage. A n. Pork or other meat minced, seasoned, & stuffed into long cylindrical casings prepared from entrails & divided when full length into 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. fer, - port, sausage, a making appliance; s. meat, used as stuffing for turkeys &c. instead of being enclosed in skins; s. roll, a. meat enclosed in pastry & cooked. [f. l. saucisse f. l. salisia (l. salis sue sausage)]
savory (a.), n., & v.t. Uncultivated, wild, (archaic) of, or grown in, primitive state, (a. tribes, life); fierce, cruel, furious, (s. persecution, persecutio, revenge, cri ism, blow); (colloq.) angry, out of temper; (herald.) of human figure naked; hence or cogn. savagely adv., savageness, savagery n. (s. &a). nn. (n.) member of a 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 & of l. l. silicatus (silea a wood, -atic, -a)]
savannah (a.), n. Treeless plain, great tract of prairie-like land. In tropical America. [s. d. sp. abana perh. of carib. orig.]
savant (f), n. Of savour know, a. Man of learning, esp. distinguished scientist. [part. of l. savoir know, as sapient]
savor, n. Kind of cabbage with wrinkled leaves. [S. in Fiber]
Savoyard, n. & a. (Native of Savoy. [F (Savois Savoy.)]

savvy, adj. 1. of Sp. sabe, in slang use = do you understand? (no s., I do, he &c. does, not know you or understand), also n. = understanding, wise, savoir-faire.

savvy, n. & a. (p.p. of savvy, 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 reciprocal or rotary motion (annular, crowns, p РФ, rasper, etc.), to which it is fitted or shaped. (Hall.) knife-edge for making circular hole; band; frame, frame, frame; FRET; a; cross-cut, rip, s., for cutting wood across, along; the grain; saw, held with one hand; jig, frame, frame, worked mechanically in connection with table holding the wood &c. (J.-s. puzzle, of pieces sawn with j.-s. to be put together; pit, worked by two men one above & one in pit; reciprocating s., worked mechanically with backward & forward strokes; stone, stone, toothless frame, frame, cutting stone by friction with sand & water; Zool. &c.) serrated organ or part; s.-doctor, machine for making teeth of s.; saw-blade, wood-fragments produced in sawing used for shaping, pressing, pressing, drying moisture, &c. (Let the s.-d. out of fig., expose pretensions, &c. or unsubstantial character of w. ref. to doll's stuffing); s.-fish, large kind with toothed snout used as weapon; s.-fly, kinds injurious to plants with serrated ovipositor; s.-frame, in which s.-blade is held taut; s.-gate, s.-frame; s.-gin, cotton-gin 1 with s.-teeth; s.-horse, rack supporting wood for sawing; s.-mill, driven by water or steam for mechanical sawing; s.-pit, in which lower of two men working pit-s. stands; s.-set, tool for wrenching s.-teeth in alternate directions to give kerf wider than blade & let a work freely; s.-wort, plant yielding yellow dye named from serrated leaves; s.-wrench, a serrated seaseed; s.-wrest, s.-set. (VB cut) (wood &c.) with, make (boards &c.) with, use, s., move (t. & l.) backward & forward, divide (the air &c.), with motion as of s. or person sawing, s.-pass, s.-pass, being sawn easily, badly, &c.; (Bookbind.) make incisions to receive binding-bands in (gathered sheets); sawbones, slang, surgeon. [Vb.f. n., OE saaga, cf. Du. saag, G sag, cogn. w. L secare cut]
saw, n. Proverbial saying, old maxim, (usu. old or wise s.). [OE sawa (seeqan saw)]
saw, v. 1. See see 1.
sawdor, n. Soft s., compliments, flattering speeches, blarney. [=soldier]
sawney, n. (Nickname for) Scotsman; simpleton. [prob. as sandv]
sawyer, n. Man employed in sawing timbers; s.-saw, s.-saw; (U.S.) a notched tree floating or stranded in river (named as sawing up & down); kinds of wood-bearing larva. [YER]
sax, n. Slate-cutters' hammer with point for making nail-holes. [OE sæzx knife (see saxen), cf. Icel. saax, MDu. sae]
saxatile, a. (nat. hist.). Living, growing, among rocks. [F. L saxatilis (saxum rock, -ATILE]
saxa, n. Kind of photographic paper. [F. = Saxony (where it is made)]
saxhorn, n. Instrument of trumpet class. [A. Sax, Inventor]
saxicollis, a. (nat. hist.). = S. atlantis. [L. colis inhabitant of (colere inhabit)]
saxifrage (or -ij), n. Kinds of Alpine or rock plant with tufted foliage & panicles of white or yellow or red flowers. [F. f. l. sc.}
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 fin of fish. (L eclat.) stegosaurus, tabular or burb-liver, flake of skin, scab, lamina on surface of rusty iron; (without a) incrustation inside boiler &c., tartar on teeth; s-armour, of metal, sa. attached to leather &c.; s-board, very thin for back of mirror, picture, &c.; s-bond, membrane of skin, r., &c.; s-bone, kind of bone. (L squama.) s-branch, tube; s-fern, ceterach; s-insect, kinds that cling fast to plants & secrete a shield-like s. as covering; s-moss, kinds of plant with s-like leaves resembling moss; s-wielded, lepidopterous; s-work, overlapping arrangement, embri- nes; s-sieve, means of sieving; s-leaf, s-shell, s-capsule, s-corne; (L sciuparum, ON skarp, sheath, MDu. scheep heale; cogn. w. scallop.) Scale, adj., n. See SCALAWAG.

scallop, 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 (as in the) war-path, 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 ene- mies; hence scalipressa (L). Scalpe (L) take s. of, scalp; scalp saves, (cf. MDu. spoel, ON skarp, sheath, MDu. scheep heale; cogn. w. scallop.) Scale, adj., n., & v.t. Dish of simple balance (throw sword into s., back balance with arms; turn the s. of motive or circumstance, be decisive); (pl.) a simple balance (also pair of s.) or weighing instrument (hold the s. even, be impartial judge. (L) weigh in s. rare; (of thing weighing 500 lb.) s. of weight 500 lb. (L skalar 50 st., 100 lb.); (L) escape cup f. on skald; cogn. w. prec.) Scale, adj., n., v.t. & l. Series of degrees, ladder-like arrangement or classification, graded system, (is high in the s. of creation or social, intellectual, &c. s. sink in the s., fall to lowest level; at the top, bottom, of the s.; sliding-s., see SLIDE 1;) (Mus.) set of sounds belonging to a key arranged in order of pitch (pia- tonic, 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 reduc- tion & enlargement in map &c. (philanthropy, armies, on a vast s.; a building of small s. but fine proportions; large, small, s. map, the s. to be one to fifty thousand, an inch to the mile, 1 inch to 2 miles, 1 inch to 4 miles, etc.; proper divided distance on a line for use in measuring or making pro- portions & enlargements, rule determine- ing intervals between these, piece of metal &c. or apparatus on which they are marked (gunter's s.). (L) climb (wall, steep place, or abs. with ladder or by clambering; represent in dimensions proportional to the actual ones, reduce to common, (s. up, down, make larger, smaller, in due proportion); (of quantities &c.) have common a., be commensurable; scaling-ladder, used in escadas. (L) scala ladder (scalare climb.) Scallens, a. & n. Unequal-sided (s. triangle, with no two sides equal; s. cone, cylinder, with axis inclined to base; s. muscle, any of several connecting spine & ribs; (n.) s. triangle or muscle. (L l. gk skelones cf. skelos crooked) Scall (s. awl), n. (archaic). Scaly eruption on skin (s. skin, moist s. eczema. (L) ON skalli bare head) Scallawag. See SCALAWAG.

SCALLION, n. Kind of onion or shallot. (L ONF escallop BLANT.) Scallops, see s., & v.t. Bivalvemollusc with grooved edge, radiating from middle of hinge & edge all round with small semicircular lobes; (also s.shell) one valve of this (sht.) as pilgrim's badge, (mod.) as utensil in which oysters, shredded fish, mince, &c. are cooked & served, small shallow pan similarly used; (pl.) ornamental edging cut in material in imitation of s-edge. (L) cook in s.; ornament (edge, material) with s. or scallo- Seraph (L). Teut. (Du. schelp cogn. w. scale 1 & Shell.) Scallawag. See SCALAWAG.

Scalp, n. & v.t. Head of top; skin with hair &c. of head excluding face, this or part of it cut as trophy from enemy's head by Red Indians (as in the) war-path, 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 ene- mies; hence scalipressa (L) take s. of, scalp; scalp saves, (cf. MDu. spoel, ON skarp, sheath, MDu. scheep heale; cogn. w. scallop.) Scalpel, n. Surgeon's small knife shaped for holding like pen. (L scalpelium (sclerorum chisel) f. scalper scapre, -EL.) Scalping-iron, n. Surgeon's scraping in- strument. (L scalper scapre, -ING 1.) Scalpiform, a. Chisel-shaped (of incisor teeth). (L scalpium see SCALPEL, - FORM.) Scammony, n. (Kind of Asiatic convolv- ulus yielding a gum-resin used as drastic pur- gative. (OF -te, L f. gk skammonia) Scammony, n. (Kind of Asiatic convolv- ulus yielding a gum-resin used as drastic pur- gative. (OF -te, L f. gk skammonia) Scamp, v.t. (Do work &c.) in perfunctory or inadequate way. (prob. var. of SCANT.) Scamper, v.t. & l. Run impulsively, like (or of) frightened animal or playing child; take a. 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.) scram per, (xx, L campus field) + ER.) Scam, v.t. & l. 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 rhythmical reading (line will not s., scans smooth- ly, badly); look intently at all parts successively of (face, horizon, &c.). (L L scanner climb, peer with look out by.) Scandal, n. (That which occasions) general feeling of outrage or indignation esp. as expressed in common talk, opprobrium, (it is a s. that such things should be possible; a grave s. occurred; gave rise to s.); malicious gossip, backbiting whence scandalum magnatum, n. (hist.) Offence of defaming magnates of the realm. (med. L (sclerandra, MAGNATUM.) Scandinavian, a. & n. (Native, family of languages) of Scandia or the region including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, & adjacent islands. [AN] Scansion, n. Metrical scanning, way verse scans. (L l. gk skandalon snare, stumbling-block.) Scandalize, v.t. Offend moral feelings, sense of propriety, or ideas of etiquette, of. shock. (OF scandaliser t. f. gk (is-d) as prec., see -IZE) Scandinavum, n. Offence of defaming magnates of the realm. (med. L (sclerandra, MAGNATUM.) Scandinavian, a. & n. (Native, family of languages) of Scandia or the region including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, & adjacent islands. [AN] Scant, a. & v.t. Barely sufficient, deficient, with scanty supply of, (archaic, poet., & in iso- lated phr. as with s. courtesy, s. of breath); hence scantily adv. (Vb; archaic) skimp.
stint, provide grudgingly, (supply, material) person. [f. ON skamíshort, whence scain, scane] scapé, to middate, sample, (archaic) modium, small amount, one's necessary supply of; small beam under 5 in. in breadth & depth; size to which stone or timber is to be cut; set of standard dimensions for parts of structure esp. in ship-building; trestle for cask. [L ONF escationis OF escatia, scapulare, CONI]...of small extent or amount, barely sufficient, (opp. ample). Hence scantily adv., scantiness n. [-Y] scope 1. n., v.t. (archaic). Escape (still in hairbreadth as). [for ESCAPE] scope 2. n. (Bot.) radicle from bearing fructification. (freq. as a prepositional phrase as) scope, base of antenna; shaft of feather; spring, usu. with curve, of column from base. [f. L sparsus cf. SCAPULAE scopegou, n. (O.T.) goat allowed to escape when Jewish chief priest had laid sins of people upon it. [Lee. xi. 26] a man bearing blame due to other. [f. L caper] scopes, n. 1. (esp. child, foolish person, or animal) with sudden terror, frighten (as) with a bugbear, (scared face, expression, &c., betraying terror; s. away, drive off by fright); keep (birds) away from sown land &c.; scarecrow, figure of man hung with old clothes which stand up in field to keep birds away, bugbear, badly dressed or grotesque-looking or skinny person. (N) unreasoning terror, esp. baseless general apprehension of war, invasion, &c., whence scaremonger n.; commercial panic. [prob. f. obs. skereau timid L ON skare] scare, n. (pl. -s, -ses) 1. Long narrow strip of material worn for ornament or warm with warmth round neck, over shoulders, or baldric-wise; man's neck-tie (s.-pin, -ring, usu. of gold or jewelled for holding ends of this together); s.-loom, for weaving narrow fabrics; s.-skin, outermost layer of skin constantly scaling off (esp. of that adhering to base of nails); s.-fleece, wool, s.-wool, s.-wool; bough, goat, wool, s.-wool. [f. L. scapula (skaphé, skaphos, bowl, boat, -oid)] scalpula, n. (pl. -ae). SHOULDER-BLADE. [LL. sing. of L. scapulae] scalpular, a. & n. Of shoulder or shoulder-blade. [L. arch. shoul-der-girdle; s. feathers, growing near insertion of wing.] (N) monastic or ecclesiastical garment of two strips of cloth hanging down before & back & joined across shoulders (also scalpularly); bandage for shoulder-blade; s. feather. [m. in first sense f. L scalpulae] f. LL. scalpularis (prec., -AR)] sculpto-, comb. form of SCAPULA, as an-nu-meral, -radial, -u'mar, of sculptura & humerus, & radius, & ulna. [-O] 1. n., v.t. & l. Mark left after healing of wound or burn or sore, cicatrix, (also fig. of abiding effects of grief &c.; mark on plant left by insect. [L scariare] ascariis a. (Vb) mark with s. or ss. (esp. in p.p.); heal (l. & t.) over form s. [f. OF escare f. L eschara scar f. Gk eskhara, heart, burn] scar, n. Precipitous craggy part of mountain-side. [f. ON sker isolated rock in sea, cogn. w. ScAR] scarab, n. Sacred beetle of ancient Egypt; = fowl; ancient-Egyptian gem cut in form of beetle & engraved with symbols on flat side. [f. F scarabée f. L. scarabaeus] scarabaeid, n. Member of Scarabaeidae family of beetles including prec., cockchafer, E. [L scarabaeus] scarabeoid, a. & n. Like a scarab or a scarabaeid; (n.) counterfeited scarab. [-OID] scarabaceous (-owtsh), n. (archaic). Boastful poet, braggart. [F (-e), f. It. Scarabacca, a famous Italian buffoon serpent] scarabs. Insufficient for the demand or need, not plentiful, scanty, (usu. pred. & of food, money, or other necessities of life); whence scarbanity n. (Qf, or abs. = dearth of food); seldom met with, rare, hard to find, (as a book, moth; make oneself s. colloq., remain, keep out of the way), whence scarbiness n. (as a periphrasic, rhet. scarcely. [f. ONK escarse, cf. It. scarso perh. f. LL. scarpus for L EX.CARPUS = CARPUS f. CARPE Pluck) select] scarce, adv. Hardly, barely, only just, (is s. seventeen years old; had s. arrived when we last told that; I s. know how it's come to pass, unless the unlikely happens or is true. (you will s. maintain that; he can s. have said so); (mild or apologetic substitute for) not (I s. think so, know what to say). [-1 Y] scarification, n. Set-back in a wall, ledge resulting from this. [f. L. SCARIFS, v.t. & n.] Strike (esp. child, foolish person, or animal) with sudden terror, frighten (as) with a bugbear, (scared face, expression, &c., betraying terror; s. away, drive off by fright); keep (birds) away from sown land &c.; scarecrow, figure of man hung with old clothes which stand up in field to keep birds away, bugbear, badly dressed or grotesque-looking or skinny person. (N) unreasoning terror, esp. baseless general apprehension of war, invasion, &c., whence scaremonger n.; commercial panic. [prob. f. obs. skereau timid L ON skare] scar, n. (pl. -s, -ses) Long narrow strip of material worn for ornament or warm round neck, over shoulders, or baldric-wise; man's neck-tie (s.-pin, -ring, usu. of gold or jewelled for holding ends of this together); s.-loom, for weaving narrow fabrics; s.-skin, outermost layer of skin constantly scaling off (esp. of that adhering to base of nails); s.-fleece, wool, s.-wool; bough, goat, wool, s.-wool. [f. L. scaphér, shred, shard, cf. G. schereb] scar, v.t. & n. Join ends of (pieces of) timber, metal, or leather by bevelling or notching so that they overlap without increase of thickness & then bolting, brazing, or sewing them together; fleece (whale). (N) Joint made by scarifying timber or leather (also s.-joint) or metal (also s.-weld); notch, groove. [f. v. f. B. sw. skarfe, skarfe join (scarf seam)] scarification, n. In vbl senses; esp. surgical instrument for scarifying, in which several lancet-points protrude at once from plane surface on touching of trigger. [scarification, -v, -f.] scarifier, n. In vbl senses; esp. = prec.; agricultural machine with prongs for stirring without turning soil. [scarcify, v.t. (Surg.) make superficial incisions in, cut off skin from. (fig.) pain by severe irritation, thus: scarify the skin.] scarification n. [f. F. scarifier f. L. scarif- care by assim. to -scare -FY of scarifare f. Gk skarifhaomai (skarifhaos style, cogn. w. L. scorifere write)] scarious, a. (bot.) Thin, dry, & membranaceous (of bracts &c.). [L. scarios (in glossyae) thorny shrub.] scarlatina (-tén), n. Scarlet fever. [It. (-t), f. scarlatto SCARLET] scarlet, n. & a. (On) brilliant red colour in- clining to orange; a cloth or clothes (dressed in s.); a. admirál, kind of butterfly; a. fever, infectious fever with red rash, (as an insect from which red dye is made in Russia & Turkey; s. hat, cardinal's, (allus.) cardinalite; s. rash, roseola; s. runner, a-flowered trailing bean-plant; s. woman, whores, pagan Rome, papal Rome, or the worldly spirit (acc. to interpretation put on Rev. xvi.) [f. OF escarlet a. cloth (also scelatus, whence ME ME ciclatura)] scar (or skar), a. & n. (Fish) of scarus genus, resembling scarus. [scap, n. & v.t. Inner wall or slope (cf. COUNTERSCARP) of ditch in fortification; any steep, provide (ditch) with steep s. & counters, (p.p., of hillside &c.) steep, precipitous. [f. OF escarre f. L. escarp perh. f. Teut. (sharpe)] scarus, n. Kinds of bright-hued fish with
parrotlike beak (also parrotfish) of wrasse family. [L. f. Ok skaros]

scath, n. & vi. Injure esp. by blasting or withering (now rare exc. in part., used by exag. of severe speech, as scathing sarcasm, ridicule, remarks, whereas see scathing-ly adv.) (in neg. context) do the least harm to (shall not be scathed; esp. unscathed); (n.; rare, & usu. in neg. context) harm, injure, (n.) scathing. [Middle English. Gk askthes unharmed, in which α- = (a-)]


scatter, v.t. & i. Throw here & there (as seed, stalk a 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); in springing man (p.p.n.) not situated together, wide apart, sporadic, (scattered hamlets, garrisons, instances), -brained, -headed, desultory. Hence scatteringly adv. [Prov. scat scatter, shatter, + -er.] [Middle English. Gk skaphos (scene, -graphy).

scaup, n. Kinds of duck named from muskellun or beds of mussels exposed at low tide. [var. of scallop.

scauper, n. Gouge used by engravers. [prob. = scaler (as scalping-iron, -er).

sca venor, n. 

scavenger, n., & v.i. Person employed to keep streets clean by carrying away refuse; animal feeding on carrion (esp. b. beecle, crad), writer &c. delighting in filthy subjects; hence scavenger (by back-formation) v.t. & i. scavengery (food scavenger, scavenger inspector of imports (AF scavage inspection t. ONF escavoir inspect t. Teut. cf. shaw + age, -er)]

scæan, n. Greek & Latin fimbri, ending with -scæ- instead of -iscæ- used in short poems, chloam; other metres of limping character and putting present, scæan (sha'nab), (n. mae). Scene or portion of opera; elaborate dramatic solo usu. including recitative. [It.]

scenar'io (shan'ar-o), n. (Table of) scene-distribution, appearances of characters, &c., in dramatic work, skeleton libretto. [It.]

scene (sen), 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, locality of event, (the s. is laid in France), a scene of action, scene of action (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 t. 220; the famous duel s.; Caes. 4. 1. 38; the s. before Calv.) or less abrupt beginning & end of an incident or part of person's life &c. (ss. of clerical life, from a gold-field, &c.), actual incident that might occasion such description (distressing s. occurred), agitated colloquy esp. with display of emotion. Scene does not make a s.; any of the pieces of painted canvas, woodwork, &c. used to help in representing a of action on stage, or whole of these together (behind the s.s., among the stage machinery or the actors off the stage, usu. fig. = having information not accessible to the public; carpenter-s, ss. painted by -; set s., made up of many parts fitted together; flat-s, (trans.) landscape or view spread before spectator like a stage setting; s. to s., s. to s.; in s. to s., s. to s.; s. to s., s. to s.; s. s. or s. s., s. s.; s. of destruction; change of s., variety of surroundings esp. secured by travel; s.-dock, space near stage where ss. are stored; s.-painter, -ing, of theatre ss.; s.-shifter, person helping to change ss. in theatre. [It. Gk sçan, to carry (the sag).]

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 sçnery f. L. scenarius (prec. -ary) of the stage, according to -ary]

scenic, a. Of, on the stage (a. 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. [It. L. Gk sçnikos (scene, -graphy), scenographer.

scenography, n. Drawing or painting in perspective (esp. of representing building not in ground-plan or elevation, but as spectator sees it). So scenographer (f.), scenograph (mn.), scenographia, scenographically adv. [It. Gk skenographia (scene, -graphy)],

scen', n. See sceau (sceau), v.t., sceau (sceau), 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, carrion, scent the air), apply perfume to (handkerchief &c.; scented damas, cigarettes); exercise sense of smell, apply this to, (goes scenting about like a) scent the air. (N.) odour, esp. of agreeable kind, proceeding from or belonging to something (the s. of hay), whence scentless a.; (Hunt) trail perceptible to hounds' sense of smell left by animal (often fig.; follow wp, lose, recover, &c., the s. lit., &c. of investigation; on the s., having clue; put off the s., deceive by false indications; cold, hot, a., paper strewed by paperchase hares (false s., laid to deceive about course, also fig.); power of detecting or distinguishing smells or of distinguishing presence by smell. Dogs have practically no a.; keen-scented; has a wonderful s. for snobbery, young talent, &c.; liquid perfume distilled from flowers &c.; s. bag, pouch containing special odoriferous substance in some animals, also bag of aniseed &c. as substitute for fox in hunting; s. borse, for perfumes; s. gland, secreting musk, civet, &c.; s.-organ, s. bag or s. gland, hence (-scented a. (s. caper, kind of tea; s. fern, kind smelling like citron). [n. f. vb, earlier sent, f. Sentire perceive, smell, f. L sentire perceive)

sceptical, s. a. Inclined to suspend of judgment, given to questioning of facts & soundness of instructions, critical of received opinions. Scepticism, denial possibility of knowledge, holding, designed to support, inspired by, the ideas of sceptical. Hence sceptically adv.

sceptic, n. Staff borne as symbol
theologian, so divinity; see fee(s), amount periodically paid by pupil's parent &c.; school-fellow, member past or present of same s.; schoolgirl (as s-boy); schoolhouse, building of esp. village s.; school-house, headmaster's or central boarding-house at public s.; s-ina- pector, reporting on efficiency of ss. provided at public expense; s-monitor: 1. a. in a. elem. school; b. general; c. special; U.S.-s. mistress; schoolmaster, teacher in medie- val European universities, theologian dealing with religious doctrines by rules of Aristotel- ian logic; s-master, head or assistant male teacher in a., pedagogue; s-male, con- teny.; s-male, being a man; s-mighty, bawdy; s-mistress (as s-master); s-pence, money brought weekly by elementary s. child as fee; s-room, used for lessons in s. or private house; s-ship, training-ship; s-teacher, master or mistress esp. in elementary s. s-time, lesson-time at s. or home, also s-days. (Vb) send to s., provide for education of (rare), whence (in common use) school'ing n.; discipline, bring under control, deliberately train or accustom to, induce to follow advice, (must s. his temper; s. oneself to patience, to la- ther, to become). s. not be schooled. [f. OF escole f. L schola school f. Gk solei leisure, philosophy, place-lecture] school(s) (sk-), n., & v.l. Shool of or of fish s.-fish, kinds that s. esp. the menhaden; (vb) form ssa. [Du., cf. shoal] schoolable, a. Liable by age &c. to com- pulsory education. [TABLE] schooner(s)- sk-), n. Fore- & aft-rigged vessel. [f. Sk. & New-England scum, scoon, skim or skip, cogn. w. Shunt, -er; orig. (c. 1713) scooner, name given by first designer, now sh- by assim. to its derivative Du. schooner] schooner (sho'-), n. Hairless, smooth, miniature. [f. F, G (sh-)] schottische (sh-), n. Kind of polka; music for it. [G (sh-) =Scottish] sol-air (sh-), n. Art of shading in drawing &c.; photography by Röntgen rays; (Arch. & also us. graph) vertical section showing interior of house &c. (Astron.) finding of time by shadows as in sundial. So sol'- air (2, 3) n. & v.t., sol'- airer n., sol'- airific adj., -pherically adv. [f. Gk skiaographia (skia shade, -graphy)] sol-air-machy (sh-), n. Fighting with shadows, imaginary or futile combat. [f. Gk skia, shadow, -graphy, -machy] sol- a-metry (sh-), n. Theory of eclipse. [prec., -metry] sol-aethic, a. Of, by sundial. Hence sol'-aethically adv. [f. Gk skiaethras sundial (prec., theris chase, -eic)] sol-aide (sh-), a. Of the hip (s. nerve, artery, &c.); of, affecting, the s. nerve; suffering from or liable to sciatica. Hence sol'-aethically adv. [f. F sciatique f. LL sciatricus f. L L. Gk iskha- adjaks subject to sciatica (iskhas- odes loin pain f. iskhas socket of thigh-bone) s. iskhas. N. skiasis.] sol- a- magnify, thin, pain in sciatic nerve. [med. L. fem. of LL as prec. ] sol-anoe (sh-), n. Knowledge (archaic), whence (in mod. use) sol-aent, sol-aently adv.; systematic & formulated knowledge (moral, po- litical, natural, &c.), such knowledge in re- ference (as s. of man, &c.), principles or rules regulating such pursuit (man of s.); (also natural s.) the physical or natural ss. collectively (s. now shares the curriculum with literature, history, & mathematics); (with & pl.) branch of knowledge, organized body of the knowledge that has been accumulated on a subject, the s. of optics, ethics, philology; exact sol- admitting of quantitative treatment; pure v., 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. s.-entier, s-entiean, n.n.; the s-ential a., po- litical economy, &c.; s.-moral, w. moral ability, or natural ability, esp. in pugilism or other fighting. [F, f. L scien'tia (scrie known, -ence) sol-entor, adv. (legal). Wittingly. [L (prec., -ent- a. adv. term.)] sol-aentle, a. (Of investigation &c.) according to rules & procedures known 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 sol-aentically adv. [OF (-ique), see science, -ique] sol-lieet (sh-), adv. (abbr. sc-, scl-). To wit, that is to say, namely, (Introducing word to be supplied or explained of ambiguous one). [L, = sclire lieet it is allowed to know] sol-meter (sh-), n. Oriental curved sword usu. consisting of a single point, pointed to a centering forward or point. [f. L. scientiarae perf. f. Pers. srim, shir, hair] sol-tiis (sh-), n. Spark, atom, esp. not a s. of evidence &c.). [L] sol-tillate, v.i. Sparkle, twinkle, emit sparks. So sol-tillant a., sol-tillation n. [f. L solittare (prec., -ate) sol-tile (sh-), n. Superficial, pretending to knowledge, smatterer. Hence or cogn. solo- lism (sh-), n., sol-listic a. (L scilus smatterer (scrie known), -ist] sol-cito (sho-), mus. direction. In free man- ner, according to taste; staccato. [It.] sol-machy, n. Fighting. [sho'-] sol'-n. Shoot of plant, esp. one cut for grafting or planting; descendant, young member of (esp. noble) family. [F (earlier also cion), perch. f. scier saw, cut, f. L scire cut] sol-opt(e)(sh-), a. Of, by, the camera obscura or its use. Hence sol-opt(e)(c)ics n. [Gk skia shadow, OPTIC, cf. CATOPTRIC] sol- (sh-), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Sci, the ancient Chios. [ot-] sol-lace (sh-), n. Write to en- suage or assin judgment, patent, &c. [L, = make know (l. s. show cause)] sol-laco, See sol-loco. sol-lucus (sh-), n. Hard mould as early stage of cancer. Hence or cogn. sol-lhold, sol-lous, aa., sol-lhous, nn. (sh-), n. Superlative of sol-lreus (sh-), n. Waste clippings of metal or remainder of metal plate from which disks have been punched in cutting. [f. Of ciaul- t. ciarlat chisel, -ul(2) sol-sale (sh-), n. Able to be cut. [f. L scissibilis (scindere scis- cut, -ul)] sol-sation (sh-), n. Cutting, being cut, division, split. [f. L. scissaeia (prec., -ione)] sol-sor, v.t. Cut off, cut off &c. with scissors; clip out or cut (cutting from book &c.), whence sol-sorrow (sh-), n. (f. foll.) sol-sor (sh-), n. Instrument for cutting fabrics, paring nails, &c., made of two blades with handles for thumb & one finger or the other, their cutting edges work by leverage 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, n.s., of special shapes for trimming wicks, nails, s. & paste, compiles of books out of cuttings from others); scissor-

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 braced & barred together; sold separately to pieces in brown or black plastic; 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, (fl., harp), use ext. parts for normal length of human life; ss., of people, great numbers; category, head, (rejected on the 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 personal scores of others (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 del. against or to customer; often sup., (line) by customer) (where the score is above or in front of the fender), record (point in cricket &c & s.; abs., keep the s., whence score? (n.); win & be credited with (has scored a success, a century at cricket), make points in game (failed to s.); secure an advantage or have good luck (that is s.); claim to be the best (not in s.); worst in argument or repartee, inflict some humiliation on; (Mus.) orchestrate, whence scoring (n.) arrange for another instrument, write out in s. [UK scord twenty f. ON skor twenty, notch; cogn. w. sheer; sense twenty perh. from twenty notch's largest size scour: (n. pl. -ae). Cellular lava or fragments of it. Hence scouria (n.). (L.f. Gk skória refuse (skór dunx)).

scorify, v.t. Reduce to dress, assay (precious metal) by scorifying a portion of it ore fused with lead & borax. Hence scorification, scorification (2) n., prep. -fy.

scorn, n. & v.t. Disdain, contempt, derision, (think s. of, despair; laugh to s.), whence scornful, adv. s. fullness n.; object of contempt, (usu. a. s. to the s. of persons &c); (v.) hate, in contempt, coarse, disdaining, if. Do as unworthy (sorcery lying, a lie, to lie; hence sorcerer n. (archaic exc. w. of). [vb. (v) n. Of escorne (escornor humble; originate, disgorge, f. ex., L coriorn hum.] (L.f. Gk skópion scorion, skorpion balistás).

scorpion, n. Zodiacal constellation & eighth sign of zodiac, the Scorpion. (L. also scorpion f. Gk skópion stock, skorpion, skorpion balistás)

scorpoid, n. & a. (bot.). (Inflorescence) curled up at end like scorpion's tail & uncurling as flowers develop. [f. Gk skópioites (prec. -oid)]

scorpine, n. Insect with lobster-like claws & jointed 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 (L King xii. 11): = scorpio; kind of ballatears. (L scorfiae aff.): coating used in gold & wood & hence (-) scoriifer (L. 1 n.). (N.) clearing action of swift current on channel &c. (the s. of the tide); diarrhoea in cattle; substance used for scouring fabrics. [f. Med. L scoriare (L excurratur taken good care of, see care) (v. l. corrode; root)

scour 1 (dowel), v. & n. Cleanse or brighten by friction (s. metal, with sand &c.; s. clothes &c., with soap or chemicals); (of water, or person with water) carry away dirt, s. pipe, &c. by flushing or flowing through or 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 v.); scouring-rush, kind of house-rush, tail with sili
cola of En.; v. &c. from large, s. pipe, &c. &c.

scourge, n. & v.t. Whip for evil.
tising persons (archaic); person or thing regarded as instrument or manifestation of divine or other vengeance or punishment (e.g. barbarian; to leave no food on; ship scrap against the pier; away, reduce by scraping; down, away, also aall over, &c. & see below); (take) projection, stencil, &c. (of, out, or away, by scraping (of the paint); excavate (hollow) by scraping (often out); draw along, smoothen (branch) so as to pass along something so as to graze or be grazed by it or just avoiding doing so (scraped against, along, the wall; 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 gather together (scrape up); (s. of the pen, writing of a s. on a paper, &c., important, s. in its handwriting, s. of foot in bowling; awkward predicament esp. resulting from escapeade; (i. ON skra- pa; cogn. w. OE scrapean scratch)

scratch, v. t. & l. n. & a. Score surface of, make long narrow superficial wounds in, with a nail, claw, or something more or less pointed (threatened to s.) on the roof; s. the surface of, not penetrate far into; at once scratched with rude letters or pictures; much scratched with thorns, get (some part of one) scratched (have scratched my hands badly); form (letters, representation, take). (hole), by scratching, cribble (a few lines &c.); scrape without marking esp. with nails to relieve itching (s. one's head, esp. as sign of perplexity). (abs.) all, self-sea, a ground &c. in search (s. about for stray seeds, evidence, &c.); scrape together or up, (s. written words &c. out or up, esp. in a list of entries for race, competitor's name); withdraw (horse, candidate, or intr. for ref.); from competition; a long slide, manage to live &c. (N.) mark or sound made by scratching; spell of scratching oneself; slight wound (got off with a s. or two); line from which competitors in race start (oc. come to or up to, the s., put in appearance at right time, not shirk, often transf.; s. race, with all on equal terms, opp. handicap; s. man or s. competitor in handicap receiving no start); (pl.) horse-disease (s. dry chills, above all, the s. covering part only of head; s. work, graffiti decoration). (Adj.) collected by a haphazard, scratched together, heterogeneous, (a s. crew, collection, team); (eighth mixture of ME scraffen (perh. f. Sw. skralta scrape w. AP pref. es- ex-) with ME ecrachen f. MDu. kraten)

scrap, n. & v. t. Small detached piece of something, fragment, remain, (pl.) odds & ends, useless remains, whence 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 &c.); (Vb) consign to s. (heapy, condemn (ships, supplies, &c.).) as hopeless, discard. (i. ON scrap (scraped))

scrap, f. pl. of unpremeditated kind (had a bit of a s. with). (i.)

scrape, v. t. & l. n. Level surface of, clear of projections, abrade, smooth, polish, shave, or scrape, 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 dirt from soles by drawing over s.)
scray, n. Common tern, sea-swallow. [f. W skrăen f. S. skrean small gull] scream, v.i. & t., & n. Utter piercing cry expressing terror, pain, or pretense of these, (of small leaping &c., &c.) while shrill, laugh uncontrollably (usu. s. with laughter); screaming, 1. Scream, v. &c., &c., causing spectators to s. intensely funny); utter, say, in screaming tone (usu. out; screamed that she did not dare jump; s. out a curse, order, &c.); hence scream (v. &c., &c.) the immediate or present sound (w. of pain, laughter); (without article) violent over-emphasis in style or sentiment, whence screamingly adv., screaminess n. [f. ON skærum scare]
scream, n. In vb senses also esp.: kinds of bird, e.g. the swift; (slang) tale &c. that raises screams of laughter, extraordinarily fine specimen of anything. [̄erk] scenic, n. (Mountain slope covered with small stones that slip down when trodden on (often pl. in same sense). [f. ON skríða (skritha glide, cogn. W. G. schrëiten stride)] scenic, adj. & v.i. & t. Having to do with scenery; scenic v. & i. In vb senses also esp.: with, of, fright or pain or anger, or in harsh or uncanny tones (usu. contempt or facet. & esp. w. ref. to disagreeable nature of sound); scenic, kinds that instead of hooting, esp. the BARN owl. [ME scryken, scrichen, scrichten, f. ON skr̃jakja, cf. G. schrei] scenic, adj. & v.t. Long tiresome harangue, esp. list of grievances &c. reeled 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 SHRED]
screen, n. & v.t. Partition of wood or stone separating without completely cutting off one part of church or room from another, esp. that between nave & choir of cathedral &c. (scaffolding), 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.); any object utilized as shelter esp. from observation, expression of face or 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 through; keep enemy’s scouts from getting into touch with one’s own &c. Carrying board, often with wire-netting cover, on which notices are posted; sheet on which lantern or shadow pictures are thrown; body proof against electric or magnetic induction or having property of interrupting 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.; screwed coal, from which dust &c. has been removed); riddle (v. & t.); refusals, refuse separated by sifting. [f. OF ecren prob. i. OHG skrąn (G skrænke) barrier, limit]
screw, 1. 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 made s. with slot head & screw; fasten, fasten with more security than nail (also wood-, commonly, 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 parts. (archimedean s.; endless or perpetual s.), threaded revolving shaft engaging with & working cogwheel; differential or Hunter’s, arrangement of s.s. with threads of different pitch working inside each other giving great lifting-power; left-handed s.s., advanced by turning leftwards contrary to usual arrangement; to put a s. or s. on. exert pressure esp. in way of exertion of efforts, application, application, &c. (also s.-propeller) revolving shaft with spiral blades placed between or airship at stern & propelling it by acting on a principle upon water or air; (also s.-steamer, abbr. s.s.) steamer propelled by s. or s.s.; one turn of a s. give it another s.; oblige curling motion or tendency as of billiard-ball strick sideways; small twisted-up paper of tobacco &c.; mixer, stringy or extortionate person; (slang) amount of salary or wages; s.-coupling, right- & left female s. for joining ends of pipes or rods; s.-cutter, hand-tool for cutting s.s.; s.-driver, tool like blunt chisel for turning s.s. by hand; s.-eye, s. with one eye, end, &c. through instead of slotted head; s.-less, endless s. with cogwheel or pinion; s.-hook, hook to hang things on with at end of shank to fasten it in with; s.-jack, dentist’s implement for regulating distance between crowded teeth; s.-nail, with at end, & s. by rotation; s.-pine, plant with leaves 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.; s.-pod, kind of mesquit with spirally twisted pods; s.-press, press worked by simple s. used esp. by printers & binders; s.-roofer for making female s.s.; s.-stave, stopcock opened & shut by s.; valve moved by s.; s.-wheel, tool for turning s.s. with angular head or nuts, also wrench with jaws worked by s. (Vb) fasten, tighten, &c., by use of s.s. or s.s. (s. turn, make fast, esp. practical joke at university; s. up person, s. up his door; 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 oneself, &c.); s. by management, (screwing up); put the s. up, esp. press hard on, oppress; be miserly, squeeze, extort, (consent, money, &c.) out of; contest, distort, contract, (s. one's face into wrinkles; s. up one's eyes; (of s.) revolve (s. stiffly, to the right, &c.); (of rolling ball, also of person &c.) take curling course, swerve; hence screwable a. [f. OE seolict(e)ym. dub. sc. scroll] scribe, n. Vicious, unsound, or worn-out horse. Hence scribe a. [var. of shrew]
screwed, a. (slang). Drunk, drunken. [prob. f. screw, 1. ed.] scribble, v.t. & i. & n. Write (t. & i.) hurriedly or carelessly in regard either to handwriting or composition; be a journalist or author (w. implication, often mock-mest of inferiority), write poetry &c., whence scribbler n. scribbling, a. & v.t. Card (wool, cotton) coarsely, pass through scribbling-machine or scribbling [scribbling. 1. n. [f. Sw. skrubbla frequent. of scribba in scrubbal]
scribe, n. & v.t. Person who writes or can write (rare; am no great s., do not write well); (bibl.) ancient Jewish writer & keeper of
scirp, n. Provisional certificate of money subscribed to bank or company entitled holder to formal certificate of (scrib...)

scrip2, n. Provisional certificate of money subscribed to bank or company entitled holder to formal certificate of (scrib...)

scrip[um], n. (pl. -a, -a.) Cylindrical or other box for rolled Mss. [L, see shrin...]

scrip[um], n. (archaic) Beggar's or traveller's or pilgrim's wallet, satchel. [OE scrippa, cf. ON skreppa; cogn. SW. skrap]

script, n. (Law) original document (opp. copy); handwriting; written characters (opp. print); printed cursive characters, imitation of handwriting in type. [f. OF escript f. L scriptum thing written (scribere, to write)]

scriptorium, n. (pl. -a, -a.) Room set apart for writing esp. in monastery. [LL (prec., -ory)]

scriptural (-tish), a. Founded on, reconcileable with, laying stress on, appealing to, doctrines contained in the Bible, whence scripturalism, scripturalist, n.; of, taken from, the Bible (rare; usu. now scripture attrib.). Hence scripturally adv., scripturalness n. [foll., -al]

scribe, n. (hist.) Writer, draftsman of documents, notary, broker, moneylender; in mod. use s. a-palmy, writer's-cram. [L, of escribenter, f. LL scribans (scribe, an)]

scriptionate (-ate), -ated, a. (bot., zool). [L, scribula (scribebitch, -cule), -ate]

scrofula, n. Morbid constitutional condition with glandular swellings & tendency to consumption. Hence scrofulous a., scrofulousness n. [L = a scrofulous swelling, orig. dim. of scr. a sow]

scroll, n. & v. & l. Roll of parchment or paper, book or volume 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, vaulting of ceiling or ceiling itself, & c.; head of fliddle, flusser in writing, ribbon bearing heraldic motto, & c.; any tracery of spiral or flowing lines; s.-bone, turbinated s.; s.-pear, with s.-wheel; s.-head, volute at ship’s bow; s.-halfe, for spiral work; s.-scrut, fretsaw; s.-wheel, cogwheel in shape of disk with cogs in spiral lines on one side causing variation of pace according as outer or inner parts are in or out of motion; s.-line, line cut by s.-saw. (Vb) curl up (t. & i.; rare) like paper; adorn with ss. (chiefly in p.p.) [earlier scroll dim. of ME scrowe f. OF escrole (cf. screw!) f. Teut. (MDu. scrode strip, shred)]

scroطum, n. (pl. -a.) Bag containing testic...Hence scrotal, scrotal...cle, n. [L (perh. var. of scortum skin]

scrub, n., & v. & i. (Ground covered with brushwood or stunted forest growth; worn broom or brush; stunted or insignificant person, animal, or plant; scrubbing or being scrubbed (give s. a good scrub)] [earlier scrubber a., s. (in S. & W.)]

scrubbing, a. (Usual in water) used to grasp & lift or drag animal or person by (take by the s. of the neck). [earlier also scuff, f. ON skohti head of. & cf. scut]

scrummage. See scrimmage.

scrumpious (shwe, shoe), a. (slang) Delightful, delicious, first-rate. (arbitrary; cf. GOLUPIOUS)

scrunched, -crunch, -cruncha, a. (freq. in small & l.)

scrupule (-o-), n., & v. & l. & t. Weight-unit (in apothecaries' wt) of 20 grains; very small quantity (archaic); feeling of doubt or hesitation on grounds of morality or propriety about acting or approving of action, conscientious objection, make no s. to do, do without such hesitation or with easy conscience; have s. about doing; man of no s., unscrupulous; did it without s. (Vb) feel or be influenced by s. (rare; be deterred from or hindered in (doing or n. of action); archaic; would s. tugging or a lie) by; hesit. s. (rare); s. does not s. to say; (Vb) f. n. f. F scrupule f. L scrupule (scrupus sharp stone, -ule)

scrupulous, a. Careful to offend in nothing, conscientious even in small matters, not neglectful of details, punctilious, marked by extreme thoroughness, unfailing, (s. persons; s. honesty, cleanliness, care, methods, respect, attention, &c.); over-attentive to details, esp. to small points of conscience, whence scrupulosity n. Hence scrupulously adv., scrupulousness n. [f. OF scrupuleux f. L scrupulosus (prec., -osil]

scrutinier, n. Person given to scrutiny (chiefly as signature to newspaper letters &c.). [L (SCRUTINY, -AIR)]

scrutinize, v. t. Look closely at, examine in detail. Hence scrutinizingly adv. [foll., -ize]

scrutiny (-o-), n. Critical gaze, close investigation, examination into details; official examination of votes cast in election to test their validity when closeness of contest or suspicion of irregularity makes it desirable (de...a s.) [F, L scrutinium (scrutarii search f. scrutare broken piec., cogn. W. shred)]
scud, v. & 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. Norv. skudda n. & v.]

doundo (or -onde), n. (pl. -ondi or -onde). Old Italian silver coin of about 4-: Italian five-franc piece.

[It., f. L scutum shield]

scuff, v. Walk with dragging feet, shuffle with the feet. [f. Sw. skuffa shove]

sou'll, n. Confusedly esp. in sense of) in confusion.

scul'ler, n. User of scull(s); boat intended for sculling. [ER-]

scur'cily, adv. [Of escutcher dish-keeper f. L scutellarius (scutellae)].


sculp, v. Cast, form. SCULPTURE. L sculp. [L sculpere, in regard as abbr.]

sculp'lin, n. Kinds of small American seabed; fish with large spiny head. [Terr. corrupt, scorpex f. It. scorpina f. L scorpæna]

sculp'set, sculpt'ure. (abstr. sculp' or sculp'ture), v. sing & pl. 3rd pers (So- & so-) carved or sculptured or engraved (this work; used with artist's signature). [L, see SCULPTURE]

sculp'tor, n. One who sculptures. Hence sculp'tress n. [L (foll. or)]

scul'pture (-tshar), n. & v. & t. & l. 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 sculp'tural, sculpturesque, aa. sculpturelly adv. (Vb) represent in s.; adorn with s.; be a sculptor, do s. (pp. Zool. & Bot.) having a. (Vb) make a sculpture (sculpere sculptu, peri. sculptu, uren).

scum, n. & v. & t. & l. Impurities that rise to surface of liquid esp. in boiling or fermentation, floating sand (fig.) worst part, refuse, offscouring, etc., hence scum'ny a. (Vb) take s. from skin; be or form a. on (of liquid) develop. [f. Da. skum, of G schoone & see skin]

scumb'le, v. & t. & l. Soften (oil-painting) by covering with thin coat of opaque colour. (n.) softening of tints produced. [prec., L scrutini, s.]

sunc'heon (-tehn), n. Stones or arches across angles of square to support alternating arches. [from S. koon, stone.]

scupper, n. Hole in ship's side to carry off water from deck. [f. Of escupe f. Sw. scupa SCOOP]

scurf, n. Flakes on surface of skin cast off as fresh skin develops below esp. those of horse. Also the (smallest) surface. Hence scurf'y a. scurf'ness n. [OK, cogn. w. scoarfan scarify, cf. Sw. skoraf]

scurril'ous, (archaic) scurrile (aa). Grossly or obscenely abusive (of person or language), given to or expressed with low buffoonery. Hence scurr'ilously adv. [f. Obs. scurril. L scurrillus (scurrillum buffoon, cogn. W. scor, -ous).

scurr'y, v. & n. Run hurriedly esp. with quick steps, scampers, (the scurrying mice); (n.) act or sound of scurrying. [lengthened f. SCOUR]

scurry, a., & v. Paltry, low, mean, disparaging, contemptible, a trick, silliness, hence scurvy'ly adv. (N.) diseased state of blood with swollen gums, livid spots, & prostration, attacking sailors & any who feed on salt meat & lack vegetables; s.-grass (corrupt. of cress), plant of mustard family used against salt; s.-grass, a. n. (expressing pitiful state) f. adj. orig. scurvy. [f. OE. skirin]

sout, n. Short tail esp. of hare, rabbit, or deer. [etym. dub.; cf. ON skott fox's tail]

soutage (-t), n. (hist.) Money paid by feudal landowner in lieu of personal service. [f. med. scutagium (scutum shield, -aged)]

sout'chon, v. & t. & n. Dress (fibrous material, esp. retted flax) by beating; s.-blade, scutch-iron, scutch'ier n. implements for scutching flax. (N.) scutcher; coarse tow separated in scutching flax. (Perr. f. scusser f. L ex cusare = quasare frequent. of quasare - via q.""

southe'en (-tshon), n. - ESCUTCHEON; pivoted cover of keyhole; plate for name or inscription. [short for SCUTCHEON]

scute. See SCUTUM.

sou'tillum, n. (nat. hist.; pl. -illa). Small scaly, plate, or scale, in plants, insects, birds, &c.; esp. one of the horny scutes of birds. Hence scutellate (scutellate) adj. scut'illar, aa.

soutella'tion n. (mod. L. dim. of SCUTUM)

soutet'ton, v. Scurry. [var. of SCUTTLE]

souttle, n. (Usu. coal-a.) metal or other vessel in which small supply of coal esp. for single fireplace is brought & kept; top of L scutella salver, dim. of scutara tray;

sou'ttle, n. & v. Hole with lid in wall or roof of house or ship's deck, side, or hatchway; covering; s.-butt, -cask, water-butt usu. on deck with hole in top for dipping from; (v) make hole(s) in (abode) esp. for purpose of sinking. [f. Of eschutilz pl. hatchez, f. Sp. escolta (escolar make neck-hole in garment, f. escote tucker, f. Teut. cf. G schoen bosom)

sout'tle, v. & n. Hurry along, scurry, run away, make off, fly from danger or difficulty; (n.) hurried gait, precipitate flight or movement. [earl. scutell, f. L scutellum]

soutum, n. (pl. -ta). (Rom. Ant.) legionary's shield of oblong, oval, or semi-cylindrical shape; (Anat.) knee-pan. (Zool. &c.; also scule) shield-like plate or scale, piece of bony armour in crocodile, sturgeon, turtle, armadillo, &c., whence Scutat, Scutag, aa. Hence soutiform a. [L., cogn. w. Gk skudos hide, sky, scum, &c.]

Scylla (scht), n. S. & Charybdis 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 Homer, Od. xii).

scy'phus (scht), n. (pl. -phi). (Gk Ant.) footless drinking-cup with two handles not higher than rim; (Bot.) cup-shaped part as in narsisse flower or in Ichneumon, whence scythe'phore a. Hence scy'phiform a. [L. f. Gk skýphos]

scyt'han (-th), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of ancient Scythia, the region north of the
The Black Sea: = TURANIAN. [L f. Gk Skthia (Skrthia s. S.), = AVE.] 
*sea-nest* (Arabic) expressing anger, surprise, &c. [short for God's death].

**sea**, n. Expanse of salt water that covers most of earth's surface & encloses its continents & islands, the ocean, any part of this as opposed to land, a great body of salt water, all the bottom of the sea; jumped into the sea; on the s., in ship &c., also situated on s.-shore; go to sea, become sailor; follow the s., be sailor; put to sea, leave port or land; arm of the s., deep gulf; at sea, away from & esp. out of sight of land, also fig. perplexed, not knowing conditions; deep s.; deep; deep s.; as good fish in the s.; when the s. gives up its dead, at the resurrection; also pl. In same sense, as beyond, over, s. or ss., to or in countries separated by s.; the high seas, the open s. outside the three-mile limit to which nearest country's jurisdiction extends; mistress of the s. or ss., chief naval power at any time); particular tract of s. partly or sometimes wholly enclosed by land & usu. distinguished by special name (the North, Mediterranean, Caspian, Dead, s.; inland s., entirely landlocked as the Caspian, also rarely of great lakes; water cluttering; clotted s., an old term, the four ss. those enclosing Great Britain); local motion or state of the s., swell, great bilow, (a heavy s., with great waves; s. mountains; head of boat &c. ship a s., be flooded by a wave; long s., with long regular waves; short s., choppy & irregularly agitated; half s. over, having drunk too much); vast quantity or expanse of (a s. of troubles, care, flame, upturned faces; also pl. as s. of blood, ruthless bloodshed; [bibl.] brazen or molten s. = LAVER; & attrib. in comb.] living or used in or on, of, near, like, the s. (often prefixed to name of animal, fruit, &c., to form name of marine thing with more superficial resemblance to what it is named after, as s.-canary, s.-cucumber, s.-fox, s.-raven, below; s.-corn, barnacle; s.-air, air at s.-side esp. as recommended for invalids &c.; s.-anchor, DRAG s.-anchor; s.-anemone; s.-angel, ANGEL-fish, sea-angel; s.-apple, sea-apple, the soft-shelled crab; s.-barrow, skate's egg-case; s.-bathing, in s.; s.-bear, polar bear, also kind of fur-seal; s.-bells, seawhore blindweed; s.-bell, sweet fucus, a seaweed with bell-like fronds; s.-board, sea-shore, coast region, line of coast; s.-boat, ship &c. of specified seagoing qualities (is a good, bad, &c., s.-b.); s.-born, born of the s. (poet., esp. of Aphrodite); s.-borne, conveyed by s. (s.-b. commerce, poesy); s.-bow, rainbow effect in s.-spray; sea-breeze, blowing landward from s. esp. during day in alternation with land-breeze at night; s.-breeze, any breeze at sea; s.-con, (s. = s.-con, sea-urchin; s.-cloth, used in theatre to represent shore; s.-coal, aroche, coal (orig. of coal brought from Newcastle by sea, opp. charcoal &c.); s.-coat, s.-colander, brown seaweed with fronds perforated like colander; s.-cook, naut. term of s.-cook, also worm; s.-cow, kind of gull; s.-cucumber, any holothurian, esp. aplicación; s.-devil, kinds of fish; s.-dog, kinds of seal, also dogfish, also old sailor (esp. of the Elizabethan sea-captains), &c. see sea-doo; s.-eagle, kinds of fishing eagle, also osepy; s.-ear, ormer; s.-elephant, large kind of seal with proboscis; s.-fan, kind of coral; sea-gar, s.-gar, long-tailed s.-gar, s.-giant, small fish; s.-gill, kind of seaweed; s.-grape, ship's draught, also kind of sounding-instrument; s.-gricycle, s.-cucumber; s.-gillflower, s.-pink; s.-girt, surrounded by sea (poet., rhet., of island &c.); s.-god, godess; s.-going, (of ship) for crossing a. not coating, (of person) seafaring; s.-hag, shrub known as s.-hag; s.-hag (pl.) cuttlefish-eggs; s.-green a. & n., (of) bluish green as of s.; s.-gull, s.-hedgehog, s.-urchin; s.-hag, porpoise; s.-horse, creature harnessed to a. god's chariot having horse's head & fish's tail, also walrus, also hippocampus; s.-kale, kind of colewort with young shoots used as vegetable; s.-kidney, kidney-shaped polydoid; s.-king, medieval 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 a. deck of rolling ship (has not yet got his sea-legs); s.-length, kind of spotted seal; s.-level, level continuous with that of a. half-way between high & low water (also mean s.-l.) as used in reckoning height of hills &c. for barometric standard (corrected to s.-l.); s.-liny, crinoid; s.-line, horizon at s.; s.-lion, kinds of large cared seal, esp. one with mane; s.-man (pl. men), sailor, (Nav.) sailor below rank of officer (ABLE-BODIED s.-m.; ordinary s.-m., below rating of A.B.), person expert in practical management of ship, good, bad, no &c., navigator, whence seamanlike, sea-manly; s.-man (pl. men) n.; s.-mark, beacon, lighthouse &c.; or elevated conspicuously object, used to direct course at s.; s.-mat, polyzoa forming flat matted coralline; s.-melon, kind of holothurian; s.-mew, gull; s.-mile, geographical mile; s.-monster, any huge, terrible, or strange s.-animal; s.-moss, mosslike plant, sometimes known as s.-man or seaweed; 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.-oze, s.-mud; s.-orange, globose orange-coloured holothurian; s.-orb, globe; s.-ore; s.-parrot, puffer; s.-pass, neutral ship's passport in time of war; s.-pay, for active services at s.; s.-peach, s.-pear, kinds of ascidium; s.-pen, feather-shaped polypl; s.-pie, sailors' pie of salt meat &c. also a shore-bird, the oyster-catcher; s.-pike, pike-fish; s.-pil, (bird); s.-pig, porpoise, also dugong; s.-pilke, garfish, hake, & other fish; s.-pilot, s.-pie (bird); s.-pincushion, skate's egg-case; s.-pink, common coast-flower, thrift; s.-poacher, a small fish; sea-port, town with harbour; s.-pumpkin, pollution; s.-pursuit, s.-pursuit, skate's egg-case; s.-puss, s.-quirk, s.-puss, sculpin; s.-robins, rest room; s.-room, clear space at s. allowing ship to turn &c.; s.-rover, 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.-s.) enormous serpentine &c. more occasionally reported seen but difficult to distinguish; s.-shore, land close to s. (Law) space between high & low water marks; sea-sick, vomiting or inclined to vomit from motion of ship &c., whence seamickness n.; seaseide, places or
are in s., to be had in good condition & without special difficulty; the holiday s., any of the times in the year when people keep holiday, esp. Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, 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 going on; map of s. of the earth, a sheet of paper of any size, (esp. close) to be used for writing; s. (or 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 the object of classifying statistics of temperature, rainfall, vegetation, &c. (the four s.s., 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 s.s. recognized in the tropics instead of the four of temperate countries); hence seasonable; season- less, s., seasonably adv. (Vb) bring into efficient or sound condition by habituation, acclimatization, exposure, special preparation, use, or lapse of time, inure, mature, seasoned soldiers, timber, wine; make palatable or picturesque; make homemaking, &c.; festes, &c., give zest to, flavour, (highly seasoned dishes; conversation seasoned with humour), whence seasonable; season 1 (2), season 1 (4), nn.; temper, moderate, (let mercy s. justice); become fit for use by being seasoned. [vb f. n., f. Of s. on s. s, seasonem (serere sat- sow, -ion) in LL sense season]

seasonable, a. Suitable to, of the kind usual at, the season (esp. s. weather, frost &c. in winter); opportune, meeting the needs of the occasion, (as aid, caution, &c.; the s. arrival of). Hence seasonable; seasonlessleness, a. seasonably adv. [prec. n., -able]

seat, n. & v.t. Thing used, esp. one made, for sitting on, chair, throne, stool, bench, or other sitting accommodation, (the s. are uncomfortable), occupation of a s. (took his s. on the throne, a rock; pray take a s., sit down, worship!); seat of, on which a person sits, which sitter's weight directly rests, part of machine that supports another part (s. of valve, surface &c. on which it slides or works); the buttocks, part of trousers &c. covering them; site or location, temporary or permanent scene, allusion, &c. to which some words are applicable, the disease has its s. in the liver; the s. of your is mountainous; an ancient s. of learning; country manse esp. with park or large grounds (has a s. in Norfolk; the country ss. of England); right to sitting accommodation or seats as member of board or esp. House of Commons (have taken two s.s. for Macbeth; Macbeth was a 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 seatless a. (Vb) make sit, place oneself in sitting posture, (p.p.) sitting, (took up the child & s. in her lap, &c.; fix, make, did, &c., elect, elect him to Parliament; seated himself in state; found him seated on a reversed bucket; pray be seated, sit down); fit or provide (church, room, &c. with ss. (is seated for 5000) (of room &c.); fill s. (number); mend s. of (hair, trousers); sit (on) in particular place, (s. machinery, put it on its supports; the seated hills poet; a deep-seated disease; the Turks seated themselves on the Bosporus), [vb f. n., f. ON sætti, cogn. w. srr]

sellable (shua), a. Of tallow or fat, fatty, gland follicle, duct, secreting or conveying oily matter or s. humour to lubricate hair & skin. [L sebacus (sebaceous), a. Of tallow, fatty]
tone to given one in diatonic series, interval between or combination of these two, second term in voice (science) or instrument in harmony with the air; (pl.) goods of a 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.); (law) possession given to &c. (usu. by instrument or by order of court). a hand, extra hand in some watches & clocks recording ss; a mark, mark (" used with a-figures in statements of angular measurement or time (" 6° 40' 1 A. 57' 15' "); (Vb) supplement, support, back up, (a. words with deeds; will you a. this?); (of member of debating body) give the necessary form &c. of his proposition &c. or its proposer) by rising with or without speech to show that mover is not isolated, unless seconded n.; (Mil.; usu. secound) put (officer) into temporary retirement with a view to staff or other extra-regimental appointment. [F. f. L secundus (sequit follow); s. of time &c. t. F seconde f. med.L (minuta) seconda secondary minute, i.e. minute of a minute]

second, a. & n. Next below, coming in place or time after, depending on or derived from some order or originality than what is primary, of the second rank &c. supplementary, of inferior rank or importance to, (a. 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 18-19; s. planet, planet satellite; (Geol.) = mesozoic; hence secondary xv adj. (N.) deputy or delegate; minor cathedral dignitary; s. planet; feather growing on second joint of wing; insect's hind wing; a strata. [F. OF secondaire f. L secundarius (prec., -ARD)]

secondly, adv. In the second place (in enumerations). [-LY]

seconndo, n. Second performer or lower part in duet (cf. PRIMO). [L. (as second)]

secrecy, n. Keeping of, ability to keep or habit of keeping, secrets (he promised s. can reveal nothing); the art & science of keeping secrets; tendency to concealment, secretiveness; unrevealed state, being kept secret, (there can be no s. about it; in s., in secret). [fol., -CV]

secreat, a. & n. (To be) kept private, not to be made known or exposed to view, private (a. treaty, understanding, errand, door, passage, sin, process, arrival, influence; the s. parts, parts of body of which exposure is avoided esp. the genitals; s. service money, applied by Government to securing information &c. without obligation to state details of expenditure, whence secrétév adv. given to or having freedom from censure, close, secret, leaky; (of place &c.) secluded, retired. (N.) thing (to be) kept secret (keep a 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 others are little informed (the s. of nature); true but not generally recognized method for attainment of (the s. of health, success, happiness, salvation, is temperance, to try again, &c.); secrecy (only in s., secretly). (R.C. Ch.) celebrant's private prayer in Mass; (Catholic) f. L secretus f. se-

secretaire, n. Escrtoire. [F. -cré- (as foll.)]

secretary, n. Person employed by another to assist him in correspondence, literary work, getting information, & other confidential mat-

ters (often private s.; unaid s., esp. of person acting as s. to prominent politician for sake of official appointed by society or company or corporation to conduct its correspondence, keep its records, & deal in the first instance with its business (honorary s., abbr. hom. sec., unpaid a. usu. of society not conducted for profit); minister in charge of a government department (the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, War, the Colonies, India, or Home, Foreign, War, Colonial, Indian, 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 s. or its office, the other, and representative in another House of the s. or its permanent s., under-s. as above; s. of legation or embassy, ambassador's chief subordinate & deputy; secrétaire, escriorio; (Print.) script type limiting engrossing-hand; s. bird, African bird preying on snakes, with crest likened to pen stuck over writer's ear. Hence secréta- a., secrétARYMAT-L(1), secretauRYSHIP(111), nn. [earlier sense confidant; f. F secrétaire f. L. secretarius (SECRET, -ARY)]

secrète, v.t. Put (object, person, oneself) into place of concealment; (Physiol.) of gland to secrete by which it is part, produce by secretion, whence secrétor(2) n., secrétory a. [f. L secretus]

secretion, n. Act of concealing (the s. of stolen goods); (Physiol.) process by which special substances are separated from blood or sap for service in the organism or for rejection as excretions, any substance produced by such process, as saliva, urine, resin. [OF. f. l. secrection (SECRET, -ION)]

secretive, a. Given to secrecy, uncommunicative, needlessly reserved, (sékri-, sikr-), whence secretivement adv., secretiveness n.; (sékri-) of, aiding, physiological secretion. (list sense) secret, (2d) SECRETE, +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 organization worship not conformist or other Church as described by other sects, party or faction in a religious body, religious denomination, so sectarian a. & n., sectarianism (2, 3) n., sectarianize(3) v.t.; followers of a particular philosopher or philosophy or school of thought. [f. OF secte f. med.L secta suite, suit. f. L secta faction, following, party, f. secter- sect-cut (secta via beaten track), or perh. f. secter- sect-cut follow]

sectary, n. (archaic). Member of a sect, esp. of the Independents, Presbyterians, &c., at time of the Civil War. [f. L sectarius (prec., -ARIUS)]

sectile, adj. Able to be cut (esp. of soft minerals such as talc). [f. L sectile (secre
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 naturally (by a line or plane, by a length of cane, stem between two rings), one part of a structure such as boat or wooden house that is made in parts for transportation, one of the minor subdivisions of a book usu. indicated by the s.-mark (§ § 30), (Mil.) subdivision of a part esp. when having separate interests or characteristics (whence sectionalism n., sectionalize v.t.), (microscopic s. thin slice cut from something for examination with microscope; subj ect falls into five ss.; last s. of the journey)

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how can I a, myself against the consequences;

how to a, the table as a, the truth of his

hence secure, a. [v.f. a., f. L se-
curus a, cura care]

security, n. In adj. senses; also or esp.

over-confidence; thing that guards or guaran-
tees (pride should at least be a, against mean-
lessness; in a, for, as guarantee for), thing depos-
ited or hypothecated as pledge for fulfilment of

loan contract; penny is to be forfeited in case of failure, document as evidence of loan,
certificate of stock, bond, exchequer bill, &c.
[f. L securitas f. L securitate (SECURE, -TY)]

sedan-car (chair), n. 17th & 18th c. vehicle

seated for one & carried by two chairmen with

poles; = LADY-CHAIR. [L in France]

sede, a. (Or person or his manner, look,

speech, or writing) tranquil, equable, composed,

settled, not impulsive or lively. Hence se-
devately adv., sedateness n. [L sedare

settle (sédère sit), -ATE]

sedative, a. & n. [Drug, influence, &c.

[O.F. (if), as prec. + -ive]

SÉDÉFENDENDO, adv. In self-defense (as

peas in case of homicides). [L]

sédentary (-dn.), a. & n. Sitting (s. posture.

statue); (of person) inclined by nature or driven

by occupation to, (of occupation) involving,

(life &c.) characterized by, much sitting,

whence sedentarily adv., sedentariness

n.; (Zool. &c.) not migratory, free-swim-
ning, &c.; (of spider) lying in wait till prey is

in web. (N.) s. person; s. spider. [f. OF séd-

caire f. L sedentarius (sédère sit, -ENT, -ARY) 1]

sédéfract, L vb 3rd pl. perf., & n. s.

séfonde (such & such members at meeting of court,

board, &c.); (n.) sitting of such body or of social

gathering &c. (had a long a). [f. L sédére sit]

sédge, n. Kinds of grass-like plant with

jointed stems growing in marshes or by water-

side, bed of such plants; s. on which wax\n

berries are gathered. Hence sedgy 2 a. [OE sécc.

cf. LG scopp; cogn. w. saw 1, sec-

tion, prob. w. ref. to swoldlike blades]

sédilla, n. pl. (sing, sédît, rare). Set of

usu, three stone seats for priests in S. wall of

chancel often canopied & otherwise decorated.
[It is sedile seat]

sédiment, n. Matter that settles to bottom of

liquid, lees, dregs. Hence sédimentale 1 a. [O.F.

L sédimentum (prec., -MENI)]

sédile (shn), n. Agitation directed

against the authority of a State's executive,

coduct or opposition tending to rebellion or breach

of public order. See séditare, séditiousness

2 adv., séditiousness n. [O.F. L sedia-

tenem (sed- = sit, ire to, -GO, -ION)]

sédur, v.t. Lead astray, tempt into sin or

crime, corrupt; persuade (woman) into surren-

der of chastity, debauch. Hence sédurista,

sédurant, a. & n. (s. on one side only (as

flowers in lily-of-the-valley). Hence sédur-

adv. [L as second]

sédúndum, L prep. = according to: s. artem,

artificially, also skilfully or scientifically; s.

naturam, naturally, not artificially; s. quid, in

some respect only, not absolutely or generally,

with liim. Hence secondary 2 adv. [f. L as second]

secure, a. & v.t. Untroubled by danger or

apprehension (a quiet s. existence; dwell s.),

archaic confident or unsuspecting (a s. foot-
dupe &c.; the s. hope of salvation); safe against

attack, impregnable; reliable, certain not to fail,

in safety (s. his society in England), fastening,

foothold, grasp; (usu. prep.) in safe keeping,

firmly fastened, (have got him s. a. are you

sure it is s.); having sure prospect of, safe against

or from, (s. of victory; s. against assault; s.

from interruption); hence secure, v.t. 2 adv.

[V.F. a., as prec. &c., as prec. &c.]

securely, adv. (s. prisoner, valuables, bucket, window; s. vein &c. in surgery, compress to prevent bleeding;

s. arms mill., hold rifles with lock in arm to

guard from rain; guarantee, make safe against

loss, (loan secured on landed property &c.;

sedulous, a. Diligent, persevering, assidu-

ous, (of action &c.) deliberately & consciously

continued, painstaking; (with s. care; a. flattery,

attentions). Hence or cogn. sedulous 2

sector, n. Plane figure enclosed

between two radii of circle, ellipse, &c., & the arc 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 links representing sines, tan-

gents, &c., radiating from central joint for

use in making diagrams &c. Hence sector-

al, a. [L. = sector f. L cutter, prec., -ORE 2]

sectorial, a. & n. (Carviline's tooth) acting

with tooth in opposite jaw like scissors (of

specialized motor or premaxilar). [prec., -IA 1]

sectorize, v.t. & i. To divide or strip to see lining

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. periodical, cyclical; s. change, going

on slowly but persistently; s. cooling or re-

frigeration, that 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

rather than spiritual, not monastic, not ecclesiastical,
temporal, profane, lay, (s. affairs, education, music; the s. clergy, parish

priests &c., opp. regular; the s. arm hist., civil jurisdiction to which criminal was transferred

by ecclesiastical courts for severer punish-

ment; s. special; religious truth or opposed to

religion (s. salvation, &c.); (Archit.) 3rd

order; (Math.) a to b; (Bot.) stomata; (Zool.)

archetype, antecedent, &c.; (Psych.) person

in charge of, for, from (s. oblation); hence

secularize, v.t. secularization n.; hence secu-

lar, a. & n. secularly adv. (N.) s. priest.

[f. OF secular f. L secularis (securum generation, age, etc. of sacred sat -SAW)]

side, a. (bot, zool.) (on one side only (as

flowers in lily-of-the-valley). Hence secund

adv. [f. L as second]
SEE

adv., sedul'ity, sedu'lous-ness n. [L. sedu-lus, perh. f. sedere sit, -quis] see', v.l. & t. (saw, seen). Have or exercise the power of knowing with the eyes (sees best at night; cannot see till the ninth day; s. into millstone, through brick wall, fig. of preternatural acuteness of intelligence; seeing is believing, one's own observation is the best evidence; s. double? adv.; seeing ye shall s. & s. not perceive; s. the fig., received by the eye, detect nature of; desery, discern by sight, observe, look at or over, (come where we cannot be seen; s. the light, be born or alive; things seen, not imaginary &c.; s. visions, be a seer &c.; s. things, have hallucinations &c.; s. stars, have dancing lights before the eyes from blow on head; s. seen to fail or falling; s. him fall or falling, s. the back, be quit of visitor, invader, &c.; cannot see my way; s. one's way to do or to doing, manage, contrive, s. the sights, town, &c., as sight] see; s. over house &c., go round examining; s. for something or other, do or undertake anything; s. an amount, do not, or cannot, mentally, attain to comprehension of, apprehend, exegitate, ascertain by search or inquiry or reflection, consider, (cannot s. a or the joke, point; do you s. what I mean?, also s. i elipt. In same sense colq.; you s. your parent, as you as a parent, do or undertake anything; s. far as I can s., to the best of my understanding or belief; must s. what can be done; do not s. the good, fun, advantage, &c., of doing; please s. whether it is there, where it is; do not s. how to do it; you s. what it is to have faith, (part. as prep. or conj.) considering or inasmuch as thinking that you do not know if yourself; s. no other course is open to us); experience, go through more or less observantly, have presented to one's attention, contemplate & abstain from interference with, (shall never s. death; have seen fire reigns; s. if, gain experience of men & manners esp. by dissipation &c.; so perh. well seen archaic, accomplished in, as intr. p.p.; have seen the day when, in drawing attention to past state of affairs; never saw such doings; has seen service, is expert or worn; has seen better, or its &c. best, days, has declined; s. a table to the table, or to other thing or things crossed or damned, before one will do what he asks or trouble about it; s. thing through or out, not abandon undertaking before it is completed); grant interview or be at home to, pay visit to, secure interview with, (refused to s. me; can I s. you on business? when will you come &c. us? must s. the lawyer, doctor, &c.; can s. you for five minutes); call up picture of, imagine, (cannot s. myself submitting to it); recognize as tolerable, consent willingly to, (do not s. being made use of); escort, conduct, stand by & countenance, (may I s. you this morning? s. a promise, saw him off by the Mauretania; will you s. me through the difficulty?); take view of, have opinion, (I s. life, things, it, differently now; s. good, consider it right or expedient to do; s. eye to eye; make provision, take care, give attention, make s. of my place to do care of; s. my foot; s. to one's business; will s. about it, & see below; s. after, take care of; s. to it that, take care that); make examination, hold inquiry, (must s. into it); reflect, take time to consider, (esp. let me s. appeal for time to the place before speaking; s. of this &c.; s. of the matter, reasoning or of good reasons, or confession that coming statement may need reconsideration; will s. about it, form for declining to act at once, & see above); (Gambling &c.) accept or take on (challange to bet or competition, person offering it); s. bright, the plant clavy (w. ref. to use as eye-salve founded on pop. etym. of clary as clear-eye). Hence see'ner n. D.E. see-nor, n. E. see-nor, n. (archi-)see'ner; see-nor, n. What is committed to (archbishop, (archi-)episcopal unit, (usu. the s. of Norwich, Canterbury, Rome, &c.; Holy S., St. of Rome, the Papacy or Papal court; cf. bishoPric, dioceSs; several new ss. were created). [L. OF s(é)d, l. sedé, sit, as s. (Christ) sit] see'd, n. & v.l. & t. Following plant's unit of reproduction or germ capable of developing into another such plant, (collect.) ss. in any quantity esp. as collected for sowing, (its ss. are, s. is, black; is full of s. or s. or s. everywhere; be kept for or as s. or s. go, run to s. cease flowering or develop, fig. of ss. as a s. &c.;) male decumbent fluid, semen, milt; (bibl.) offspring, progeny, (raise s. up s. beget children; the s. of Abraham, Hebrews; germ, prime cause, beginning, of (ss. of strife, vice; saw the ss. of initiate); s. cake, containing ss. ss. of a plant, esp. one that is it; do as it is done, as it is got, as it is gone; s. machine, machine for making ss.; s. stock, stock of a s. in small s-like pieces; s. corn, reserved for s.; s. drill, drill; s. cutter, kind of bird; s. fish, ready to spawn; s. leaf, primary leaf or developed cotyledon; s. leaf, cotyledon; s. oysters, young ones for planting; s. pearl, small; s. soape, place of &c. example-great, s. sedition, &c.; seedsmen, dealer in ss. s. time, sowing season; s. vessel, pericarp; s. wool, raw cotton before ss. has been removed from fibre; hence see'dless a. (Vb) go to s. produce or let fall s.; sprinkle (as) with s. remove ss. from (fruit &c.); s. seeding-machines, mechanical s.; s. sow, sowing with horse's help; s. in furrow as made. [OE séd, cf. Du. saad, got, G saat, cogn. w. sow!]

seeder, n. Seed-drill; apparatus for seeding raisins &c.; spawning fish. [ER]

seedling, n. Plant raised from seed & not from cutting &c.; young tender plant. [-L1]

seedy, a. Full of seed, going to seed; (of brandy) having flavour attributed to weeds among the vines; (colloq.) shabby-looking, in worn clothes, out of sorts, feeling ill, whence see'dily adv. (a-t)oe disease of horse's foot.

see'der, n. (esp. archi.) person who sees or looks at or about.

seek, v.l. & t. (sought, pr. sawt). Make search or inquiry for, try or be anxious to find or get, ask (thing of person), aim at, pursue as object, endeavour to do, make for or resort to (place, person, for advice, health, &c.), (what are you seeking?); sees a sight, sees a sight, health, scope for his energies, &c.; sought of him a sign; seeks my aid; sees my life or to kill me; came seeking advice; sought his bed, a fortune-teller, the shore; a dead!, order to retriever to find killed game; s. out, single out for pursuit &c., esp. make special efforts to (see society &c.) s. (out) through; make search or inquiry after or for (sought-after, much in demand, generally desired or courted); (archaic) resort in numbers to (person, place); is &c. to s. or much to s., is deficient, wanting, or not yet found (pottiness is much to s. among them; is to s. in intelligence, grammar; an efficient leader is yet to s.). Hence [-see'ker] n. [OE sécan, cf. Du. zoeken, G suchen; cogn. w. L squire perceive, Gk hýgeomai consider]

seer, v.l. (archi.) Close (eye), close eyes of (owl), by seizing lids, (fig.) hood-wink. [L. OF siller, c. (cit eyelid l. as cilia) see'm, v.l. Have the air or appearance or sensation of being, appear or be apparently perceived or ascertained to do or have done, the what you s. to be or a; the man who seemed the
Séjounez, n. (archaic). Disjoining, separation. [f. L séj(u)neüs]}

Sele, n. (archaeol.) Sculpture enclosure esp. of any race of Amer. Indian, 18th cent. [Gk (se)lē]}

Sélachian, n. (& a. Any fish of shark or dogfish kind; or of like such fishes. So sél-

Selb, a. & n. [Gk sel diskos, shank, -ian]}

Selèh, a. Hebrew word of unknown meaning retained in Bible version of Psalms & supposed to mean 'the rich.' [Heb. seléh]

Sel'milk, n. A man's part of Moham-

Sel'dom (om), adv. (rarely, rarely, rarely, not often, a. or never; very s. not s.) [O.E. sel-

Sel'ect, n. v. t. Chosen for excellence, choice, pick, picked, got by rejection or exclusion of what is inferior; of society &c. exclusive, cautious in admitting members; hence selectness n. (Vb) pick out as best or most suitable; hence selective a., selectively adv., selector n. [L. selectus, -itum, past part. of selecto, -ire, pick]

Sel'ection, n. Selecting, choice, what is selected (a fine s. of summer goods; what is your s. for the Derby?; the new head-master is a good s.); (Biol.) sorting out in various ways (natural, sexual, physical, artificial, methodical, whatever) those that are least better fitted to survive or multiply regarded as a factor in evolution. [L selectio (prec., -ton)]

Selenite, n. Crystallized or frosted sulphate of lime often in transparent thin plates (sél.); (Chem.) salt of selenium (sél-); (Sél. sél-.) inhabitant of moon. Hence sélenaitico a. [Gk selēntis (lithos) mountain-stone] f. Sélenitē, tē]}

Sélénium, n. Non-metallic element grouped with sulphur & tellurium & with special uses due to difference in its electric resistance under light & darkness. Hence sélicnic a. sélen-

Sélén(o), comb. form of Gk selénē moon; -centric, as seen &c. from centre of moon; sél-enedonē (mammal) with crescent-ridges on crowns of teeth; -graphy, study or mapping of the moon, -so-grapḫi, -grapher, -pho-chi, -me; -nology, the science or art (especially) of observing, the moon (of plant-organs influenced in growth thus), -tropism, -tropy 1.}

Seleucid, n. (pl. -ids, -idē). One of the dynasty founded by Seleucus that governed Syria c. 312-64 B.C. [-id]}

Sel'f, n. (pl. -se). Person's or thing's own individuality or essence, person or thing as object of introspection or reflexive action, (the study of s.; the consciousness of s.; one's second s., intimate friend, right-hand man; chiefly his, its, &c. own or very s. as form of himself &c. when divided; Caesar's, pitty's, what, life, &c. Consider yourself or your own self, oneself oneself, one's own interests or pleasure, concentration on these, (cares for nothing but, refers everything to, s. is a bad guide to happiness); flower of uniform, or of the natural wild, colour; herself, himself, itself, myself, ones, ourselves, themselves, yourself. [O.E. self]}

Sel'f, pref. (prec. exp.) direct or indirect reflexive action, automatic or independent action performed by or on oneself; from the more established wds are given alphabetically with references to the numbered classes following:

1. Expressing direct reflexive action with part.

2. Of any vb that can have self for object, & hence with the p.p. in sense of oneself or itself, & with vbl. & adj. & adv. in sense of self-

3. Of and about oneself, self-acused, aa., accuser, -acquitting, -accused, aa., -accuser, -acquitting, -acquittal, s. -accusatory a., accusingly, -accusatorily, adv.}

4. By extension it is prefixed also to any word, whether participle or other vbl deriv. or not, to which self might be attached by a preposition, in a large or small sense, external agency or assistance; so from 'acts by or of itself' come s. -acting, s. -action, s. -activity; from 'evident of itself' comes s. -evident; in other wds (2b) the relation expressed is various; so from 'conceited about oneself' s. -conceited & s. -ca, from be absorbed, confide, in oneself s. -absorbed, -absorbing, -absorption, -confidence, from 'inflict on oneself' s. -inflicted, from 'be conscious, despair of oneself' s. -consciousness, -despair, from 'depend on oneself' s. -dependence, from 'righteous as seen by oneself' s. -righteous, from 'seek things for oneself' s. -seeking, s. -seek, use violence to oneself, s. -sufficing, -sufficient, -violence.

3. To a few nn. & their deriv. in -ed & self is prefixed with sense uniform, or natural & not artificially produced.

4. Self- and self- are usually abhorrence, a. absorbed, 1; a. -absorption, 2; a. -abuse 1, onanism; a. -accusation, a. -accusatory, &c. 1, a. -activity, a. -adjusting, a. -adjustment, 1, of machinery &c. a. -admiration, a. -aggrandizement, a. -appointed, a. -appreciation, a. -approval, a. -asserting, a. -assertion, &c. 1, a. -assumed 2b, of title &c. not conferred but taken esp. without right; a. -begotten 1, by exag. for not begotten by another; a. -britial 1; a. -binder 2a, reaping-machine with automatic arrangement for binding sheaves; a. -blinded 1; a. -born 1, as begetten, a. -ment (ness) 2b, procreated with one's own personality or affairs; a. -closing 1; a. -cocking 1, of gun in which hammer is raised by trigger, not by hand; a. -collected 2b, having or showing presence of mind or composure; a. -colouring 3, of proper or natural or for natural or for natural color, form throughout, or flower whose colour has not been changed by cultivation &c. a. -command 1, power of controlling one's one's emotions; a. -communication 2b, meditation esp. upon one's own character or conduct; a. -complacent, a. -complacency, 2b, of person too easily pleased with himself; a. -conquered 2b; a. -condemned, a. -condemnation, 1; a. -confidence, a. -confidently, 2b; a. -congratulation, a. -conquest, 1; a. -consciousness (ness) 2b, esp. of person embarrassed or made theatrical by inability to forget himself in society, also philos. &c. of man as having self-consciousness (self-connec-

5. sel'ency, 2b, a. -constituted, 1, esp. of person who assumes function without right to it; a. -consuming 1; a. -contained 1, not communicative, also compact or complete in itself; a. -content, a. -contemplative(s) 2b, 1; a. -contented, 2b; a. -contradiction, a. -contradictory, a. -control, a. -controlled, 1, a. -controlled by a. -controlling, 1; a. -critical; a. -crocheting, 1; a. -critical, a. -criticism, a. -culture, a. -deceiving, a. -deceit, a. -deception, 1; a. -defence 1 in s. d. not by way of aggression; art of a. -defending; a. -delusion 1; a. -denying, a. -deny, 2b; a. -deprecating, a. -depreciative, 2b; a. -despair 2b; a. -destroying, a. destroying, 1, a. -determining, a. -determining, 2b; a. -determining.
seminarist n. [f. OF seminaire f. L seminariwm seed-plot (MENER-ARY)]
sémiatric, n. [bot.] Process, plant's manner, of seedling. [f. L seminatio (seminare)]
sémiféminous, a. Bearing seed; conveying semen. [SEMEN, -1, -US]
sémiforme, a. Germinating; in the form of seed.
sémisphériques, a. Having both parts.
sémisphériques, a. Half, half-sphere.
sémisphériques, a. Half, half-sphere.
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& started on its way; s. off person; witness his departure as sign of respect &c.; drive mad or crazy; s. message or letter (sent to warn me, to depose him, to me to take care; s. for him, telling him to come; s. for the book, ordering it as purchase). Hence send off n. [OE sendan, of OE senda, sendan; AS; cf. Old Pr. sendan, Old Saxon sendan, OE senda; IE base *send-, to send].

sendal n. Medieval silken fabric used for rich dresses, penmons, &c. [OF, for med. L cendalum (Skr. sindhu- of the Indus or Scinde)]

send-off n. Friendly or admiring demonstration at or before person’s departure.

send, s. [OE senda; as sense (k) of fish-mixtures, made from root of an American plant called S. snake-root. [f. name of Seneca Indians. Sénegal n. Small cinnamon bird, the African bloodfinch, often caged. [S. -W. Afr. river.]

sense n. 1. Sense of f. L senserarum (senior, senectum) Sénescal (shi) n. Steward or majordomo of medieval great house. [OF, teut. *sins old, found in sinonesta old, cogn. w. L senex, skaldes servant, cf. MARSHAL]

sengreen (-g,-, n.) with house -lock. [OE sin-gren (sin- very, green)]

senile adj. (-nyr), used of or to Portuguese as signor.

sénile adj. Showing the feebleness &c. of, incident to, the old age (s. atrophy, apathy, garrulity, dementia, &c.). Hence senility n. [OF, f. L senilis (toll, -il)]

senior (-er) s. & n. More advanced in age or older in standing, superior in age or standing to, of higher or highest 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 tripods when names were arranged, s. wrangler, see MUNGER; s. man at university, opp. freshman; is two years too old for me, so senility n.; (append to name for distinction; abbr. sen., sr.; opp. Junior) s. to another of the same name (esp. with father’s Christian name & surname when he has same, as John Smith sen., or at school with surname when it is the same, as Smith sen.). (N) person of advanced age or comparatively long service &c.; one’s elder or superior in length of service, membership, &c. (is my s.); s. wrangler, classic, or man. L = older, oldish, man, compar. t. st. of senex senis old (man)

senescent adj. L sentence (=elders first) used in reminding the young of precedence due to seniority.

senesce, senescent, senescence, senescent, senescently adv. [OF, see L senescent, senescence, senescent, senescent; L = come to, age]

senility n. (used of or to Spaniards as signor) &c.

Senou(s) (60) s. Religious & political Mohammedan fraternity in N. Africa named after founder (usu. th. S. as sing. or pl.).

sensibility n. Capacity to feel (skin lost its s.); exceptional openness to emotional impressions (sense & s.), delicacy of feeling, susceptibility (s. to kindness &c.), over-sensitivity (pl.), susceptibility in various directions. [OF, t. L sensibilitas; sensabilis, capable of being perceived, sensible (of), aware, not unmindful.

sensible adj. Perceptible by the senses (s. phenomena, things); great enough to be perceived, appreciable, (a s. difference, increase) (archaic) sensitive (to); aware, not unmindful.

sensational adj. [OF L sensa- tiona-; Phlogos, theory that ideas are derived solely from sensation; pursuit of the sensational in literature, political agitation, &c. So sensationalist] n. [1892]

sense, n., & v. l. Any of the special bodily faculties by which sensation is roused (the first s., the feeling of light, 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 out of, your senses? Do you mad manフォーメーション, and bring him to his ss., out of mad folly; frightened out of his ss., into loss of faculties; in one’s ss., sane); ability to perceive or feel or to be conscious of the presence or properties of things, sensitivity of all or any of the s.s. (sensation, errors of s., mistakes in the pleasant s. those depending on sensation; has a plant s.?); consciousness of (a or the s. of pleasure, pain, gratification, having done well, one’s own importance, shame, responsibility, labouring under a s. of wrong, feeling wronged); quick or accurate appreciation, instinct, intuition, a quick, keen or sharp s. of a piece of well-ordered matter or habit of squaring conduct to such instinct, (s. of locality, distance, the ridiculous, humour, duty, beauty, gratitude; a keen s. of honour; the religious, moral, aesthetic, s.); practical wisdom, judgment, common sense, conformity to those, (sound, good, common sense, s.); a man of s. sagacious; had not the s. to do; has plenty of s.; what is the s. of talking like that?; has more s. than to do; now you are talking s.; meaning, way in which word &c. is to be understood, intelligibility or coherence or possession of a meaning (s. that means, we shall never find it); the s. of the word is clear; does not make s. is unintelligible; in the strict, limited, literal, figurative, moral, metaphorical, legal, pickwickian, proper, full, s.; in a vague, in every s., make s. out of nonsense; prevailing sentiment among a number of people (take s. of the meeting, ascertain this by putting question &c.); s. body, -cape, -cavity, -cell, -centre, -organ, parts of animals concerned in producing sensation, hence sensesless (a. = foolish; knock s. stun, senseless s.). [Vb., of L sensus, s.]

sensational adj. [OF L sensa- tiona-]
s. of him). Hence sensibly adv., sensibleness n. [OF. l. sensibilia (sense, blé)]

Sensitiveness is a sense, i.e., a sensory, (rare); having sensitiveness to, very open to or readily accounting by external impressions esp. those made by the moods or opinions of others in relation to oneself; (of instrument &c.) ready to respond to or recording slight changes of condition; (of a lamp), liable at the least slight changes of pressure; (Chem.) readily affected by contact to an appropriate agent, (Photog.) s. paper, prepared to receive impressions from light, whence sensitise (v.t.), sensitization, sensitizer (2), sensitometer, mn., n. plant, kind of mimosa whose leaves curve downwards & leave the folded status when touched; hence sensitively adv., sensitiveness, sensitiveness (chem., photog., physiol., psychol.), nn. [N.; Hypnotism &c.] person s. to hypnotic &c. influences. [OF (i-v., i-v.), irreg. f. L sentire sens- feel, -sive]

Sensory, sensorial, aa. Of the sensorium or sensation or the senses. [sensory, -ory, al]

Sensuous (or -sh), a. Of or affected of sensation, season or by or depending on the senses only & not the intellect or spirit, carnal, fleshly, (a. pleasures); given to the pursuit of s. pleasures or gratification of the appetites, self-indulgent. In regard to food & sexual enjoyment, voluptuous, licentious, (Philos.) holding the doctrine of according to, of sensuality.

Sensitization, (v.t.), sensitization (2), sensitism (2, 3), sensualism, sensuality, aa., nn., sensually adv. [f. L LL sensibilis (sense, -sens)]

Sensous, a. Of, derived from, affecting the senses, chiefly as substitute, of implied censure, for prec.; of non-moral & immoral.

Sensuously adv., sensuousness n. [sense, -ous]

sent. SeeSEND.

Sentence, n. & v.t. (Arch. A) one's opinion for or against some course or conclusion (my s. is for war; (Arch. a) by saying, beliefs, intentions, expressed thus, unsimultaneously, in a way, etc., (in common use) sententious s., sententiousness 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 a., with single subject & predicate (a.); compound a., with more than one of either or both; complex a., with subordinate clause or clauses), so sentential a. (rare); (loosely in Gram.; usu. subordinate a.) subordinate clause; small amount of speech, usu. that between two full stops, often including several grammatical sentences, (e.g. I do & know it). (v.t.) state s. of (condemned criminal, or transfer), declare condemned to. [OF. f. L sententia (for senti- tien- f. sentire be of opinion, -ence)]

Sentient (-shnt), a. Having the power of sense-perception. Hence sentientness n., sentient character (rare), sentiment n. (rare)

Sentiment. A mental feeling, the sum of what one feels on some subject, a tendency or view based on or coloured with emotion, such feelings collectively as an influence, (the s. of pity, patriotism; animated by noble ss.; my s. towards him is one of respect; s. unchecked by the moral, often facet. them's, my ss., that is what I think about it); (Art) moving quality resulting from artist's sympathetic insight into what is described or depicted; tendency to be swayed by feeling rather than by reason, emotional weakness, mawkish tenderness or the display of it, nursing a s. of good though (false) information; (s. of) conclude one's speech with a s. I call upon Mr Jones for a song or a s.). [OF. f. med.L sentimentum (L sentire feel, -ment)]

Sentinel (-nl), n. & v.t. (-tl). Soldier posted to keep guard (cf. foll.); (also s-crab) Indian Ocean crab with long eye-stalks. (v.t) keep guard or se in s. position & watch ss. (rare). [f. OF sentinelle perh. double dim. of s. path f. L semita (see, meare go) w. change of s. feel to sentry]

 Sentry, n. (Term in ordinary mil. use for) sentinel; s.-board, platform for outside ship's sentry. (v.t.) hold a standing; s.-go, duty of pacing up & down as s. [perh. f. OF senteret f. sentier path f. med.L semitarius (prec., -ary, -t-)]

Sensa (-tsa). It, prep. = without, in mus. directions as s. tempo not in strict time.

Sepal, n. One of the divisions of the calyx, calyx-leaf, (cf. petal). [asim. of L separare separate to term of petal]

Separate (at), a. & n. Physically disconnected, forming a unit that is or may be regarded as apart or by itself, distinct, individual, of individuals, (from or abs.; the s. a members of the body; the s. volumes may be had singly, live in s. rooms, live s.; the two questions are essentially s.; one is quite s. from the other; s. & corporate or common ownership; s. estate, married woman's property when not subject to husband's control; s. maintenance, husband's unemployment, to whom he lives s. by consent, of alimony; hence separately adv., separateness n., (esp. w. ref. to political or ecclesiastical independence, opp. unionism, -ist) separation (3), s.-detach (3) n. & a. (N.) copy of single article &c. reprinted from proceedings of society, magazine, &c., for s. distribution. [f. L separare arrange, -ate]

Separate, v.t. & l. Make s., sever, divide, keep (trans.) from union or contact, part (t. & l.), secede from, go different ways, disperse (intrans.); sort or divide (milk, grain, ore, fruit, light, &c.) into constituent parts or sizes, get apart, set apart, be apart, (v.t. & l.) by consent, of alimony; hence separable adv., separative, separatory (rare), a., separably adv., separability, separableness, nn. [as prec. -ate]

Separation, n. In vbl senses: esp. partial divorce, divorce from a husband without dissolution of marriage tie (judicial s., ordered by court). [OF. f. L separatio (prec., -ion)]


Sèpia, n. Black fluid of cuttlefish; brown pigment prepared from this used in monochrome painting & in water-colour mixtures, red mixture of this with some red), dark reddish-brown colour, (also s.-drawing) a drawing done in s. (L f. Gk (at-), = cuttle or its ink)

Sèpiment, n. (Rare for) DISSEMENT.
Sépoy, n. Native Indian soldier disciplined by European methods, esp. one of those serving in British-Indian army (s. mutiny, = Indian mutiny). [f. Hind. sipahi native soldier f. Pers. sipahi soldier (sipahí army)]

Sepsis, n. Kinds of skin, serpent-lizard. [Gk (sepsis), = f. sépsis rot. w. ref. to effect of bite]

Septiles, n. (pl. -les). Putrefaction, contamination from wound &c., blood-poisoning. [Gk (sepsis), =prec.]

Sept., n. Clan, esp. in Ireland. [f. OF septe var. of secte]

Septem-, septem-, septil-, comb. forms of L septem seven: seplan, (of fever &c.) recurring every 7 days; septemnale, having 7 parts; septemnate, (arrangement made for) period of 7 years; septennial, of, for, (recurring) every 7 years; septennium (pl. -nia), period of 7 years; septe(dle), (musical work for) 7 voices, singers, instruments, or players, in combination, (transl.) any set of 7; septfoil, the seven-leaved clover. See septi- (Latin 7), septil-, septil-.

Sept. See septum.

Septal, a. Of sept(s), septum, or sepsis. [al.]

Septate, a. (bot., zool., anat.). Having septum or septa, partitioned. Hence septation n. [f. L septatus (septum, -ate)]

September, n. Ninth month of year. [OF (septe), f. L September (septem, cf. DECEMBER)]


Septic, a. & (med.). Of or involving sepsis, not aseptic; hence septically adv., sep- ticity n. (n.) substance. [f. Gk septikos (septos f. sépsis rot., -o) sepsis, a feverishness]

Septem, n. The number 7. [f. L septem seven after decimal]

Septem-, -lem, n. Fencing-position. [Of L Septem, seven (septem seven)]

Septuagénarian, a. & n. (Person between 60 & 80) [fol. -AN]

Septuagint, a. & n. Of seventy. [f. L septuagintarius (septuageni seventy each f. septuaginta seventy, -ARY)]

Septuagesima, n. (Also S. Sunday) Sunday before Sexagesima. [L. = seventeenth (day), prob. named loosely as before SEXAGESIMA]

Septuagint, n. Greek version of O.T. including the apocrypha said to have been made about 270 B.C. by seventy translators. [f. L septuaginta seventy]

Septum, n. (anat., bot., zool.; pl. -la). Partition such as that between the nostrils or the chambers of a poppy fruit, dissemination. [L (also nate), = fence (septare sept- f. sepeus hedge)]

Sphérical, a. Of spherical or sepulchral (s. mound, pillar, &c.; s. customs); suggestive of the tomb, funereal, gloomy, dismal, (a. s. look, voice). Hence sepulchrality adv. [OF, f. L sepulcralis (foll., -AL)]

Sépulture (-taher), n. Burying, putting in the grave. [OF, f. L sepulcrum (prec., -ula)]

Séquaciously, adv. Sequacity n. L sequace (sequi follow) -aqus, -aque; -acuous, -acle. [L sequi (sequi) follow]

Séquence, n. Succession, coming after or next to things that belong next each other on some principle of order, series without gaps, (shall follow the s. of events, give the facts in historical s.; calamities fail in rapid s.; a s. of clubs &c. in cards, three or more next each other in value; the s. spring, summer, autumn, winter); mere succession without implication of causality (s. is related to consequence as post s. is to antecedent, figure s. as R.C. symbol of the 7 sacraments: septilis leral, seven-sided; septilion, seventh power of a million. 1 with 42 ciphers; septillion, word of syllables; septuple a. & n. & v. t. & l., sevenfold (amount), multiply by 7, increase sevenfold. See septum.

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Séptemberist, n. Participant in the massacres in Paris Sept. 2, 1792. [f. septem, 7]

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For words in sept- not given see SEPT.
seraph, n. (pl. -phim, -phim). Celestial being; one of the highest order of nine-fold celestial hierarchy who are assigned the love & association with light, adoration, & purity; (Order of the Seraphim, Swedish order of knighthood. Hence seraphic, a. (the S. Doctor, St Bonaventura), seraphically adv. [earlier in & c. as with cherub; f. Heb. seraphim pl., seraphs, exalted ones, a. the highest in position & rank].

seraphimna (-4n), n. Early form of harmonium. [prec. -ink'-]

sarsasker, n. Turkish general commanding, commander-in-chief, or minister of war (sarkisker-at, war office). [Turk. (keri-)]

sark s. & Sark (Fr. & Fries), n. Isle off Serbo-
cornia. [Sark, see SERVANT 1.]

Sarboćian bog, n. Treacherous bog formerly existing between delta of Nile & isthmus of Suez, (fig.) situation from which escaping is difficult. [L Serbonus, -ian]

sere', a. & v.t. Catch of gun-lock hanging hammer at half or full cock. [f. Old sere lock (serek t. LL servire see SERVILE) 3.]

sere', 3. See SER.3.

seren. (F. n. Fine rain falling in tropical climates from cloudless sky.

serenade, n. & v.t. evening song or instrumental serenade for a person or by a person to his lady's window; = fuel. (v. b) sing or play a song to; hence serenade.1 [OF. serenete (or fem. p.p. of servere make SERVE).]

serenata (-nah'), n. (mus.). Cantata with pastoral subject for open-air performance; simple form of symphony. [It. (prec.)]

serenade, n. & v.t. 1. (of sky air, &c.) clear & calm, (of sea &c.) unruffled; placid, tranquil, unperturbed, (a. a. temper, look, life); (slang) all s., all right; His, Her, Their, Your, S. Highnesses, abbr. H.H.S., T.H.S., titles used of or to certain continental princes; hence or cogn. serenate, adv. Serenate y. (your &c. S. Your &c. Serene Highness). (N.) s. expanse of sky, sea, &c. (V. b.; poet.) make (sky, brow, &c.) s. [f. L serenus].

seren, n. Villain, person whose service is attached to the soil & transferred with it (cf. sin, or an open-handed person of good will. Hence SERVAGE, SERVOM, SERVITIES, nn. [F. & L servus slave].


serjeant, -jant, n. (Hist.) laywer of high rank (f. j.): (Mil.: -g.; abbr. Serje) non-commissioned officer above corporal, one of four to the company, employed to teach drill, command small detachments, &c. (color-s, seer, color s., &c.) of highest N.C.O. of regiment with special duties): police officer ranking between inspector & constable: sergeant-at-arms, title of certain court, parliamentary, &c. officers with ceremonial duties; common sergeant, officer of City of London; a. flak t. sea-fish with lateral stripes suggesting chevron. Hence sergeantly, a. [from F. sergent, adj., s. servant (L servire serve, rent)].

serjeant, a. & n. Of, in, forming, a series, whereby individual instalments (a. rights, copyright in regard to story &c. as issued) (of publication) periodical; hence seriouslyly adv. (N.) s. story; a. publication, periodical, rare. [SERIES, -AL]

seriate (atl), -ated, a. & v.t. (Ar.) in the form of a series, in orderly se-

quence. Hence seriation n. [f. med. L seriat-

mus (seriatum f. L SERIES), -ATE].

seric, a. (rhet. &c.). Chinese. [F. L SERIE]


sericiculture, n. Silk-worm breeding, production of raw silk. Hence sericho-

culture, n. a., s. (rhet. &c.) [L (-ci)] (see prec. -1. CULTURE)

serieme, n. Sonorous-voiced Brazilian bird of heron size preying on serpents. [native]

series (z), 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, mis-

fortunes, in s., in ordered succession; s. of stamps, coins, &c., of different denominations but issued at one time, in one reign, &c.; the whole s. of reform acts; (Bibl.) set of suc-

cessive issues of a periodical, of articles on one subject, (second, &c.) when numbered differently from preceding or following set, also set of independent books in common format or under common title or supervised by common editor-in-chief, (Guesses at Truth, and s.; the Men-Of-Let-

ter, s.); (Geol.) set of strata with common char-

cacteristic; (Chem.) set of elements with common properties or of compounds with common radical; (Math.) set of terms constituting a progression or having the several values determined by a common relation (arithmetical, geometrical, &c., one in ARITHMETICAL GEOM-

ETRICAL PROGRESSION); (Elect.) 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 katho bind]

serif. See SERIF.

serin, n. (Cham. of S.Eur.十多年 related to canary. (F. etym. dub.)

serinette, n. Instrument for training song-

birds. [F. serinere teach to sing f. prec., -ETTE]

serinina (-jega), n. Kinds of Brazilian rubber-tree. [Port. -t. (rubber for) SYRINGA]

seriocornicly, a. & adv. Concerning the serious & the comic, jocular in intention but counterfeiting seriousness or vice versa. Hence serio-

cornically adv. [-o-]

serioso, mus. direction. With solemnity. [R.]

serious, a. & adv. Thoughtful, earnest, sober, sedate, responsible, not frivolous or reckless of danger to others or to himself; of solid, well-considered judgment; having a serious nature or character; serious 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. rival in her affection, illness, disease, 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 to be s.;) concerned with religion or ethics, not worldly or secular, important objects &c. (is a, chiefly joc.), religious-minded, with thoughts corresponding to the serious principles; hence seriously adv. (esp. as preface to sentence implying that irony &c. is now to cease), seriousness n. [f. Of serieux f. LL seriosus (L serio etym. dub., -ERE)]

sérith, n. = SERIF.
serjeant. See SERGEANT.

sermon, n., & v.t. Extempore or written discourse delivered from the pulpit or in a written form. For the religious instruction or exhortation, similar discourse (often lay s.) on religious or moral subjects delivered elsewhere or published, (S. on the Mount, discourse of Christ reported Matt. y-vii); moral reflection suggested by natural objects &c. (esp. sa. in stone); piece of advice or appeal to a more abstract audience. (S. such as, in a sermon on the art of administration, recommended by such s. To.) Hence SERMONETTE, "sermonise." (3) v.t. & i., "sermonizer" n. [OF. l. sermonum nom. -o speech] SERIO-, comb. form of SERUM: -purulent, of serum & pus; -sanguine, of blood. 

serotinous, a. (bot.). Appearing late in season. [prec., -ous] SEROUS, a. Of or like serum, watery, like. Hence SEROUSLY s.m. [past participle] SERPENT, n. Scaly limbless reptile, snake, eel, or dragon kind. (preferred to SNAKE chiefly in rhet. use: the, the old, S., the devil, v. ref. to Gen. liii. Rev. xx.), (fig.) treacherous person esp. one who worms himself into favour for base ends; the S., a northern constellation; wind instrument now little used, a wooden tube with serpent-like ornament and a mouthpiece, often fitted with reeds, used for吹的 s., chemical toy of small cone that when ignited issues in long coiling serpentlike ash; scharmer, person who charms ss. by music; s.-eater, secretary-bird; s.-grass, Alpine bistort; s.-lizard, seps; s.-s-tongue,adder's tongue. Hence SERPENTIFORM, SERPENTINE, like, na. [F. l. serpentem non. -ens, orig. part of serpere creep, cogn. w. Gk herpô creeping, Skr. sarpa snake] SERPENTINE, a. & n., & v.t. Of or like a serpent lit. or fig., writhing, coiling, tortuous, sinuous, meandering, cunning, subtle, treacherous, w. windings, of stream, road, &c., or of insinuation; s. motion; s. wisdom, profound, w. ref. to Matt. x. 16; s. dance, with sinuous movements heightened by special drapery; s. verâ, line beginning & ending with same word; the S., orpimental water in Hyde Park. (N. kind of plant which produces arsenic.) (v.t.) Serpentizing, or stones, slabs of dark green & other colours sometimes mottled or spotted like serpent's skin, taken high polish & used as decorative material. (Vb) move sinuously, meander. [f. OF serpent, serpentine n., L serpentinus, -a, -um [prec., -ine]] SERPIGINOUS, a. (path.) Affected with herpes; (of skin disease &c.) creeping from one part to another. [obs., med. L. serpigo-ginis ringworm (L serpent creep), -ous] SERPULID. (pl. -ae). Kind of marine worm inhabiting beautifully coloured tortuous calcareous tubes often massed together. [mod. L. serpula crepita] SERRA, n. (anat., bot., zool.; pl. -ae). Serrated organ, structure, or edge. [L = saw, perch. f. secare cut] SERRATED. a. Kind of clover grown as fodder. [Port. serrado serratâ a.] SERRATE a. Serrata, s. (L., s. = sharp, keen). Notched like saw (vb., usu. in p.p. as adj.) provide with saw-like edge. Hence SERRATION a. [f. L serratum -ate, -ate] SERRULI., comb. form (-I-OF SERRA/, -corn, (beetle) with separate antennæ; -PERUS, -POM, -RORUS, of bishop's bill. 

served, a. (Of ranks of soldiers, rows of trees, &c.) shoulder to shoulder, without gaps, close. [angliciz. of F servé p.p. of servir close f. L. servir see SERVILE] SERRON, n. Steam reversing - gear attached to marine engine. [SERRA (in sense cop.), -O, MOTOR] SERULATE (-ate), -ated, -ately, f. SERRILATE, -lated, -lated, -late, adj. Finely serrate, with series of small notches. Hence SERRULATION n. [L serrula (SERRA, -ULE), -ATE] SERUM, n. Whey; thin transparent part of the blood; chyle, lymph, watery animal fluid. [L. cf. Gk oras whey, Skr. sara(s) flowing] SERVANT, n. Tawny black-spotted African tiger-cat. [Latin] SERVANT, n. Person who has undertaken usu. in return for stipulated pay to carry out the orders of an individual or corporate employer, esp. one who lives in house of master or mistress receiving board & lodging & wages & performing domestic duties (public ss. &c.; railway company's ss., its employees; civil s., member of the civil service; outdoor s., gardener, &c.; indoor s., cook, butler, footman, housemaid, &c.; domestic, general, livery, s.; s. girl, -maid; the s. question, problem of getting & controlling s.s.; keeps three ss.; servants' hall, room in which of large house hold have meals &; of s.s., lowest of dependants, esp. as title assumed by Popes, transl. of servus servorum Dei; a good s. but a bad master, of things that should be treated as means & not ends; devoted follower, person who will do to s. a service, that is, to your humble s. arachne, form of ironical courtesy; your obedient s., epistolary form preceding signature now used only in letters of official type]. [OF (serve, -ANT)] SERVE, v.t. & i., & n. Be servant (to), do service (to), be useful (to), be master, be divided between two conflicting principles &c.; s. the Lord or God, be religious or virtuous; the devil, be wicked; s. at table, act as waiter; has served his generation; would do much to s. you; indiscipline sometimes serve us well; s. in army, navy, &c., be employed in it; has served in India, has been employed as soldier; meet needs (of), avail (t. & i.), suffice (t. & i.), satisfy, perform function, be suitable, do what is required for, a. a purpose; the purpose of, take place of, be used as, to some private ends; serve the or one's turn or need, does not serve enough well; serve oneself, only necessary; that excuse will not s. you; it serves to show the folly of; 1 lb. serves him for a week; nothing would s. him or s. but absolute submission; a sofa serving him, or serving, as or for a bed; as memory serves, when one remembers; as occasion serves, when it is favourable; the tide serves, is suitable for getting out of harbour &c.; curate serves two parishes, does the work; s. an office, go through a tenure of it; s. one's apprenticeship, go through training; s. a sentence, undergo it for the full time; s. one's time, hold office for normal period, also s. sentence; s. an indeterminate period, a punishment &c.; s. gun, battery, keep it firing; s. &c., cover, esp. of stallion &c. hired for purpose; s. rope &c. naut., bind with small cord to save fraying; dish up, set (food) on table, set out ready, distribute (trans. & abs.), supply (pers. &c.), make legal delivery of (write &c.), sell or set (book &c. to be sold), nearly cold; asparagus served with butter; a s. up dinner; dinner is served, servant's announce ment that it is ready; s. ammunition, rations, &c. out or round; was serving a customer with stockings, serving in the shop; have served with some service, done a service, fig., retaliate upon; s. person, the town, &c., with gas, water, s. with writ &c., &c., s. with writ & on; s. warrant, writ, notice, process, attachment, &c., usu. on person, deliver document to
person concerned in a legally formal manner; 
be good, well, badly, &c., pull or see ball well, badly, &c., make ball to opponent in first stroke of round; treat, treat to, pay (person) out, has served me shamefully; you may say me as you will; served them a trick, played it on them; &c., or served him right, excl. of satisfaction at sight of offender getting his deserts; and serve (to) - adv., to serve. [N. (N.); tennis &c.) first stroke of round, turn for delivering this (whose s. is it?) [f. OF servir f. Servir (servus slave)].

Servian 1, a. & n. Of Servia or its people or language; specifically of Servia; Slavonic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro. [mod. L Servia (SERB), -AN].

Servian 2, a. (Rom. Ant.). Of Servius Tullius sixth king of Rome (Serv. wall, built by him & still existing in parts). [AN].

Servile 1, n. Being servant, servant's status, master's or mistress's employ, (girl & goes out to, goes into, tries in, &c.; take s. with, become servant to, take into one's s. employ; department of royal or public employ or of work done to meet some general need, persons engaged in it, employment in it, the fighting or the s. navy & army; s. condition, demeanour, conduct; consular, secret, omnibus, railway, &c., the preventive, coastguards, customshouse, &c.; is on s., in active s., actually engaged in such employ; see s., have experience esp. as soldier or sailor; person's disposal or behalf (at your &c. s., ready to obey orders or be used on his, her, Majesty's, a. abbr. O.H.M.S., frank stamped on official letters &c.; what employee or subordinate is bound to, work done or doing of work on behalf of employer, benefit conferred on or exertion made on behalf of someone, expression of willingness to confer or make these (personal s., feudal obligation of homage &c.; feudal, menial, willing, yeoman's, s.; has a right to my s.; asks for my s.; will you do me a s.7; exaggerates his own s.; has seen s., been much used, shows signs of wear; my s. to him, form of respectful message); (s. at all events, at all s., the s. nature); liturgical form or office appointed for use on some occasion, (whole proceedings, usu. including one such or more, of single meeting of congregation for worship, musical setting of all or several of the invariable parts of a liturgy adapted for such use, special s.; divine s. usu. without a, meeting for worship; holds four s. every Sunday; are you going to s. or the s.?; -s. s., setting by particular composer; full s., performed by chorus without soloists, also s. with music wherever possible; publication of church), s. book of offices of a Church, e.g. the Book of Common Prayer; church s-service; legal serving of or of writ &c. (personal s., delivery with announcement of contents to person interested; s. by publication, substitution, publishing of writ &c. by posting or insertion in newspapers; the s. of a line of office, or recognized as sufficient under some conditions; accept s.;) set of dishes, plates, &c., required for serving meal (dinner, dessert, tea, &c., &c.); (single act of) serving in tennis &c., serve, manner of serving, person's turn to serve, (his s. is weak, serves a point or game, lost); s. line, one of the lines of a tennis court, short of which serve must fall; s. pipe, conveying house's water from the main. [OF, f. L servitium (servus slave)].


Servile 3, n. Attendant, chamber servant, barchaile, poet; (Oxf. Univ.; hist.) undergraduate assisted from college funds & performing menial duties in return, whence servitorship n. [OF (four), f. L LL servitor (serve, -or)].

Servitude, n. Slavery lit. or fig., subjection esp. involuntary servitude, servitude, servitude of man, servitude of woman, servitude of an individual. (Law) subjection of tenement to an easement. [OF, f. L servitudo (servus slave, -TUDE)].

Servo-, comp. form of Servian 1, Serbo, as S.-Croatian. [-O-]

Sesame 1, n. Annual herbaceous tropical & sub-tropical plant with seeds used in various ways as food & yielding an oil used in salads & as laxative; its seeds; open s., (w. ref. to Arabian-Nights tale) magical or mysterious means of commanding access to what is unusable. [OF, f. L f. Gk sesamei].

SeSAME 2, a. & n. Shaped like a sesame seed, nodular, (esp. of small independent bones developed in tendons passing over angular structure, as the knee-pan & the navicular bone); (n.) such bone. [f. Gk sesaemoides (prec., -oID)].

Sesme, a. Genus of white-flowered umbel-like perennial, as Sesame, the sesame. [OF, L (f. Gk).]

Sesquialteral, adj. 1. (perh. f. L sesqui- & alteral). = one & half (sesquipedals a foot & half long, proportional as 1:1 or 3:2 (sesquilateral, proportional as n+1:1 (tertiis, quartus, &c., in ratios 4:3, 5:4, &c.). Hence in E (1) chem. wds for compounds in which there are three or four elements, as sesquioxide, sesquisulphide; (2) math. wds expressing ratios as above, -alteral 3:2, -tertial 4:3, -quartial, -quintal, -sexional, -septimal, -octoval, -nonal 10:9; (3) mus. wds in -corresponding to the above & expressing intervals (alteral interval having ratio 3:2, tertial 3:4, &c.); (4) miscellaneous wds. as -occulus entom., large spot with smaller one within it (also sesquisopper); -pedalian (of word) 1 ft long, cumbrous & pedantic; -plicate, in ratio of cube to square; done, musical interval of 1/4 tone.

Sesman, n. See Serf.

Sesmial, a. (bot. zool.). (Of flower, leaf, eye, &c.) attached directly by the base without stalk or peduncle. [f. L sessilis (sedere sess-sit, -I)].

Session 1, n. (Usu. s. tree). European tree rare in England with leaves like those of mountain-ash & small pear-shaped fruit (s. berry or

Session 2, n. (Usu. s. tree). European tree rare in England with leaves like those of mountain-ash & small pear-shaped fruit (s. berry or

Session 3, adv. & adj. Of session.
s. sat assembled a long time, autumn s. incorrectly for autumn sitting, resumption of s. of Parliament sometimes required by presence of business after long adjournment in summer without prorogation; quarter-s. ; brewster-sessions; petty s., meeting of two or more justices of the peace for summary trying of certain offenses; Court of K. supreme civil court of Old England. The position of the speaker is s. (s. order Parl.), valid only for reusable each session. [OF. f. sessiomen (prec., -ion)].

s. last six lines of sonnet.

sestet (s.-t.), n. Form of rhymed or unrhymed poem with six stanzas of six lines & final triplet, each stanza having same words as the others ending its lines but in different order. [It. (prec., -t.)].

sestina (s.-t.), n. Lay, stand (trans.), usu. with adv. or adv. phr.; load or passenger down, statue up, meat before person. flowers in water, one brick on another, his bow in heaven; s. foot, tread on; s. thing against another, balance, reckon as counterpoint or compensation; s. apart, reserve, separate; s. aside, reserve, reject, disregard, annul; s. by, reserve, save for future use; s. stone out, lay it with edge projecting beyond one below; s. person on others or thing, put in authority; apply (thing) to (s. pen to paper, bugle to one's lips, spurs to horse; s. one's hand, seat, to document); s. fire to, kindle; s. the axe to, begin to cut down or destroy; s. one's wish to question, try to solve; s. one's wish to another's, argue with him; s. shoulder to wheel; station, place ready, place in order or specified position or direction, dispose suitably for specific action or purpose. immed. the, catch, put hands &c. in place; s. chairs, for visitors &c.; s. clock or watch, put hands to right time; s. alarum, provide for its sounding at desired time; s. hen, cause to sit on eggs; s. eggs, place for hen to sit on; s. seed, plant, put in ground; quicks. s. breed of, hatch from. dog, give even edge to after grinding; s. saw, give teeth alternate outward inclination; s. table, lay for meal; s. or s. up type, arrange it in words &c.; s. up MS., put it in type; s. close, wide, &c., print with small large, spaces between words or letters; s. out, wide; s. one's cap' at); join, attach, fasten, fix, determine, decide, appoint, settle, establish, s. leg, bone, joint, s. parts into right relative position after fracture or dislocation, also by extension s. fracture or dislocation; s. eyes on, catch sight of; s. diamond &c., insert in s. stage in ground; close s. inserted with little interval; s. one's heart, mind, hopes, &c. on, aspire confidently to, expect, be resolved to get; s. one's life on a chance &c. metaphor, from gambler's risk; s. price on, announces saleable value of; s. price on, with settle dislike for; s. price on one's life or head, offer specified reward for his killing; s. store or much by, &c. s. by, estimate or set highly; s. one's face or oneself against, steadfastly oppose or discountenance; s. one's teeth, clench them, esp. fig. make up one's mind inflexibly; often in p.p. = unmoving, fixed, as s. smile; eyes, look, purpose; s. purpose, intentional, deliberately; s. seat, arranged; s. scene, built up of more or less solid material; s. piece in fireworks, built up on scaffolding; s. forms of prayer &c., not extemporize; s. speech, composed beforehand; s. fair of weather, fine without sign of breaking; s. on or on his feel lit. & fig., box on its end; s. one in the way, direct him; s. one on his way archaic, go part way with him; s. one right, disabuse 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 loggerheads, produce quarrel; s. on fire, kindle; s. Thanes on fire; s. movement &c. on foot, start it; s. table, company, &c., laughing or on or in a roar, stir laughter; s. teeth on edge; s. at defiance, defy; s. at naught, mock, disd. s. at defiance, defy; s. at defiance, defy; s. at naught, mock, disd. &c. make sit down & work, direct the 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 undertake; exhibit or arrange as pattern or as material to be dealt with (often w. ind. obj.); s. a person, an example, task, problem &c., be followed, done, solved, by him; s. the fashion, the pace, determine it by leading; s. paper, draw up questions to be answered by examiners; s. the temperament in piano-tuning, arrange intervals of one octave as standard for the Wholesale; s. (to music), provide (song, words) with music usu. composed for the purpose; make insertions in (surface) with (gold, field, sky, s. with gems, daisies, stars; shall s. top of wall with broken glass, this bed with geraniums); turn (s., rarely l.) solid or hard or rigid from liquid or molten; s. a. take shape, develop (usu. intr.) into definitiveness or maturity, (egg sets, by cooking or incubation; hard s. bloom, sets, forms into fruit; fruit sets, develops out of blossom; tree sets, develops fruit; plaster of Paris sets quickly; the, time) w. time; s. race, racer, has s.; s. races, over-exercise sets a boy's muscles prematurely; face sets, takes hard expression; eyes s. become motionless in death, swoon, &c.; sink below horizon (sun, moon, sets; the star of Rome, his star, has or is s. set); equality, equal position, face to face; (of temperament) adapt itself to figure, sit, well, badly, &c.; sharp' adj. Special senses with adv. & prep. s. about, begin, take steps to; (towards, task, doing); s. back, Impede or reverse progress of; s. down, put in writing, attribute; s. explain or; s. freshen, &c. &c. make known, declare, expound, adorn, begin journey or expedition; s. forward, assist progress of, begin going forward (archaic); s. in, arise, get vogue, become established, (reaction, rain, s. in; it a. in to; s. off, act as adornment or foil to, enhance, make more striking, ...
start (person) laughing or talking on pet subject, begin journey; s. on adv., instigate, advance to the assault; s. on prep., urge (dog &c.) to attack (person &c.), attack; s. out, embalm; deaden, deaden (person); s. at, begin doing something vigorously; esp. (usu. w. pl. subj.) fighting or arguing; s. up, develop figure of by physical training (esp. in p.p., as a well s.-u. man), start (institution, business, one's carriage, &c.), occasion (soreness &c.), etc.; s. up, (person) become established or establish oneself in some capacity (his father, s. 50, him up as a tobacco-commissioner or in the tobacco trade; shall s. up as a dentist), provide adequately in or with some article (ami. s. up with novels for the winter), place (standard, notice, &c.) in view, begin uttering (protest, &c.); s. up, loudly, s. out in (threw), restore from ill-health or depression; s. up for, make pretensions to the character of (sets up for a scholar, moralist, &c.); s. upon, s. on prep. [OE settan (sittan, sit), cf. Du. zetten, G setzen] s. ed, n. Number of things or persons that belong to a person or to a thing in general is used as a genitive is used in a language in which a genitive is used. 

setticate 1, s. Long seat variously constructed to seat more than one person, esp. kind of double arm-chair or short sofa with ends alike for tête-à-tête. [perh. irreg. dim. f. SETTLE 2; see -ICE] s. etic, f. s. eticate (sàctica (saetica I. L. acütta)] settet, n. In vb1 senses; esp., breeds (English, Irish, Gordon, s.) of long-haired dog trained to stand rigid on scenting game; s. on, instigator. [SETT-1, -EY; dog named from native habit of crouching on some occasion] settetweort (-ért), n. A plant, Bear's-foot or Fendt Hellebore. [perh. corrupt. f. SETON, the roots having formerly been used as seton in dewlap of oxen] 

setting, n. In vb1 senses; esp.: the music of a song &c.; the metal or other frame in which a gem is set; a border of points or pieces affixed or inserted to any object regarded as its framework or as accessories setting it off, environment. (Theatr.) way a play is put on the stage, scenery, properties, costumes, &c.; s. -board, on which entomological specimens are set; s. -box, in which s. -cases are kept. s. -clothes, needle, needle in wooden handle used in setting specimens; s. -rule, brass or steel plate with which type is kept temporarily in place as it is set up; s. -stick, used in setting type. [-ING] s. ettle, n. Bench with high back & arms often with chest from seat to floor. [OE selt, cf. Du. zetel, G sessel; cogn. w. sit. SETTLE 1] s. ettle 2, v.t. & i. Establish or become established in more or less permanent abode or place or way of life (often down), (cause to) sit down or down to stay for some time, cease from wandering or motion or change or disturbance or turbidity (often down), bring to or attain fixity or composure or certainty or clarity or decision, determine, agree upon, decide, appoint, (he settled detachments of Jews in Assyria; shall s. in London, Australia; s. feet in stirs,man's root well down in ground, sand, &c; s. down and go, s. down to dinner, whist, reading, married life; settled down to defensive play, a series of skirmishes; marry s. down; cannot s. to work, to anything, of restless or excited or desultory person; bird settles on tree, alights; stand beer to s., get clear; let the excitement s. down, things will soon s. into shape; must get it settled up, finally arranged; s. coffee, soup, with white of egg, clarify; man, expression, of settled convictions, melancholy; settled order, state, habituation, government, weather; a queer to s. on with one's wishes; the first day, fix date; s. quarrel, question, doubts, the pattern of, wavering; what have you settled on or settled that; s. the succession, determine who shall succeed; that settles the matter or question, there is no more to be said; one's affairs, esp. before death by making will &c.; in (country), (state), establish, make stable in, (country), subside, sink to bottom of liquid or into lower position, (the solid matter soon settles; soil, house, foundation, settles, comes gradually to lower level by gravitation & giving way of what is below; ship settles, shows signs of being stable; settle, dispose of, dispose of, get rid of, do for, pay (bill), pay bill, (s. person, get rid of his importance or obstruction by argument or conflict or killing; let us s. up our accounts or s. up, draw
up & liquidate balance; s. person's has n
or business; settled, written on paid bill in ac-
knowledging payment; will you s. for me?;
pay the bill; s. with creditors, pay their bills or
such proportion as they will agree to accept;
settling-day, esp. fortnightly account day at
Stock Exchange; bestow legally for life on (ch.
property); sell all his property on his wife; settled estate, held by tenant
for life under specified conditions. [OE set-
lan (proc.), perh. with admixture of OE sahitian
reconcile (saht reconciliation f. ON setri)]

settlement, n. In vb senses; esp. (Law)
conveyance of, or creation of estate(s) in, prop-
erty; order of a minor or mental patient or
ficia
daries or of what would result from simple conveyance or statutory inheritance
(marriage s., usu. made in favour of wife, her
children, &c.); newly settled tract of county,
colony; subsidence of wall, house, &c.; Act of
X, statute of 1701 vesting crown in Sophia of
Hanover & her heirs. [MENT]

settler, n. In vb senses; esp. one who
settles in new colony, early colonist; (slang)
decisive blow, argument, or event. [ER]

set wall, n. Kind of valourer formerly in
Ptolemaic Egypt, ОЕ сувато t. med. L secatraria I. Pers. sadscar

seven, a. & n. One more than six, V, VII,
(often agreeing with understood n., as, s. of the
men, s. of them, s. o'clock or s.; one & a., 1/7; s.
& six, 7/6; twenty-s. or s. & twenty, so on to
s. & ninety; s. last birthday, years old;
seven-mercury &c., costing 1/7 &c.; the 7
usage or wise men; the s. sleepers, Christians
who fell asleep in a cave while hiding from
Decian persecution & woke 200 years later when
Roman Empire was Christians; the s. virtues,
deadly sins, wonder 3's of the world; 7-league
boots, matter of going 7 leagues at each stride; 7
times 7, large indefinite number, w. ref. to
Matt. xviii. 22; 7-gills, kind of shark; hence
sevenfold a. & adv.

seventeen, a. & n. (sweet s. age of girlish
beauty), seventeen, a. & n. (N.) the num-
beth of 17, resulting among other things esp. t.-pimped card, (vicious in it; make
a large s.; by ss., in sets of 7; at sixes & ss.). [ARYN: OR sevon, cf. Du. seven, G sieben, L septem, Gk hepta, Skr. sapta]

seven, s. & n. Next after sixth the, a.,
often as on 7th, full eclipse n., esp. the 7th of
November, Thursday. Seven days, speech & with sects keeping Saturday instead of
Sunday as Sabbath; in the eaven, in the greatest happiness or satisfaction; s. part, one
of 7 equal parts into which thing may be di-
vided. (N.) s. part; (Mus.) tone 7 diatonic
degrees from given tone 7; an interval harmonic
combination between tone 7 & its.

seventhly, adv. In the 7th place (in omen-
ations). [LY]

seventy, s. & n. Seven times ten, 70, LXX,
(s.-one &c. or one & s. &c.; s.-first &c.; the s.,
the disciples of Luke x., also the sanhedrim,
also the Septuagint translators); s.-fourth his-
warship with 74 guns; hence seventieth a.
& n. (N.) the number or symbol 70; the ss.
years between 60 & 80 in life or century. [TY]

seven, v.t. & i. Separate, divide, part, dis-
junct; sever, t. (rarely i.; s. husband or wife,
Friends or from the Church; (Law; of person in
joint action) conduct case independently of
the rest. Hence seversable n., seversance
n. [Of sever f. L as separate]

several, a. & pron. Separate, diverse, dis-
inct, individual, respective, all of us in our
stations; each has his s. ideal; went their s.
way; indictment of three s. counts; the s. mem-
ers of the Board; each a ship sank her op-
eration; could all his property on his wife; set-
led estate, held by tenant for life under specified conditions. [OE set-
lan (proc.), perh. with admixture of OE sahitian
reconcile (saht reconciliation f. ON setri)]

several, n. Individual or unshared ten-
er of estate &c. (usu. in a.). [TY]

sever, v.t. & i. Separate, divide, part, dis-
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(severed his head, his head from his body; s.
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tively (all ranks & both ss.; the fair, gentle, softer, weaker, s., & facet the s., women; the stern s., men; is th: fairest of her s.). [f. s. & f. s., cogn. w. skæfter, scutrum.] 4. [OE sex, sex-, sexel, comp. forms of L sex, six, in deriv. of L sex pl. & mod. forms: sex-al, hexagon; sex-angle(larly), hexagonally; sexen-tary (or -ser.) & n., of 600, 600-year, 600th anniversary, sexagintade, six-fingered; sexen-val(e) (or -al), last; sex-age-late, divided in six, sex-age-tiple a. & n. & v.t. & l. dubl. (amount), multiply by &

sexagenarian, a. & n. (Person between 60 & 70.) [L sexagenarius (foll.), -AN]

sexagesimal, a. Of 60, going by sixties. [f. L sexagesimus (L sexagenarius (sexageni 60 each f. sexaginta, 60). -ARY!]

Sexagesimis, n. (Also S. Sunday) Sunday before Quinquagesima. [L, fem. adj. = 60th (day), prob. named loosely as preceding quinquagesima]

sexagesimal, a. & n. Sixtieth, of 60, proceeds by sixties, fractions, or ss., with denominators proceeding in ratio of 60 as in the divisions of the circle & hour). Hence sexagesimal, &y adv. [f. L sexagesimus 60th (sexaginta 60), -AL]

sex, sext, n. (escl). The office of the 6th hour, recited in the poon. [f. F sexte. f. med. L sexa (L sexta sixth)]

sex, sextain, n. Stanzas of 6 lines. [L sextus sixth, -AN; cf. QUATRAIN]

sex, sexta, n. (Of fever &c.) recurring every sixth day. [as prec.]

sex, sexta, n. Sixth part of circle; instrument including a graduated a. used in navigation & surveying for measuring angular distances. [f. L sextans sixth of an as (sexstus, -ANT, as if f. sextare divide by 6)]

sex, sextile, n. (Musical work for 6 voices, singers, instruments, or players, in combination; transposes any set of & [f. L sexta, sixth, as sextile.] 6. sextillion, n. = sexillion. [PROC. BILLION]

sex, sext, n. (pl. da). Book formed by folding sheets in six. [f. L sextus sixth, as QUARTO]

sexodecimo, n. (abbr. 16mo usu. read six-teenmo). Sheet of paper folded in 16 leaves; this way of folding (as a.); book made by folding thus. [orig. in s. L 16th, sextus decimus 16th]

sex, sexton, n. Officer charged with care of church, its vessels, vestments, & churchyard; & with duties of parish clerk & grave-digger; s. bee, kinds of beehive to s., conviviality, & s. chafing-dish. [ME seketeyn &c., corrupt. of sacristian]

sexual (or -kshul). a. Of sex, a sex, or the sexes (e. organs, genitalia; s. intercourse or commerce, copulation; s. affinity, mutual attraction of two individuals of opposite sexes; s. selection; s. appetite, indifference, for, in, s. in s. or s. condition (identification) beneficial or without distinction of sexes in plants, whence sexualist (2) n. Hence sexualinity n., sexually adv. [f. L sexualis (sex., -AL)]

sexualize, v.t. Attract sex to. Hence sexualization n. [-IZE]

sex, sex, n. Sex or gender. Direction. With sound emphasis. [It.]

sex, sex, n. Scumy, contemptible, paltry, dishonourable, (played me a s. trick); close-fisted, mean; worn, threadbare, dilapidated, s. patched, in bad repair or condition; s. puerile, retaining traces of better days, attempting to keep up appearances. Hence shabbily adv.

shabby, a. Scumy, contemptible, paltry, dishonourable, (played me a s. trick); close-fisted, mean; worn, threadbare, dilapidated, s. patched, in bad repair or condition; s. puerile, retaining traces of better days, attempting to keep up appearances. Hence shabbily adv.

shabbiness n., shabbiness 17th a. [OE scæd, scæd, scæd, -Y!]

shack, n. Cavern, saddlecloth. [G sakh, sakh, sakh, sakh, k. T. T. kaur, kaur, kaur, k.]

shackel, n. & v.t. Metal loop or staple, bow of padlock, link closed by bolt for connecting chains &c., coupling link; long link joining pair of wrist or ankle rings, pl. fotters, impediments, or restraints (the ss. of convention); kind of insulator for telegraph wires; s. bolt, for closing s., also bolt with s. its lid, a s. joint, in some fishes, formed by bony ring passing through hole in other bone; (vb) fetter, impede, trammel. [OE sceccal (or) loose bond (SHAKA)]

shad, n. Kinds of anadromous deep-bodied fish, of which the American or White S. is esteemed as food. [OE scead, f. Ir. & Gael. spadán, W. spadán.]

shaddock, n. (Fruit, sometimes weighing 15 lb., of orig. Malayen & Polynesian tree of orange kind. [S., introducer to W. Indies]

shade, n. Comparative darkness & usu. coolness caused by interception of light (especially natural) rays, rays, darkness of picture (without light &c., of paintings, also fig. of descriptions or characters, monotonous, uniformly glaring or sombre); a colour cast with regard to its depth or as distinguished from one nearly like it, gradation of colour, material so coloured, (in all ss. of purple); I want the same colour in a lighter s.; all the newest ss. in stock; also fig., as people of all ss. of opinion, delicate ss. of meaning; slight difference, small amount, (am. & s. bet. today); un- substantial or unreal thing (is the shadow of a s., delusive); soul after death (spoke with the s. of Homer); went down to the ss., died, visited Hades; S. of Piscian &c., exclamation at blunder, crime, &c., that would have outraged if not invoked; cut out or modifying light, heat, &c. (usu. in comb., as SUN, candle, lamp, -s), eye-shield, glass cover for object. Hence shadeless a. [Aryan; = SHADOW; OE scæd, sceadu, cf. Du. schaduw, G schatten, skæde; cogn. w. SKY & Gk skia shade (sko- cover)]

shade, v.t. Screen from excessive light (shaded his eyes with his hand; trees s. the street); cover, keep off, or moderate power of (luminous object, light) with or as intervening object; make dark or gloomy (a sullen look shaded his face); (Drawing) darken (parts of a picture) by representing a. in black ormoderating light, heat, &c. (usu. in comb., as SUN, candle, lamp, -s), eye-shield, glass cover for object. Hence shadeless a. [Aryan; = SHADOW; OE scæd, sceadu, cf. Du. schaduw, G schatten, skæde; cogn. w. SKY & Gk skia shade (sko- cover)]

shadow (6). n. Shade (sitting in the s.; the s. of death is on his face; VALLEY of the s. of death; the ss. of night; under a s. or cloud, dark part of the 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 list (he says I, or will never manage it, reporting you, your word without lint.)(in (sentences of type 2 that contained s. or should have promised I, he should not catch you at it again); (b) in 2nd-person questions corresponding to type 1, by attraction to expected answer (shall you be going to church?); (c) in any parenthetic statements or questions involving the notions of command or future or conditional duty, obligation, &c. (though shall not steal: I, you, he, should really have been more careful: s. I, he, open the door? why should I, you, he, obey?); (d) in all persons to form conditional protasis or antecedent of such a clause. (if, (if, whilst, and defeat s. overtake us; any one who should say: if you should happen to be there; & with inversion should I, you, he, be there, it would be talked about); (e) alternatively with may, might, in all persons in final clauses (to the end that I, you, he, or should not be able); (f) in such miscellaneous idioms (it should seem, it seems: you shall find archaic, be sure you will find; its surprising &c. that I, you, he, should or have been so foolish). (OE socal, past of sculan owe, cf. Du. scoalen, S. scoalen, cogn. w. G schaudelt, guilt, & prob. W. scoelis guilt & Skr. schaol err. more final, for coat-linings & women’s dresses). [L. Chaon in France]

shá-lop, n. Light open boat. [L. F. chaloupe f. Du. sloep sloop]

sháll(ot), n. Plant of onion kind with cloves like, but of milder flavour than, those of garlic. [OE shallot var. esclaire t. Lasclania orig. fem. adj. t. Ascallow in Palestine]

shá-low (-0), a. (-or, -est), n., & v.l & t. Of little depth (lit. & fig.); s. water, a s. stream, dish; a s. mind, argument, love, man, superficial, trivial; so s. -brained, -hearted, -paled; hence shá-lowed, v.t., shá-lowness n. (n.s. place, shalow; vb) become shallower, make s. [fr. ÓN skjalgr oblique, cf. shOAL, SHELVE]

sháit. See shahl.

sham, v.t. & i., n. & a. Feign, simulate, (e. illness, sleep, a faint, fear, is only shamming); pretend to (be shammed ill, dead, asleep); hence sham (i.e. as if); pretence, humbug, this age of ss.) or person or thing pretended or pretended to be something that he or it is not; (also sheet, pillow, s.) embroidered linen laid on bed in day for show. (Adj. pretended, counterfeit, (s.-fight, imitation battle for training troops; s. plea &c. In law, advanced only to gain time. [adj. f. t. n. L. vb orig. deuide (person), var. of shám]

Shámanism. Religion of Siberian tribes involving belief in secondary gods & in power of shamans or priests to influence these. [Poss. shaman idolater, -ist]

ship, n. Wreck or run in shuffling or awkward or decrepit way (shambling gait, of person who shambles); (n.) shambling gait. [f. O. Du. schampelen stumble, decamp. f. Of escampet f. It. scampare escape (L ex out of, campus field); cf. SCAMPER]

shame, n. Feeling of humiliation excited by consciousness of guilt or shortcoming, of having acted unworthily, or of having offended against propriety, modesty, or decency, (flushed with &c. begin with &c. to take the lowest room); restraint imposed by, desire to avoid, such humiliation (for s., appeal to person not to disregard or reprove for disregarding this; cannot do it for very s.; is a shame to have to say this): shameless a., sha-melelessly adv., sha-melelessness n. state of disgrace or ignominy or discredit (on you); put one to s., disgrace him esp. by exhibiting superior qualities &c., person or thing that brings disgrace (is a s. to his grace); s. (of a boy) (one that abuses a., whence sha-meful a., sha-mfulness n. [OE seaman, cf. Da. skam, G scham, perh. cogn. w. SCATHE]

shameful, v.t. & l. Be ashamed, refuse from &c. to (archaic; usu. with negative, as he shamed me to say); bring on, be to, make ashamed; put (superior) to the shaming (in animal or plant). (s.-fulness shames us): frightened by s. into or out of doing, conduct, &c. [OE sceamian (prec.)]

shame-faced (-ast), a. Bashful, shy; [-poet., of virtue, flowers, &c.] modest, retiring, inconspicuous. Hence sha-mefacedly adv., sha-mefacedness (-ast, -ast) n. [fr. obs. shamefast, OE scemafast, PART F. BY confusion w. JACED]

shammy, shá-moy, n. = CHAMOIS(2).

shampoo', v.t., n. Subject (body &c.) to kneading or massage after hot bath (orig. sense, care); lather, wash, & rub (head, hair); (n.) a shampooing of the head. [L. shampoo press, shampoo]

shar'mock, n. Kinds of trefoll or clover serving as national emblem of Ireland (cf. rose, thistle, leek). [fr. Ir. saumrop trefoll]

shárdryçan, n. Light two-wheeled Irish cart; old rickety vehicle. [f]

shá-dy grá, n. Mixed drink of beer & ginger-beer. [f]

shanghál (-hil), v.t. (naut. slang) Drug & ship as sailor while unconscious. [S. In China]

shank, n., & v.l. 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; a. (shanked a., s. off of flowers) fall off by decay of petals. [OE scánken adj. fr. OF escancen, de schonck bone, G schinken ham; cogn. w. SHAKE]

shánnyn, n. Oblong olive-green European sea-fish, the smooth blenny. [f]

shant, See shail.

shánty, n. Hut, cabin, mean dwelling. [f]

shape, v.t. & i. (p.p. -shaped, archaic -cre). 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; assume form, develop, devise, give signs of future (as promising). Hence sha-pable a. [OE seapa-n, cf. G schaffen create, prob. cogn. w. SHAVE, also w. SHIP & (land)shape]

sha-pe, n. Configuration, form, total effect produced by thing's outlines, (spherical in s.); make s. of a. body (one large monster in human s.): concrete presentation, embodiment, (intention took s. in action; showed me politezeness in the s. of an invitation); kind, description, sort, (made no overtures in any s. or form); symmetrical or definite form, orderly arrangement, proper condition, get one's ideas (straighten s.); whence sha-peless a., sha-pelness adv., sha- leness n.; person considered as impressing the sight, & esp. as indistinctly seen or imagined, apparition, ghost, (a s. loomed through the mist;
a grim mysterious s. walked towards me); pattern for workman &c., mould for shaping hats &c.; jelly, blob, pacifier, &c., shaped in mold; people born actor. Hence (-shaped ² a.

[OE ge$ecap [-v., prec.] shapely, a. Well formed or proportioned, or of the right or a pleasing shape. Hence shape

[LY 1] shapeliness n. [-ly 1]

shaper, n. In vb1 senses; esp., kinds of machinery for boring, planing, stamping, moulding, &c.

[ER 1] shard, shered, n. (archaic). Potsherds (still used by gardeners of fragment put over hole of flowerpot); beetle's wing-cover. [OE seard (SHREAD, SHARE)]

portion detached for individual 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 it about, but no s. of 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 holding house, interest, in profits (hypothesis of ss. an issue of 10,000 ss.; deffered ss., on which lower dividend or none is to be paid till fixed date or contingent event; preference or preferred ss., 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). [OE sear] (sherd, s.)

sharë², v.t. & l. Apportion (food, property, task, &c.) among others, give each a s. of; give away part of (would s. his last crust); get or have s. of, possess or use of endure jointly with others; have share(s), be sharer(s), will s. with you in the undertaking; we must s. alike. Hence share ³ n. [f. prec.]

share, n. Plough-share; blade of seedling-machine or cultivator; s. beam, part of plough in which s. is fixed. [OE sear (sherd, s.)]

lateral-gilled inferior-mouthed sea-fish many species of which are large & voracious (Basking, Man-eating, White, Blue, Dusky, Bonnet-headed, &c., &c.); rapacious person, swindler, (land-s.); s.-moot, kinds of moth named from share; s.-oil, got s. a's liver & used like cod-liver oil; s.-mouth, opening in awning for mast &c. (vb) play the swindler, adventur-er, &c. (sharks for a living), whence sharëking ³ a.; gather up by dishonest or dishonourable means; smell voracious; [perh. f. L. echarus f. Gk karkharias kind of shark (karkharia the whale-fish)．] sharë, a., n., & adv. With fine edge or point, not blunt; peaked, pointed, edged, (s. gable, summit, ridge); well-defined, clean-cut. (s. outline, distinction, impression, features; so a-cut); abrupt, angular, (s. turn, incine); keener, sharper, more acute, (s. eye, ear, sight, &c.); brighter, (s. seen, sighted, &c.); keep a s. look-out; a s. remark, child; [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. the word, exhortation to be quick; s. stroke, said if matter quickly dispatched or fight &c. that takes all one's energy); (phonet., of mates) unvoiced, hard; (mus., opp. flat) above true pitch (piano is b; D, &c., a semitone higher than B, D, &c.), (of key) having sharp(s) in signature; sharë-headed, skilled at pitch, posted where pitch is, whence sharëpent ² v.t. & l. (sharëpen ³ n.) sharpen² adv., sharpenness n. (N.) sewing-needle of slender make; (Mus.) note raised a semitone above pitch, symbol indicating this raising, ss. & flat³; s. consonant. (Adv.) punctually (at six o'clock); (Mus.) at true pitch (is s. singing), sharp, (adj., adv.) keen, acute, keen-eyed, husky, s.-shod, called. [OE searp, cf. Du. scharp, G scharf, cogn. w. L scarpere, sculptura, cut, Gk skorpios, scorpion, & Skr. kripa-sword]

sharë³, v.t. & l. Sharpen, whet, (archaic or vulg.); raise pitch of (note) or mark as s.; play unfairly, swindle, at cards &c., whence sharëer ² n. [f. prec.]

shatter, v.t. & l. Break (t. i.) suddenly & violently in pieces; utterly desolate, destroy, dissipate, (shattered nerves, constitution, hopes). [var. of scatter w. changed sense]

shave, v.t. & l. (p.p. -ed & chiefly as adj., n.); (vb) remove (hair, hair from head, &c.); remove (person) of hair on chin &c., with razor (has shaved off or shaved his beard, now wears none; a shaved chin); (intr.) s. oneself (he does not s. every day); pure surface of (wood &c.) with spokeshave, plane, &c., whence sha-vé ³ n. pass close to without touching, skirt, miss narrowly, nearly graze; s.-hook, tool for scraping surface of metal before soldering; shaving-brush, for lathering chin &c. before shaving; shaving-horse, bench with clamp for holding wood to be shaved. [OE sc(e)ja, cf. Du. scher, schaar, shaver, scoter, cogn. w. L scaber, shaving, scratch, Gk skaptó-dig]

shave² 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, (vb) take (a photograph, &c.) in front of (a door, &c.); sha-veling, n. (archaic). Shaven person, monk, friar, priest. [-ly 1]

shaver, n. In vb1 senses; also, (colloq.) lad, youngster, (usu. young s.; [-kri]

shaw, n. (archaic & poet.). Thicket, wood. [OE scopa, cf. Du. schorv, cogn. w. skir; shawlu, n. & v. Rectangular garment, often square to be folded into triangle, chiefly worn by women as outer covering, for shoulders; s.-dance, in which dancer waves a s. s. pattern, variegated design like that of Oriental ss. (vb) put a. on (person). [f. Pers. sho, shawl]. shaw, n., v. & tr. Obsol. instrument with reed. [f. OE chalemie (chaine straw f. L. Gk kalamos reed)]

shay, n. (archaic.) facet., or vulg., for chaise. [back-form. f. chaise taken for pl.]

she, pron. (obj.) her, hers. possess, her², her², her², her². The female (or thing per-sonified as female, e.g. shill, wire) other gender mentioned or implied or easily identified; (n) female, woman, (the not impossible a., woman one might love; is the child a he or a she?; has a litter of two shes & a he, two bitches & a dog); (adj., usu. hyphened) female (a. goat, -ess). shay², a. (skr.); s.-dem, kinds of Australian shrub, esp. beerwood; s.-pine, Australian confir. [OE seé fem. of def. art., orig. demonstr. pron. se; cf. Du. zij, G sie, Gk he]
shea, n. W. Afr. tree yielding a vegetable butter (s. butter) [native] scented (Shea) [Afr.].

sheaf, n. (pl. -sheaves, sing. -sheaf) [OE seaf, cf. Du. schoof, G scheide]. A 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 ceaf, cf. Du. schoof, G scheide; L. seca, i.e. my sheaf, tomorrow; s. cloth, remove or reduce nap by clipping), (fig.) fleecy, strip bare, (come home) short; (of structure, material, &c.) suffer the strain called a s.; sheaver, kinds of low-flying sea-bird. Hence sheaf-n. [OE seca, cf. Du. & G schehen, O Sc. ceir, L. curtus short; cogn. w. short; share, scar, &c.]

shear, v.t. & i. (past -ed & archaic shore; p.p. shored, rarely sheared). Cut with sword &c. (poet.; t. & i.; s. mouth of plumes; s. shore through the bone; clip, cut with scissors or saws, (trans.); s. sheep, clip its wool; also abs. s. sheep, tomorrow; s. cloth, remove or reduce nap by clipping, (fig.) fleecy, strip bare, (come home) short; (of structure, material, &c.) suffer the strain called a s.; sheaver, kinds of low-flying sea-bird. Hence shearen. [OE seca, sing. (prec.)]

shearing, n. Sheep once shorn. [Ling]

sheaf-fish, n. Largest European freshwater fish. [cf. OE scella trout, shoot]


sheath, v.t. Put into sheath (s. the sword, ease, from, &c.; & fig.); inclose, protect with a sheath or sheathing. [s. 3 n. [prec.]

sheave, n. Grooved wheel in pulley &c. for rope to run on. [cf. G scheibe slice, disk, ON skjælice n. & v.; cogn. w. Shifit]

sheaves, v.t. Gather (corn &c.) into sheaves, sheaf. [f. Sheaf]

shear. See SHEAF

shebeen, n. (Ir.). Pot-house, unlicensed house selling drink. [Ir.]

sheld, v.t. (shod). Part with, let fall off. (tree, stag, snare, crab, prime minister, shede leaves, horns, skin, shell, colleagues); drop (s. the net, shede); the act of shedding, or being shed; debase, be wounded or killed; cause (others' blood) to flow; disperse, diffuse, spread abroad, (s. light on, illuminate, esp. fig.; s. love, radiance, perfume, &c., around one). Hence shedder n. [OE sceadan part, cf. G scheiden]

shed, n. One-storied shelter for storing grain, leaves or kindling; cottage &c. for use as workshop &c., & consisting of roof with some or all or no sides open. Hence shed-ding. [s. 3 n. [VAR. OF SHADE]

sheen, n. Splendour, radiance, brightness. Hence sheen- (pl. & adj.). [f. obs. adj. sheen sheen-] [sheen. OE. scien (G. Scheine) used affected by confusion with unrelated shine]

shereep, n. (pl. the same). Kinds of wild or domesticated timid gregarious wooley sometimes horned ruminant mammal of which male is named ram, female ewe, & young lamb (s. & goats, the good & the bad, see Matt. 25:33; black), cast s.'s eyes, glance amorously at; follow is, said of sheep with no initiative or independence; as well be hanged for a s. as a lamb; s. that have no shepherd, helpless crowd &c.; wolf in s.'s clothing; bashful embarrassed person (so sheepish)

s. sheepishly, adv.; sheepishness n.; sheepishly, adv.; sheepishly, n.; (archaic). How chirly &c. (of minister's flock, parishioners &c.) = sheepskin leather; s.-bot, fly & larda injurious to s.; s.-coke (archaic), fold, -pen (rare), enclosure for penning s.; s.-dip, -wash, preparation for freeing s. of vermin or preserving their wool; s.-dog, collets, also breed of rough-haired short-tailed dog used by shepherds; s.-farmer, breeder of s.; s.-hook, shepherd's crook; s.-louse, -tick, kinds of parasite on s.; s.-pox, disease resembling smallpox; s.-run, extensive s.-walk, esp. in Australia; s.-bit, plant resembling scabious; s.-creuse, a pasture grass; s.-sheepwreck, kind of disease caught on rope's length temporarily; 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., also parches of s.'s skin for use after this; s.-walk, tract of land on which s. are pastured; s.-wash, lotion for killing vermin or preserving wool on s. [OE ceaf, cf. Du. schaap, G schaf, etym. dub.]

sheep, s. a. & adv. Mere, simple, unassisted, undeluted, uncompounded, neither more nor less than absolute, (and it by s. force), as, waste, nonsense, folly; a. impossibility; (of rock, fall, ascent, &c.) perpendicular, unrelied by slope; (Commer., of cambric &c.) diaphanous; (adv.) plump, perpendicular, outright, (cell 3000 feet, s. torn by the roots; rises s. from the water); (f. ON sike grey bright shiina shiina bright); cogn. w. OE sicir bright]

sheer2, v.i. (Naut.) deviate from course; also (in general use) s. off, part company, depart, esp. from person one dislikes or fears or is offended by. [f. Du. schieren shear1]

sheer3, 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 putting in engines &c., used in dockyards or on s.-hulk, dismantled ship used for the purpose. [VAR. OF SHEAR2; NAMED FROM RESEMBLANCE TO PAIR OF SHEARS]

sheet, n. Rectangular piece of linen used in pairs as inner bed-clothes (between the ss., in bed), whence sheeting. [s. 3 n.]; broad more or less a plate of s. used in windows, doors, &c.; (s. glass, &c.); wide expanse of water, snow, ice, flame, colour, &c.; complete piece of paper of the size in which it was made (book is in ss., printed but not bound); s. of notepaper, usu. folded once for writing on; s. of quarto &c., the four &c. leaves given by folding a s. twice (s. folio, &c.; s. folio); s. rope or chain at lower corner of sail for regulating its tension &c. (flowing s., not closer-hauled, eased for free wind; a s., three ss., in the wind slant, rather, very, drunk); s. anchor [see etym.], carried outside waist of ship for use in emergencies, &c.; s. rudder; s. stern; s. rudder; 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.
sheet, n. Hard outer case enclosing nuts, kinds of seed or fruit, eggs, some animals or parts of them, &c., husk, crust, pod, carapace, scale, conch, wing-case, pupa-case, come out of one's s., throw off reserve, become communicative; walls of unfinished or gutted house, ship, &c.; outline of plan &c.; inner coffin; light racing-boat; hollow metal or paper case to contain explosives for fireworks, cartridges, &c.; explosive projectile or bomb for use in cannon or mortar, whence she'll-proof a.; handguard of sword; (poet.) lyre; (at schools) intermediate form; outward show, mere semblance; s.-back (naut. slang), old sailor; s.-bars, kinds of hickory; s.-cost (Angl. slang), a strong piece of wood made of two metal disks enclosed in cloth &c.; s.-fish, aquatic shellled mollusc (oyster &c.) or crustacean (crab, shrimp, &c.); s.-gun, cannon throwing ss. horizontally (cf. MORTAR); s.-heap or -mound, kitchen-midden; s.-jacket, army officers' undershirt or undress jacket; s.-marble, kinds containing fossil ss.; s.-work, ornamentation of ss. cemented on wood &c. Hence (-) she'll-less, she'll-ly, she'll'y, aa. [OE scotl., cf. Du. schiel; cogn. w. SHELL, SCALE].

shift, v.t. & i. Take out of s., removes s. or pod from (s. peas); provide, cover, or pave, with shell; laid, placed, &c., at or for troops, &c., with ss. she'lling t. n.; (of metal &c.) come off in scales; s. out slang, pay up (t. & i.), hand over required sum. [f. prec.]

sheil'd, n. & v.t. (cing, cked). Lac' melted into thin plates, used for making varnish; (vb) varnish with. [sHEL'r, lAC'.]

sheil'er, n. Thing serving as, or instead of, a shield or barrier against attack, danger, heat, wind &c.; screen or cabin built to keep off wind & rain (cabman's s.); place of safety or immunity; shielded condition (s. strike, take, s.), Hence sheil'erious (s. shape). [sHEILD, trumMAI band, perh. f. trum min.]

sheil'er, v.t. & i. Act or serve as s. to, protect, conceal, harbour, defend from blame, screen, shield; s. oneself under, beneath, behind, &c., use the protection afforded by; take s. under, in, from. [f. prec.]

sheily, -tie, n. (Sc.). Shetland pony. [ShETLAND, -Y].

sheily, n. (Sc.). Rude cabin or hut. [cf. Sc. sheiling (in same sense, & ON skali hut, skolai shelter; cogn. w. SKY]

shelve, v.t. Put on shelf (books &c.), (fig.) abandon or defer consideration of (plan &c.), cease to employ (person); at (cupboard &c.) with shelves, with, -by. [f. SHELF]

sheve', v.t. Slep gently. [cogn. w. ON skaljask come askew (skalj) oblique], & w. SKAL, SHALLOW; unconnected w. shief].

shelves. See SHELF.

shevi, n. Hebrew Hades, place of the dead, the grave. [Heb. (sha'vi dig].

shepherd (-ped), n., & v.t. Man who tends sheep at pasture, pastor (lit. & fig., esp. of minister in relation to his flock; the good S., Christ); s.-club, joy, -knit, -pursue, -rod, &c., plants; s.'s crook, staff with hook at one end used by ss.; hence shepheardess (n. v.) tend (sheep, also fig.) as a. [SHEEP, HERD].

sheppy, n. Sheep-cote. [f. SHEEP]


sherd, See SHARD.

sherry, n. Descendant of Mohammed through Fatima, entitled to wear green turban or veil; chief magistrate of Mecca. [f. Arab. sharify, lottyy]

sherriff, n. Chief officer of crown in county or shire, charged with the keeping of the peace, administering justice under direction of the courts, executing writs by deputy, presiding over elections, &c. [c. scir-per/a (SHIRE, REEVES).

sherrifffly, sherrifffdom, sherrifffhood, sherrifffship, nkn. Sheerfivy, office of sherriff. [al-tly after sherrifially; -DOM, -HOOD, -SHIP]

sherry, n. White wine of Xeres or of South Spain (brown s., dark varieties); s.-glass, wine-glass containing about four table-spoons; s.-cobbler, [earlier sherris f. Xeres L. Caesaris genit of Caesar]

Sheetland, n. Group of islands NNE of Scot. (s. labit; s.-work, woolen trimming &c., small hardy breed; s. wool, fine kid).

show. See SHOW; show bread, see SHOW I.

shiah, Shelle, (e.), n. Member of the Mohammedan sect (cf. Sunni, see SUNNAH) that regards Ali as first imam or successor of Mohammed & rejects first three Sunni Caliphs. [Arab., = sect.]

sh'bboleth, n. Test word or principle or behaviour or opinion, the use of or inability to use which betrays one's party, nationality, &c. (see Judg. xil. 6); old-fashioned & generally abandoned doctrine once held essential. [Heb.]
men of for another, undergo such substitution. 
change form of a cocker, (s. one's round, &c. to a position in argument &c.; s. one's lodging; s. load into another hand; s. the scene, the scene shifts, in theatre, novel, &c.; s. one's shirt &c. archaic, change its; cargo shifted, got shaken out of place; often s. about; s. of responsibility &c., get rid of, transfer to another; wind shifts with the wind, the course is available, contrive to do something, manage or get along or make a livelihood, (must s. as I can, for himself); equivocate, practise evasion, (rare; shifts & prevaricates). [OE seftan, divide, cf. Du. schijven, divide, ON sjifar.] 
shift², n. Change of place or character, substitution of one thing for another, vicissitude, rotation, (rare; the ss. & changes of life; of crops, rotation); relay of workmen, time for which it works; new device, expedient, resource, whence shiftless, shiftlessly adv., shiftlessness n.; dodge, trick, artifice, piece of evasion or equivocation, whence shifty ² a. (s. eyes, deceitful), shiftily adv., shiftiness n.; make s. or a s., manage or contrive (to do or do, &c.), get along somehow (must make s. without it); (archaic) chemise; arrange, govern, manage works or things; shift tigers in brickwork &c. do not coincide. [f. prec.] 
Shiite. See Shiah. 
shikar, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Hunting. [Hind.] shikarree, -í, heeka, -y, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Hunter; native attendant of sportsman. [Hind.-t., f. prec.] 
shillelagh (á, sh, sh, sh, by, n. Irish cudgel of blackthorn or oak. [Shillelagh in Ireland] 
shilling, n. (abbr. s., as s.). British silver coin & money of account = 1/20 of sovereign or twenty pence (½ s., s. & sixpence; £1 is. ld., take King's or Queen's s., enlist as soldier, w. ref. to new observation of method of recruiting; cut off one's hair &c. with a s., leave one's property to others). [OE scilling, cf. Du. schelling, G schilling; perh. = thin slice (skill-ling)]. 
shilly-shally, n. & v. t. Inclined to make a doubtful or hesitating decision, vacillation; (vbc) vacillate, be undecided, hesitate to act of choose one's course. [L shal I? w. redup.] 
shyly. See shy1. 
shim, n. & v. t. Thin slip or wedge used in machinery &c. to make parts fit; (vb) fit or fill with. [f. prec.] 
shimmer, v. i. & n. (Shine with) tremulous or faint diffused light. [OE scymiram (scian) shine, -en¹, c. G schimmern] 
shimmey, n. (Colloq., nursery, &c., for) CHEMISTRY. 
shin, n. & v. i. & t. Front of leg below knee (s.-bone, tibia; s. of beast, ox's shank); s.-guard worn at foot. (Vb) climb up (tree, wall, ladder, &c.; or with up adv.); kick ss. of, hack. [OE scina, cf. Du. schien, G schiene; perh. orig. = thin slice, &c. W skin] 
shindy, n. Brawl, disturbance, row, noise, (often c. Bartholomew's Eve) a s. (perh. L Sc. or shinty kind of hockey) 
shine¹, v. t. & (shone, pr. -tn). Emit or reflect light, be bright, glow, (lit. & fig.); face shone with soap or with gratitude &c.; be brilliant, be a luminary, excel, in some respect or sphere (ideation, society is a shining example); (colloq.) make bright, polish, (boots, fireplace; brass, &c.). [OE scian, cf. Du. schijnen, G scheinen] 
shine², n. Light, brightness, (chiefly colloq., rain or s., whatever the weather; put a good s. on boots &c.; to take the s. out of, impair brilli-
great disturbance of organization or system. [F choc f. OHG socc; cogn. w. SHAKE]

shock, v.t. & i. Affect with indignation, disgust, or horror, appear improper or outrageous or scandalous to, whence shockingly 2 a. & adv. (shocking bad &c. colloq.), shockingly 2 adv., shockingly 2ness n.; collide violently (poet.)

shock, n. & v.t. Group of usu. twelve corn-sheaves stood up close together in field; (vb) arrange (corn) in ss. [cf. ODu. schoke, Sw. skock heap; prob. cogn. w. prec., cf. SHEAF]

shock, v.t. Unkempt or shaggy mass of hair; a head, rough head of hair, whence shock-headed. [< De. schildkrop]

shocker, n. (colloq.). Very bad specimen of anything; sensational cheap novel [esp. Shilling s.]. [—ER1]

shod. See SHOE1

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 saccan shed1]

shoe, n. Outer foot-covering, esp. not reaching above ankle (that’s another pair of ss., another matter); the men’s, men’s property, taken as a whole, a last successor; be in person’s ss., in his plight; die in one’s ss., by violence, esp. hanging; where the s. pinches, hardships of one’s own lot; put the s. on the right foot, asp. blame &c. truly); metal rim nailed to hoot of horse &c.; thing like s. in shape or use, e.g. wheel-deal socket, ferrule, mast-step; s. & stockings, bird’s-foot troffol; shoebloack, boy or man who blackes ss. of passers-by; s-buckle, for fastening s. over instep (now usu. worn only as ornament); shoehorn, instrument of horn, metal, etc. for helping s. on to foot; s-lace, string, for lacing up s.; s-latchet (bbl.), fastening of s.; s-leather, leather for ss. as (as good a man as ever trod 1.-1.) lived; s-maker, maker of boots & s. Hence shoeless a. [OE sceo, cf. Du. schoen, G schuh; perh. cogn. w. BADE, SKY]

shoe, n. (shod; part. shoeing). Fit with, dress with; put on, stept in, (esp. with foot), as if neatly shed, pole shed with iron. [—EN2]

shogun (—on), n. (hist.). Japanese hereditary commander-in-chief & virtual ruler for some centuries until the office was abolished 1868. Hence shogunate 1 n. [Jap. —general]

shoo, Int. & v.i. & t. (Utter) sound used to frighten birds away; drive away thus. [limit.]

shook. See SHAKE1

shook, n. & v.t. Set of staves & headings for cask ready for putting together; (vb) pack in (perh. var. of shock)

shout, v.t. & i. Some vigorously or swiftly out, forth, along, wp. &c., or abs. sprout, dart, (boat shot out from the creek; shooting star; flash shoots across sky; s. ahead, come quickly to front of competitors &c.; buds are shooting; tree shoots, puts forth side shoots; find. flame, shoots up; prices shot up rose suddenly; cricket-ball shoots, darts along ground when it touches, instead of bouncing; child is shooting up, growing tall; pain shoots through nerves &c.; corn. tooth, shoots, inflicts intermittent pain; project abruptly up; a great snail, a large snail, snails, a great snail, the s. is more dangerous than the loss of blood; injury inflicted on credit, stability, &c.,
door, send it home; tree shoots out branches.

discharge (bullet &c.) from gun &c., cause (bow, gun, &c.) to discharge missile, discharge gun &c. use well &c. of gun &c., kill or wound (person, animal) with missile from gun &c., huntgame &c. habitually or on occasion with gun &c. the game over estate &c., &c. game on estate &c., (of gun &c.) go off, send missile straight &c., (for ball's sake) is soon shot; I'll be his brother in arms; cut off the head of a cabbage; can army or sportsman, does gun, s. straight? was shot for a spy; had his arm shot off, torn off by cannon-ball &c.; a. a match, engage in shooting-match will s. the coverts tomorrow; neither rides nor shoots, was out shooting; hunting, shooting, bird, small game, canoe, etc.; have 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 maize-colour); shooting-box, sportman's lodge for use in shooting-season; shooting-coat, -jacket, -boots, of patterns useful in shooting game; shooting-iron slang, fire-arm; shooting-range, ground with butts for rifle practice. Hence shooting-box, s. table, a.OE scotic dart intr. (scotican), cf. -shoot.

shoot, n. Young branch or sucker; rapid in stream; inclined plane down which water &c. may flow or things slide, chute; shooting party or expedition or practice. [f. prec.]

shooter, n. In vb senses; esp.: ball that shoots at cricket; (in comb.) shooting-implement, -pale, -peg, -screw, &c. &c. revolver firing six &c. shots.

shooting, n. In vb senses for s. see shoot! esp.: right of &c. over particular land; estate &c. rented to shoot over. [-ing]

shop, n. & v.t. Building, room, &c., for retail sale of some commodity (chemist's, butcher's, fruit, s.), or in which manufacture or repair is done (engineering, s.; fitting, pattern, &c., -s., departments of manufacturer); (slang) institution, establishment, &c. (e.g. one's school, university, &c.; esp. of K. M. A., Woolwich; the other s., in the path of fame or fortune, or tree, or business, things connected with it, or talk about it, (shut up s., cease doing something; talk &c.; s. the s. refrain from talking s. also conceal one's occupation), whence shoppy a.; s.-bell, on door to give notice of customer's entrance; s.-boy, -girl, -man, -woman, s.; shopkeeper, owner of s. (nation of shopkeepers, the English); s.-lifer, 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.-turn, sold by s. or by those having s. (s.b.) go to s. to make purchases, whence shopping n. [OE scoopa booth, cf. LG schup shed; perh. cogn. w. sky]

shore, n. Land that skirts sea or large body of water (on s., on the water near or near to s.); (Law) land between ordinary high- & low-water marks. Hence shore-less a. shore-ward a. & adv. [OE score (score p.p. shear) i.]

shore, n. & v.t. Prop. beam set obliquely against ship, wall, tree, &c., as support; (v.b.) support, hold up, with shore(s). Hence shorten i. (on shore, to shore); orig. sense, piece of cut wood; cf. Du. schoor

shore, a. short. See shear i.

short, a., adv., & n. Measuring little from end to end in space or time, soon traversed or finished, (a. way off; a. time ago; a. story, of the character of a novel but less length; a. cut; a. circuit in elect, part of current's path offering less resistance & practically shortening circuit, so short-circuit v.t., introduce a circuit into; divide into; divide &c. s. rib, false rib; s. shift; s. wist; a. sea, s. broken waves; make s. work of, dispose of or destroy or consume quickly; he, his joy &c., had but a s. life, whence short-lived a.; s. temper, self-control that is soon or easily lost, whereby shooting, short-putting, shortening, shortening, s. 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-sightedly adv., short-sightenedness n.; s. clothes or coats, dress of child of; oh s. coat, &c. s. a person, s. coat (or cut) has a. memory; are a. of hands, have not enough workmen, whence short-handed a.; s. commons; s. weight, less than it is represented to be; a. ten miles, mile, hour, &c., less or seeming less than that; cut s. bring to end before natural time; come s. disappoint expectations &c. fall of one's duty or proper development, whence short-come n. fall s., be insufficient or inadequate; run s., have or be too little, as our tea ran s., we ran s. of tea; an escape nothing s. of marrilous; concise, brief, curt, sullenly or snappishly reduced, (the LONG one & 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 durations; the unstressed element in unaccented words or phrases, or in other sound than that called LONG (e.g. those in met, pull, but); (of pasty, clay, &c.) friable, crumbling, not tenacious, (cf. cold-short); (St. Exch. &c.) of stocks, stockbroker, crops, &c. sold, selling, &c., when the amount sold or handled or purchased in any one day is not in time for delivery; something s., a drink of strong liquor, esp. spirits; shortbread, shortcake, brittle dry cake made with flour & much butter & sugar; short-hand, methods of compendious writing used for taking verbatim reports of speeches &c.; stenography, shorthand, shorthand-writing, shorthand-writing-writer, shorthand writer, shortish (i2) a., shortness n. (Adv.) abruptly, before the natural or expected time, i.e. manner, (took him up s., interrupted him; stop s., suddenly cease, not go on to the end; bring, or pull, up s., check or pause abruptly; be taken s., have sudden motion of being taken; s. as given to brevity of speech; sell s., when one has not the articles in hand, see the adj.); s. of, excepting out of the question, (s. of committing suicide he does his best to keep out of the way). (N., pros.) a syllable (LONG's & s.) or vowel, s. of, indicating the length of a syllable, end of line; score, cogn. w. shear i. curt, & Gk keirid cut]

shortage, n. (Amount of) deficiency (there is no s., a s. of 100 tons). [-AGK]

shorten, v.t. & t. Become or make actually or apparently shorter or short, curtail; reduce the amount of seed spread. [-EN]
shortly, adv. Before long; in few words, briefly; curtly. [L] 9

shot, n. (p. t., shot; see below), & v.t. Sudden release for cannon or gun, non-explosive projectile, usu. with qualification or in comb., a round, solid, chain, grap, case, buck, chilled, case-hardened for armour-piercing; a s. in the lock; (p.l. usu. shot) small lead pellet of which quantity is used for single charges esp. in sporting guns, such pellets collectively, (n. does or do well for cleaning, oraters; put three s. or ss. of different sizes on the gun; s. is made in various ways; about a dozen n° 10 s. were extracted from his leg); discharge, (s. armed with a sword, &c.), attempt to hit with 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 boats; made a bad s., guessed wrong; am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging rifle &c., with intent; flying s., at bird on wing or moving object; part, random, s.; range, reach, distance to or at which thing will carry or act, as bow, rifle, far, &c.; possessor of specified skill with rifle, gun, pistol, &c. (a good, bad, crack, &c.); when s. is fired, &c., which as it is made from molten lead poured through sieves at top & falling into water at bottom; hence shotproof 3 s. (Vb) load, weight, &c., with s. [O.E. gesceot (y, scot) shoot 1)]

shot, n. See shoot.

shot, n. Reckoning, (one's share of) tavern bill, (n. pay one's s.!) [var. of scot!]

should. See shall.

shoullder (shol'der), n. & v.t. & l. Part of body at which arm or foreleg or wing is attached, either lateral projection below or behind neck, also a joint combination of end of upper arm with those of collarbone & blade-bone, (pl.) upper part of back, (pl.) body regarded as bearing burdens, (of slaughtered animal) foreleg with parts usu. kept with it in dismembering, [head 1 & ss.; dissociate one's s. s. to s., with closed ranks or united effort s. the general, s. weight or responsibility put, set, s. to wheel, make effort; s.-of-mutilation sail, triangular fore & aft sail with point upward; cold 1 s.; cold 1 s. v.t.; lay the blame, burden, &c., on the right ss.; part of mountain, bottle, tool, &c., projecting like human s.; Ill. position of soldier who has shouldered arms (see vb); bellig, baldric, banded, or other band passing over one s. & under opposite arm; s.-blade, either large flat bone of upper back, scapula; s.-brace, contrivance for flattening round back of child &c.; s.-not, of ribbon or metal lace worn by lady's gown; pegged of horse, stiff in ss.; s.-strap, band from s.-tip to neck in soldier's uniform, keeping s.-belts in place & bearing name or number of regiment &c.; hence (-shoudered 1 & 2) s. (Vb) push (t. & l.) with s., jostle, make way thus; take (burden lit. or fig.) on one's s. (Ill. micro, &c., s. arms, hold rifle vertical supported by right hand at lock. [O.E. sculder, cf. Du. schouder, G schulter, etym. dub.]

shout (shout, shout), v.t. & l. & n. Make loud articulate or inarticulate cry or vocal sound, speak loudly, call forth; (fig.) speak loudly to &c.; all is over but the shouting contest is virtually decided; say loudly, call out, express in loud tones, (n. approbation; shouted that the coast was clear; shouted to or for me to come; 'Go back he shouted.' (N.) Loud utterance or vocal sound from individual or company expressing joy, (dis)approval, defiance, &c., or calling attention, [L.]

shoe, v.t. & l. v. & l. Push (t. & l.) vigorously, move (t.) along by hard or rough pushing; make one's way along, past, through, &c., by pushing, jostle (person); (collog.) put somewhere (it. in the drawer); s. of, start from shore in boat. (N.) push (give one a s. of, push him to start); to tread on, to walk upon; to walk powerfully; [O.E. scutian, G schieten]

shovel (shovel), n. & v.t. (shovel). Scooping implement for shifting coal, earth, &c., often in form of spade with sides of blade turned up; a hot, broad-brimmed as worn by Anglican clergy; a broad-bladed, (s. as a weapon, shark, also a nose; hence shovelful 2 s.; (Vb) shift (coal &c.) with or as with a s. food into one's mouth, eat greedily. [as prec., shovell]

shovelboard (shovelboard), n. Game played (now esp. on ship's deck) by impelling disks (formerly coins) with hand or mace over marked surface. [earlier shovelboard, -great, (shovell)]

shoveller, n. In vb senses; also, the spoonbill duck. [shovell]

shovel, v.t. & l. (shovel, p.p. shovelled, -ed). Let be seen, disclose, manifest, offer (thing, person thing, thing to person) for inspection, exhibit, show (cloth, &c.) to person treatment, treatment to person, reveal, (clothes s. signs of wear; an aperture shows the inside; showed neither joy nor anger, that he was annoyed, how much he felt it, &c.; one self, be seen in public; s. me, I was shown, a specimen; s. your tickets, please; get prizes if all the dogs he showed, as a cauls; s. a favour, mercy, to; showed me kindness or unkindness; s. fight, not yield tamely; s. one's courage; s. one's hand orig. in cards, let out one's designs; s. the hoof or cloven hoof, see cleave; s. white feather; s. clean pair of heels; s. a leg, get out of bed; s. the fire, slightly heat it); be visible or noticeable, come into sight, appear in public, have some appearance, (the blood shown through her skin; stain will never s.; buds are just showing; her husband never shows at her at-homes colloq.; s. white, like a dish, from the, demon.; demonstrate, prove, exhibit, out, cause to appear, to understand (thing), (has shown the futility of the tale, that it is false, how false it is, to be false; s. one the way, by words, pointing, or going with or before him, also encourage by doing thing first; s. person how to write, what to do, &c.; s. person the door; s. how little you know; on your own showing, even according to your own admission or contentment); conduct (showed us round the house; s. one out or in, esp. open door for his exit or entrance); s. forth archaic, exhibit, expose; s. off trans. to display, to exhibit, intr. try to make impression by exhibiting one's wealth or skill; s. up, make or be conspicuous or clearly visible, expose (fraud. imposter); shave-bread, twelve leaves displayed in Jewish temple & renewed each sabbath; show-case, glazed case show-case, display of things shown esp. for money to entertain, (flower, horse, &c., -s.; Lord Mayor's s., procession of symbolic cars &c.; a fine s. of blossom; outward appearance, semblance, impression produced, parade, patenta-
tion, pomp, display, (pierce beneath the ss. of things; there is a ss. of reason in it; good enough in outward s.; did it for s.; is fond of s.; S. Sunday, that before Commemoration at Oxford), whence showy a., showily adv., showiness n.; (slang) concern, undertaking, organization, (run or boss the a.; give away the a.); (slang) opportunity of acting, defending oneself, &c. (had no s. at all; give him a fair s.;) (obstet.) discharge indicating approach of labour; showman, proprietor or manager of menagerie or other such s. [F. prec.]

show up vb. & n. (showed, shown) to reveal, disclose; to expose; to have a brief fall of rain, or of hail, arrows, bullets, dust, stones, &c. (also fig., as a s. of gifts, honours; letters come in s.s.; s. - bath, in which water descends from above through perforated plate; hence showery a. - (owr) a., showering n. (Vb) discharge (water, missiles, &c.) in a s., bestow (gifts &c. upon); descend or come in a s. [OE scuor, cf. Du. schoet, G schwur] show off, n. To display or exhibit in a showy manner; whence showish a., showishly adv., showiness n.; (also s. mouse) small mammal like long-nouted mouse feeding on insects. [OE sceoca a. - (owr) n.]

shred, a. (Of pain, cold, &c.) sharp, biting, lancinating; (of words, ideas, &c.) sense, sensible, discriminating, astute, judicious, (can make a s. guess; a s. observer; a s. face &c., sagacious-looking. Hence shredly adv., shredness n. [ME shrewed p.p. of shrewen curse (prec.)]

shrieke, v.i. & t. & n. (Utter) shrill and piercingly high-pitched in sound; (fig., sing.) important, insistent, insisting on being heard esp. in complaint or accusation; hence shrilled a. (shrielled) a.; shrieliness n. (Vb, poet. or rhet.) of cry &c. (shriek shriek) utter, send out. (Song, complaint, &c.) shrilly. [cf. Sc. skirl, LG schrell]

shrimp, n. & v.t. Kinds of long-tailed ten-footed saltwater crustacean of which the common British species is about two inches long of transparent whitish-grey while alive & brown when cooked; diminutive person. (Vb) catch, catching acc.; hence shrimp 1 n. [Cogn. w. Shrink, cf. O. I. scrimman shrink]

shrine, n. & v.t. Casket, esp. one holding sacred relics; tomb usu. sculptured, or highly ornamented of saint &c.; altar or chapel of special associations; place hallowed by some memory; (vb) enshrine. [O. I. scrin 1 a. scrinium chest for writing-materials (scribinae, written)]

shrink, v.i. & t. (shrank; shrunk & n.) in vb, commonly in adj., use shrunk), & n. Become of less dimensions, grow smaller, whence shrinkage (3 n.); recoil, retire from observation, (s. into oneself, become reserved), cease to exist, wither, wither away, wane, wither up, wither down, wither away, wither off, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down, wither off, wither out, wither off, wither out, wither down

shrive Tuesday, n. Day before Ash Wednesday, on which & the preceding days or Shrove tide it was customary to be shriven. (occurred formed t. shrive (cf. ABDOS), - shriving)

shrub, a. Woody plant of less size than tree & usu. divided into separate stems from near the ground. Hence shrubby a., shrubbiness n [O. E. scrudd, cf. Norw. skinb", dwarf cornel]

shrubber, n. (Arab. arb, shrub; cogn. w. Shert, Syrup]

shrub, v.i. & t. & n. Slightly & momentarily raise (shoulders), raise shoulders, to express indifference, helplessness, contempt, vexation, &c. (n.) this (widespread, shoulder, or abs.). [Cogn. W. Shrinck; cf. Du. skruchen to stoop]

shrunken, see. Shrink.

shuck, n. & V.T. Husk, pod; (vb) remove ss. of shell. [L]

shudder, v.i. & n. (Experience) sudden trembling due to fear, horror, repugnance &c. (cold; feel strong repugnance, &c., think what might happen). Hence shudderingly, adv. (N.).

shudder, v.i. & t. & n. Move (t. & l.) with scraping or sliding or dragging or difficult motion (shuffles along rheumatically; shuffles his &c. with feet; shuffles all over him; shuffles about, &c.); slip (clothes, burden) off or on (off. responsibility upon others; shuffled on his clothes); keep shifting on one foot, fidget, vacillate, prevaricate, whence shuffer 1 n.; hence shufflingly, adv. (N.).


shunt, v.t. & n. (Divert (train &c.); (of train &c.) diverge, on to a side track, esp. to clear line for more important traffic, whence shunter 1 n. postpone or stifle discussion of
SHUT (subject), lay aside (project), leave (person) inactive. (N.) turning or being turned on to side track, (N.) short for shutting (two points of circuit, over which more or less of current may be diverted. [OE scyndan hasten, ME shutun turn aside; recovered f. prov. E at introduction of railways]

shut, v.t. & i. (shut). Close (receptacle or aperture) by pulling lid or door into place (s. your eyes; s. one's eyes or by extension ears to, pretend not 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 make fast, closed, shut or fall. Contract into closed position, the door s. with a bang; lid shutts 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-hinge); 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, seats, &c. (intr., of person, cease 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 view, prevent (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 deftly or permanently, imprison (person), put (thing) away in box &c., desist (colloq.; esp. s. up imperial.), reduce to silence by rebuke or refutation. [OE scytan cogn. w. shoo (shooting of ball)]

shutter, n., & v.t. In vb 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 boards,吅lluminable, removable; blind of swallow-box in organ for regulating loudness; place that opens & closes lens of photographic camera; hence shutterless a. (Vb) provide with ss., put up ss. of. [-ER]

shuttle, n. Weaving-implement shaped like wheel-loom, on which wheel-thread is carried or shot across between weft threads of warp; carrier of lower thread in lock-stitch sewing-machine; shuttlecock, cork stuck with feathers & struck to & fro in battledore & s. [cock prob. f. flying motion]. [OE scytan cogn. w. shoo, shoo (shooting of ball).] Of beasts, birds, fish, &c., easily startled, timid, avoiding observation; bashful, coy, uneasy in company; avoiding company of person, chary of doing, (fight) & s. of, elusive, hard to find, catch, interpret, etc. Hence shuyly adv. shyness n. [Du. sittok cogn. Du. schij, schy]; shuyly, adv. shy.

shy, v.t. & i. & n. Start suddenly aside (at object or noise, or fig. at proposal &c.) in alarm (use of horse, or fig. of person). Hence shyly adv. shy n. [f. prec.]

shyly, adv. & i. & n. (colloq.) Fling, throw (stone &c.); (n.) act of shying (have a s. at, try to hit with missile, jeer at, make an attempt to get). [f.]

shylock, n. Hard-hearted money-lender. [character in Merchant of Venice]

S (sc), n. (mus.) Seventh note of octave. [added pern. c. 1000 to names of hexachord; see gamut; pern. f. initials of Sancte Johanne in sapphics given under gamut]

Simamang, a. & n. (pl. -ene). Related, alike (a. s. ibi n. peace; cf. ON stif, G sippe, affinity)

Siberian, a. & n. (Inhabitant of) Siberia (S. dog, of breed much used for sledging). [AN] sibillant, a. & n. Hissing, sounded with a hiss (esp. of letter or set of letters, as s, sh); hissing (S. or set of S.); sibilation (S. or set of S.). [f. L sibilare hiss(sibilla a hissing).] sibilate, v.t. & i. Pronounce with hissing sound. Hence sibilation n. [as prec., -ATE]

sibyl, n. One of the women who in ancient times acted at various places (Cumaeaean, Brythaeaeae, &c., s.) as mouthpiece of some god, & to whom many collections of oracles & prophecies were attributed, pagan prophetess; old fortune-teller, sorceress, or hag. [f. L sibilla perh. cogn. w. L sapere be wise, cf. L persibus very wise]

sibylline, a. Issuing from an ancient sibyl, sibyllin, a. Prophecy, premonition, prophetic; the s. books, collection of oracles belonging to ancient Roman State & often consulted by magistrates for guidance, (fig., with ref. to story of their acquisition) thing that one refutes & is afterwards glad to get on worse terms. [f. L Sibyllinus (prec., -INUS)]

siccus, Latin adv. so, appended in brackets after a word or expression in a quoted passage as guarantee that it is quoted exactly, though its incorrectness or absurdity would suggest that it was not. Also in the phr. a. volo a. jubeo (such is my will & command) used as n. = arbitrary order, s. non vos (so you not for yourselves) used w. ref. to work of which the credit &c. falls to another than the doer.

Sicaniian, n. & a. Aboriginal inhabitant of Sicily (cf. Sicel, Siceliot, Sicilian); (adj.) of the Sa. [f. L Sicanius (L. v. Gk Sikanoi pl.) -AN]

Sicanius, n. & a. Sicilian, a. & n. Relating to, of, or belonging to the island of Sicily; senseless, senseless; s. islands, set of islands connected by swimming properties, esp. one mixed with oil-paint to dry it. [f. LL siccativus (DECISCATE, -ATIVE)]

siccus, n. The six on dice. [f. OF six six]

siccus, synce, n. (Anglo-Ind.) Groom. [f. Hind. f. Arab. saved]

Sicilion, or Sicilian, n. & a. Aborigine of Sicily; of, or pertaining to, Sicily (cf. Siculo, Sa.

Sicilien, a. & n. Member of race that immigrated into Sicily perh. c. 11th c. B.c., native as opposed to Greek ancient Sicilian (cf. foll.); (adj.) of the Sa. [f. Gk Sikelioi pl., L Siculi pl., -AN]

Siceliot, Sic., n. & a. Ancient-Greek settler in Sicily; (adj.) of the Sa. [f. Gk Sikelides (Sikelia Sicilia)]

Sicilian, a. & n. Of Sicily or its inhabitants (S. Vesperis, massacre of French residents by natives in 1282, with vesper bell as signal); (n.) native of Sicily. [f. L Sicilia Sicily + AN]

sick, a. Ill, incapacitated by illness, feeling ill, having some disease or illness; in Turkish Empire: a. of a fever: the s., those who are ill; be, feel, make, s. in mood use, vomit, be disposed or cause to vomit; turn s., feel or make feel as if about to vomit); disordered, perturbed, suffering effects of, disgusted, pining, etc. (a. s. sick); be s. at heart; makes s. to think of it; is awfully s. at being beaten; s. for a sight of home; surfeited & tired of (s. of flattery, rain, wasting); (of ship) needing repair (esp. of specified kind, as nail-s., paint-s.); s.-bay 1 s.-bed, invalid's bed, invalid state; s.-call, military summons on bugle
Sticken, v. & t. Begin to be ill, show symptoms of illness: a sickly child; sickly for something; feel nausea or disgust at, to see, etc.; affect with inclination to vomit, loathing, or disgust (sickening sight) or with weariness or despair of (was sickened of trying to make peace), whence sicken (1) n., sickleness n. - [LY]

Sickleness. n. Being ill, disease; a disease (falling s.); sleeping (s.); vomiting or inclination to vomit. [NESS]

Sicilian. See Sicil.

Sicilico, adj. Form of L Sicilici Sicilians, as Armo, Arvanite, as modified in Sicily. [0-]

sidel, n. One of the flat (fish) surfaces bounding an object (cube has six ss.), esp. a more or less vertical outer or inner surface (s. of house, cave, mountain, etc.; so pern. country-s); such surface as distinguished from top & bottom, or front & back, or ends (four, or two, ss. of box; two ss. of house); either surface of thing regarded as having only two (two ss. of sheet of paper, board, etc.; sent him six ss. of argument, pages of notepaper so filled; the inside & outside of a bowl; right, wrong, s. of a picture, of a book, of a face, etc.; visible; backside; shady, shadow, silver 1, s.); (Math.) bounding line of superfluous figure (opposite ss. of a parallelogram); part of person or animal that is on his or her right or left, esp. that of it which extends from armpit to hip or from foreleg to hindleg (s. of mutton, bacon, etc., this part of carcass: blind 1 a.; s. by s., standing close together, esp. for mutual support; shake one's ss., laugh heartily; s-splitting, causing violent laughter, amusing; part of object turned in same direction as observer's right or left & not directly towards or away from it (s. of a picture, an account-book, etc.); part of part or from centre or axis of thing, subordinate or less essential or less detached part (s. of room, road, table, etc.); region external but contiguous to, specified direction with relation to, person or thing (on one s.); aside, look on all ss.; come from all ss. or every s.; standing at my s.; on the north s. of); partial aspect of thing, aspect differing from or opposite to main aspect (s. of a picture, of a country, of a character, of the moon visible to us); (cause represented by position in company with) one of two sets of opponents in war, politics, games, &c. (the lord is on my s.; there are faults, on both s.; take s., decide to espouse one or other cause; join the winning s.; on opp. s., etc.; Cc, of cricket, football, &c.; position nearer or farther than, right or left of, dividing line (on this s. of, or on this s., the alps; on this s. the grave, in life: on the right, wrong, of forty, below, above, 40 years of age; on the wrong s., open the door; on or in the blanket); line of descent through father, or mother (well descended on the mother's or paternal s.; disstaff or spindle, s.); (Billiards) spinning motion given to ball by striking it on s. (slang) assumption of superiority, swagger, etc., etc., (s. of arm); s. arms, swords or bayonets, sidelong table or flat-topped chest at s. of dining-room for supporting and containing dishes, decanters, &c.; s'dee-bone, (in carving fowls) either small forked bone under wing; a-chapel, in aisle or at side of church; a-dish, extra, often of difficult or elaborate character; drum, small double-headed drum in military band hung at drummer's s.; s'delight, light from s., (fig.) incidental illumination &c.; s'-note, marginal note; s'-saddle, for rider, usu. woman, with both feet on same s. of horse; s'-ton, vehicle, shunting car, &c.; s'back, back again s. of vehicle; s'shoow, minor show attached to principal one; s'slip, skidding, also shoot of tree & (fig) illegitimate child, also (theatr.) division at s. of stage for working scenery; s'desman, deputy churchwarden; s'pop, step taken sideways, step for getting in & out of carriage &c.; s'track, stroke, turn in s. (v.t.); turn into siding, shunt, postpone treatment or consideration of, (chiefl. U.S); s'-way, view obtained sideways, profile; s'-walk, pavement at s. of road for foot-passengers (chiefl. U.S.); s'-wind, wind from a. indirect agency or influence. Hence s-sided, a., s-sidedly, adv.; s-sidedness, n.; s'ideal, a. [0E side, cf. Du. zijde, G gese, & prob. OE sided spacious] side 2, v.t. Take part, be on same s., with disputant &c. [prec.]

sidelong, adv. Inclining to one side, obliquely, (more s.; a s. glance). [LONG]

sideral, 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 diurnal motion of stars). [f. L siderus (sidus-eris star), -AL]

siderography, n. A process of engraving on steel. [f. Gv sidere, iron, -GRAHY]

sideward, adv., a., a. In the direction of, towards, or toward, (from s.); to or from a s. (moved s.s.); [WARD(EN)]

sideways, adv. & a. [WAYS]
sideling, n. Short track by side of railway line & opening into it at one end or both for shunting purposes. [NO]

sidle, v.t. Walk obliquely, esp. in timid or cringing manner (often up sideling). [back-formation f. obs. sideling (now sidelong)]

Sidonian, a. & n. (Inhabitant of) Sidon. [f. L f. Gk Sidonios (Sidon), -AN]

sige (o), n., & v.t. Operations of encamped attacking force to force or compel surrender of a fortified place, or in case of an attempt at besieging or being besieged, often fig., push the s., continue it vigorously; raise the s. of, abandon attempt to take; lay s. to, begin besieging; lasted 100 days; stood a long s., be-
fore or without surrendering); present attempt to force or persuade reluctant person to do something; s.-basket, gabion; s.-gun, used in sa., too heavy for form; drum, instrument, &c.; other appliances for besieging: s.-works, trenches, shelters, &c., of besiegers; (vb; archaic) besiege. [OF, orig. = seat, ult. f. L sedis]

Sienese, -nese, (sce), a., & n. (pl. -see). (Inhabitant of) Siena (S. school, of 13th-14th-c. painters). [It.]

Siesta, n. Mid-day nap or rest in hot countries. [Sp., f. L sexta (hora) sixth hour]

Sieve (siv), n., & v.t. Utensil for separating finer from coarser particles by letting finer pass when shaken through a mesh or screen. [It.]

Sign, v.t. & i. Separate finer & coarser parts with sieves. [OE sigan; cf. Du. sief, G sieb]

Significance, n. Significance of a thing, signification of a word or phrase.

Signify, v.t. & i. Mean; denote; express; intimate. [OE signifian, cf. Du. suggielen; prob. imit.]

Significance, n. Of signifying something; denoting; expressing; indicating; meaning.

Signi, f. (It.)

Significant, adj. Having significance; giving some indication of, or meaning something about.

Significant, adj. Of or having to do with signs or symbols. [OE signifian, cf. Du. suggielen; prob. imit.]

Signify, v.t. & i. Signify a thing; show; express; indicate; denote.

Significative, adj. Of signifying; indicative; expressive; showing.

Signification, n. The state of being signified; signification of a word or sentence.

Significative, adj. Signifying; indicative; expressing; expressive; showing.

Signify, v.t. & i. (Of a sign) to denote; express; indicate; mean.

Significant, adj. Of or having to do with a sign or something symbolic.

Signify, v.t. & i. To mean; be expressive of; have significance for; indicate; express.

Significant, adj. Of or having to do with a sign or something symbolic.

Significative, adj. Signifying; indicative; expressive; showing.

Signification, n. The state of being signified; signification of a word or sentence.

Significative, adj. Signifying; indicative; expressive; showing.
signify, v.t. & i. Be a sign or indication or pressage of (a lower tip signifies obstinacy; a halo signifies rain); mean, have, as meaning, (D.D. signifies doctor of divinity); communicate, make known, (he signified his reluctance, that he could not consent); be of importance matter, (esp. in negative contexts, as it does not signify). [F. signifier, L. significare (sign-, -fy)]

signification, n. [F. L significatum (signify-)]

significative, a. "Significative" also spelled as "significative" and "significative"). Offering signs or presumptive evidence of. [- signify- (signify-), see folio, -ative]

signified, v.t. & i. Preconceived or intelligible conveying information directly to person(s) at a distance, message made up of such signs (the two was to be the dropping of a handkerchief; words are made by day with flags & by night with lights; gave the sign for advance; fog s.s. of distress, appeal for help, esp. from ship made by firing guns; storms, cone &c. hailed at meteorological station; code of s.s. booby, body of s.s. arranged for sending complicated messages esp. in naval & military use; immediate occasion for some general movement (the earthquake was the sign for an outbreak of the primitive instincts); s.s. box, hour of departure, s.s. signaller. (Vb) make sign(s), make signal(s) to, transmit (order, information) by, announce, (event, that) by, direct (person to do) by s.; hence signaliser signaller]

signalize, v.t. Make noteworthy or remarkable, lend distinction or lustre to, (his accession was signalized by an amnesty). [signalise]

signatory, a. & n. (Party, Eup. State) that has signed an agreement or treaty (the treaty, the signatories to the treaty of Berlin). [F. L significavit esse signatum, signum matutinum, signallatio signatio]

signallise, -tise, -tise, a. (-tise), n. (Architect) significant appearance or mark (has the a.o. of passion, of early death, in his face; herb's yellow flowers are a. a. signifying, that it will cure jaundice); person's name or initials or mark used in signalling; letter or figure placed by printer at foot of page to show that book is out in sheet or in press; making up for binding, such sheet after folding; (Mus.) signs placed at beginning of staff to indicate key & rhythm, consisting of clef, key-sh. or sharp & flat, & rhythm sh. or numerals stating number & length of beats in measure. [F. signe, signet, see sign]

signalize, v.t. Private seal for use instead of or with signature as authentication (the royal seal formerly used for special purposes; writer to the s.); e. ring, finger-ring with seal set in it. [F. (signon), -tise]

significant, a. Being significant, expressive, (there is no s. in his eyes; with a look of deeps); covert or real import, what is meant to be or may be inferred, (those were the words, but what is their a.?); importance, noteworthy, (what he thinks about it is no s.). [OF, f. L significatio (signify-)]

signification, n. Act of signifying (exact}; meaning or sense (usu. of something esp. of a word or phrase). [OF, F. L significatum (signify-)]

significative, a. Offering signs or presumptive evidence of. [-signify- (signify-), see folio, -ative]
side of round of beef; silversmith, worker in
silver, manufacturer of s. articles; s. solder, solder
for joining s.; s. standard, use of s. money
alone as full legal tender; s.-stick, field-officer
of Life-guards on palace duty; s.-top, a disease
in grasses; s.-weed, yellow, yellowish, or red-
flowered with silver-lipped leaf-surfaces. [OE
scōl, for, C. Du. sīver, G sīlber, etym. dub.]

silver, v. t. & i. Coat or plate with s.; pro-
vide (mirror-glass) with backing of tin-foil,
mercury, &c.; (of moon or white light) give
silver appearance to; (with Aqua. or mer-
cury) turn r. & l. silver-white. [f. proc.
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simian, a. & n. (Zool.) (of) one of the Simi-
idae or anthropoid apes; (Gen.) ape-like, mon-
key-like. So sēmīlīd a. [C. L sēmis ape, -AN
similiar, a. & n. Like, alike, having mutual
resemblance or resemblance to, of the same
kind; (Geom.) shaped alike; hence or cogn.
similitūdīn n., sīmiliarily a. adv. (N.) thing
resembling another, (pl.) a. things. [f. F sīmi-
laire (L sīmilia like, -AR)]

simile, n. The introduction, esp. in poetry
or poetical style, ostensibly for explanatory or
illustrative purposes, but often in fact for orna-
tion only, of an object or scene connected with
which the one in hand is professedly compared
& usu. connected by a comparative conjunction
such as as (a style rich in s. & metaphor); a
comparison of this kind the s. of the dome
of many-coloured glass; cf. METAPHOR, ALLE
SIMILARITY, PARALLEL, SIMILAR. [It. simile has
on or is silted up). (cf. MSw. silia, mud, Du. silt
color, marsh, G silzie brine; cogn. w. SALT]

Siliūr, a. & n. Of the Siliures, a people
of ancient Britain; (of) a series of rocks form-
ing the lowest subdivision of the Palaeozoic
and underlying the Devonian, (named as first
investigated in district once occupied by Siliures.
[f. L Siliures, -IAN]

silvāna, sy., a. Of the, having, woods; ru-
ral. [f. L silvanus (sylvia wood, -AN]

silver, n. A white, lustrous precious metal
used chiefly with alloy of harder metals for
coins, plate, & ornament, & in chem. com-
positions for photography &c. (German s., nickel
s., &c., white alloys used as substitutes for s. in
table articles &c.; or for coating with s.; fulmi-
minating s., an explosive powder; oxidized s.);
s. vessels (s. in pharmacy a. s. in glass?); s. vessels
or implements &c. (fulminating all his s. in
the king's service); any of the salts of
s. used in sensitizing photographic paper;
(attrib.; usu. now preferred to silvern a.
archaeic see -EN) made of s. second-best, (the s.
age, see BRAZEN 1, also spec. the period of Latin
literature that followed the Augustan; so s.
Latin; s. cup; speech is s. or silver, but en-
lence is golden, better be silent than speak), (as
substitute for silver a., whence silversen-
ness n.) resembling s. in whiteness, lustre, ring-
ing sound, &c. (s. hair, white & lustrous; has a
s. tone, has a s. tongue, is eloquent, whence silver-
tongued s.); every cloud has a s. lining, misfortune has its consolations); s.
bath. (tray for holding solution of s. nitrate
used for sensitizing; s. fr, kind with two s.
lines on under side of leaves; s.-fish, kinds of
fish with silver integument; silver grey, color-
less variety of gold-fish; s. foil, s.-fox, var. of foxtail without the grey-tipped fur; s.
leaf, s. gilded over; also imitation gliding of yellow lacquer over a-leaf; s.
grey, lustrous grey; s.-leaf, s.-paper, fine
white tissue-paper, (loosely) tin-foil; s. plate,
with s. print, (process of sketching on prepared paper with s. pointed style (a
head in s.p.); s.-print, photographic positive
on paper sensitized by a salt of s.; s.-best

silvīn, sy., a. Of the, having, woods; ru-
ral. [f. L silvanus (sylvia wood, -AN]

simple, a. & n. Not compound, consisting of
one element, all of one kind, involving only
one operation or power, not divided into parts,
unanalyzable, indiscernible, indivisible; (in
clauses: s. interest); a. quantity, express-
sible by single number; induction by s. en-
movation, based merely on random examples
without selection or tests; s. addition, of
numbers of one denomination; s. equation, not
involving the second or any higher power of
unknown quantity; of QUADRATIC; a. machine,
sleep, into good humour, &c., with singing; s. out t. & l., call out loudly, shout; singing-man [-ing 2], paid singer; singing-master [-ing 1], teacher of singing; singing-voice [-ing 1], voice as modulated in singing. Hence singer (-ng) n. [cf. Du. singen, G singen] singe (-ng), v.t. & l. (singeing), & n. Burn (t. & l.) part or all of a person or thing, (esp. the hair of an animal) with fire, or singe, as one's feathers or wings, take some harm, or injury, in a singular manner; (n. t. & l.) a formal or official burn (rare). [OE senga caus. of prec. w. ref. to hissing sound made in burning; cf. Du. zegen, G segen.] singhalese. = CINGALESE.
single (-ng), a. & n. One only, not double or multiple, undivided, designed for one or done by one person &c. or one set or pair, (s. combat, entry, file 3), a. 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, lives, &c. of size &c. for s. game; s. bed, room, for one person; s. eye, mind, inspired with a s. purpose; solitary, lonely, unaided, (a. tree stands on the ridge; paid either by instalments or in a s. sum; s. life, s. state, man, woman, unmarried; s. blessedness facett, unmarried state); (in negative contexts) not to speak of more (did not see a s. one, a s. person, can a s. argument be advanced for it?); free from duplicity, sincerity, consistent, guileless, ingenuous, (a. s. eye, devotion to one purpose, whence single-eyed 2 a.); s. heart or mind, simplicity of character, whence single-hearted 2, single-minded 2, sa. in a manner, with steam admitted only to one side of piston; s. breasted 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. cartridge, not meant to be removed after use; s. handed & 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 & adv., with steam admitted into both sides without magazine; single brick, (fencing with) long stick formerly used in kind of fencing; hence singleness n., singularly 2 adv. (N. s. game; hit for one in cricket; cl. twisted s. threads of silk. [f. LL singulâris (Lat. singulâri one by one, by one, cf. SINGULAR]. singlet (-ng), n. Garment worn below shirt, vest. [single 1, -et 1; prob. orig. = unlined garment on anal. of doublet] singlet, n. Waistband with a one-card suit (s. lead, playing of such card as lead). [f. single on anal. of simpleton] song, a. & n., & v.i. & t. In, rectified with, monotonous rhythm. (N.) monotonous rhythm; monotonous cadence in speaking; important local concert, meeting for amateur singing. (Vb) (v. t.) verse &c., speak in a manner. [SING, SONG] song (-ng), a. & n. (Gram.) of the form used in speaking of a single person or thing, not dual or plural, (n. the s. number, a word in the s. number); s. single, individual, (esp. all & s. all whether taken together or separately); unexamined, unique, (now rare); unusual, remarkable from rarity, much beyond the average in degree, extraordinary, surprising; eccentric, unconventional, strangely behaved. Hence singularly 3 adv. [f. F. spûrler i. L. singularis (singulâri one by one, -AR)] singularity, n. In general senses, esp. unadorned, undifferentiated, odd trait or peculiarity. [f. F singularité i. L. singularitâtem (prec., -TV)] singularize, v.t. Strip (word of termination mistaken for that of plural (pease &c. Chinese are singularized into pea, Chinese). Hence singularized 2, adj. [-IZZ]
sinhalese. = CINGALESE.
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 evilomen; (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 sinistre 4 adv. [f. F sinistre i. L. sinistrum nom. -er left] sinistrâl, a. Of, on, the left (rare); (of spiral shells) with whorls going to left & not as usual to right. Hence sinistrally adv. [prec. -al] sinistrocephal, a. & n. Left-handed, left- cerebral of the left hemisphere of the brain; sinistrorse, with leftward motion or aspect (esp. in Bot. of climbing plants &c.). sink 1, v.t. & l. (sink or now rarely sunk: sunk or in adj. use usu. sunken). Fail slowly downwards, decline, disappear below surface of liquid or below horizon, come gradually to lower level or pitch, droop, despond, subside, settle down, gradually expire or perish or cease. (sun is sinking, sink; my heart, spirits, sink; ship sinks, goes to the bottom; her eyes sink, were turned downwards; his head, chin, sink on his shoulder, chest; voice becomes lower-pitched, or quieter; sick man, life, is sinking, becoming weaker, dying; prices s., become lower; storm, river, sinks, subdies; ground sinks, slopes down, also comes to lower level by subsidence; darkness sinks upon the earth, darkness overtakes the sun, earth; descent of the grave, the grave, a quicksand, a chair; a. 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 go, s. or swain, said in running risks and taking chances; penetration (make) into bowling, sink is in the hill; impression, lesson, sinks into the mind or memory, becomes fixed; dyed sinks in, is absorbed; cause or allow s. to 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, excave, make by excavating, engrave, (would sooner s. the ship than surrender; s. shaft, well, dig or bore it; s. one's head on one's chest, let it droop; drought had sunk the streams; s. one's title, name, office, &c., keep it temporarily secret, not betray it; s. foot, 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 it cannot be readily withdrawn, also lose it by such investment; sunk fence 1). Hence sinkable 1 a. (OE suncon, cf. Du. sinken, G sinken, L. sinire, Skr. sárk, sink). sink 2, n. Place in which foul liquid collects (now usu. fig.; the Chinese quarter is a s. of singularity; basin or box usu. of lead or porcelain with outflow pipe into which slopes are thrown in kitchens &c.; pool or marsh in which river's water disappears by evaporation or percol-
tion; opening in stage through which scenery is raised and lowered. [f. prec.]

Sinkor, n. In vb l senses; esp.: weight used to sink fish or sounding line; Dick-s.-[s.]

Sinks, n. (v. l senses; also: internal bodily sensation caused by hunger or apprehension; s.-fund, moneys set aside for the purpose of sinking or wiping out a state's or corporation's debt by degrees (the s.-f. surplus of revenue over expenditure, devoted to payment of debt); s.-surplus in any year for other purposes). [no 1]

Sino-logue (-dog, -dog), n. Person versed in sinology. [f. foll., logue]


Sinter, n. Silicious or calcareous rock formed by deposit of springs. [G. cf. CINDER]

Sintuate (ati), a. (esp. bot.). Wavy-edged, with distinct inward & outward bends along edge. Hence sintuately adv., sination n. [f. L sintare (sinus) bend, ate]

Sinuous, a. With many curves, serpentine, tortuous, undulating. Hence sinuously adv.

Sinus, n. (pl. uses, -ra). (Anat. & Zool.) cavity or hollow; mouthed hollow; [Path.] fistula; [Bot.] curve between lobes of leaf. [L. = bocam, recess]

Sion, (shn, -shn), suf. forming nn. of action or condition (= of L p.p. sl. + ión, & see -ation), as tension (lenders tense-

Slough (slou, slo), n. (pl. the same. pr. sloo, sloo, slooz, sloz, & slg. of the same). Member of a N.-Amer.-Indian tribe; (adj.) of the S. [f. native name]

Sip, v.t. & i., & n. Drink (t. & i.) in repeated tiny mouthfuls or by spoonfuls; (n.) small mouthful of liquid imbied (a s. of brandy). [O. K. syphon, cf. Md. sippen: cogn. w. sup., sup]

Siphon (siphn, -siphn, -siphn), n. See Siphon.

Sisal, n. & v.t. & i. Pipe or tube shaped like inverted V with unequal legs for conveying liquid into vessel & delivering it at lower level by utilizing atmospheric pressure; (also s.-bottle) aerated-water bottle from which liquid is dispensed (standing). [zool. & anthrop. term; after siphon the tube through which siphonates exude honey.] [prec., siphon, siphonic, a. (v.) conduct or flow (as) through (s. water is siphoning from the vase on to the tablecloth); hence siphonage (n.). [f. L. t. Gk siphon tube]}

Sire, n. Father or male ancestor (poet.); male parent of beast, esp. stallion kept for breeding; ( voc.) Your Majesty (in addressing king or sovereign prince). [f. Of serré l. sénior]

Sirene, n. (Gk myth.; pl.) woman or half-women & half-birds, living on a rocky isle to which they lured unwary seafarers with enchanting music; sweet singer; dangerously fascinating woman, temptress, tempting pursuit &c.; (attrib.) irresistibly tempting, as of a s.; = sirena instrument used in acoustic experiments &c. for making loud sounds &c.; e.g., the revolution of perforated disk over jet of compressed air or steam. [L. f. Gk seirén, etym. dub.]

Sirenián, a. & n. (Member) of the Sirenia, an order of fish-like mammals resembling cetaceans, including manatee & dugong. [mod. L Sirena (prec.)]

Sirango, n. Bright-green Asiatic bird, the green jackdaw. [E. Ind.]

Siria, n. Sunstroke; sun-bath as medical treatment. [Gk (sir-, f. seiria=be hot, -aries]

Sirius. See Dog. [f. Gk Seirios, cf. prec.]

Sircar, n., adj., & v.t. Sir. [sir] sirloin, n. Upper part of loin of beef, with meat both above & (undercut or fillet) below the bone. [corrupted of surlouf f. surlone (BUR. L. boIN)}

Sirrocco, sol-, n. (Italian name for) Sahara wind or sirocco when it reaches Italy, also for warm sultry rainy wind prevailing in winter. [It., t. Arab. shargh the East]


Sirup. See Syrup.

Sirovent (Fr.), n. (medieval us. satirical lay spiritual liturgical form. [orig. sense service song (i.e. not love-song). F. f. Pr. siroventes (L servire serve. -ENT, -HSE)]

Sisal-grass, hemp, n. Prepared fibre of American aloes used for cordage. [Sisal, port of Yucatan]


Sister, n. Daughter of same parents (also s.german) or (strictly half-)s. parent as another person (the latter usu. specified by my &c. or possessive case: the Fatal Ss. or Ss. three of the Fates); (prop. s.-in-law) one's husband's or wife's s. or brother's wife's; close female friend, female fellow-member of class or sect or human race; member of religious community of women (s. of charity; s. of mercy, member of nursing sisterhood, esp. of one for the sick, etc.); (for a society, e.g., the Poor, French R.C. charitable sisterhood: lay s.); hospital nurse in authority over others; personified quality or thing regarded as female that closely resembles another (prone, younger s. of verse; s. ships, built on same design); s. in a book of who he is to be unknown to speaker, or boy &c. who is to be rebuked (pl. sir, for which gentlemen is usu. substituted); (2) as titular prefix to name of knight or baronet, always followed by Christian name, or its initial & surname, or the whole name (Sir John Moore, Sir J. Moore, or, in familiar use esp. as vocative Sir John); (vb) address as sir (don't s. me). [shortened f. SIR]
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]

Sixtus, a. Of one of the popes called Sixtus (S. chapel, in Vatican, with frescoes by Michelangelo; S. Madonna, picture by Raphael rep. in church of Old St. Peter in Placenza). [f. It. Stisto (Sieto Sixtus, -INE)]

sixstrum, n. (pl. -tra). Jingling instrument or rattle used by ancient Egyptians esp. in rites of Isis. [L, Gk seistron (seitshako)]

 Slyphæan, a. As of Slyphæus, Greek called in our age, is a stormy hill & begin again when it rolled down, everlasting laborious. [Gk Sikysphöus (Sisphus), -AN]

sit, v.i. & t. (sat). Take or be in position in which the body is supported more or less upright by buttocks resting on ground or raised seat (sits well, has good seat in riding); s. tight, remain 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; s. for one’s portrait, give painter interviews or sittings; s. for fashionable person, be engaged in dressing himself; s. in bankruptcy, represent it in Parliament; Parliament, Courts, are sitting, in session; s. at home, be inactive); (of birds & some animals) rest with legs bent & body close to ground or perch (shoot bird, hare, sitting, when not on wing or running), remain on nest to hatch eggs (sitting hen, engaged in hatching; wanting s. is broody); (chiefly of inanimate things) be in more or less permanent position (sits the wind there t, is it in that quarter t, is that the state of affairs t; food sits heavy on the stomach, is not soon digested; her dress, imperiousness, etc., sits well on her; suit, a; it is not sitting in the house which I hold session concerning, (sag) repress or rebuke or snub (he wants s. 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 retire (in performance); s. usher, be one of congregation (used by s. minstrel); s. up, rise from lying to sitting posture, remain (late, nursing, &c.) out of bed, sit erect without lolling (make one s. up colloq, subject him to hard work, pain, surprise, &c.); sitfast, horny sore on horse’s back. [Aryan; OE sittan, cf. Du. zitten, G sitzen, L sedere, Gk hengasma, Latin sedam]

site, n. Ground on which town or building stood, stands, or is to stand. [f. L situs]

sitich, conj. (archaic, bibl.). Since. [see since]

sit(i)oc-, comb. form of Gk sittikos, sition, food, as siti(s)oppy dietetics, si(tiop)ophoria morbif averted to food.

sitter, n. In vbl senses; esp. person sitting for portrait; good, bad, s. hen that sits well &c.; (s. from to shoot bird sitting) easy shot, thing easily done. [ER]

sitting, n. In vbl senses; esp. time during which one is sitting (wore the whole poem at a s.; all-night s. of House of Commons may 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 (opp. bedroom). [-ING]

situated, situate (at; archaic), aa. In specified situation (situated on the top of the hill; awkwardly situated, in a difficulty). [f. L. situs (sititus position, -ATE)]

situation, n. Place, with its surroundings, occupied by something (house stands in a fines, not univalued for s.); set of circumstances, position, in which one is placed (is difficult s. with credit); critical point or complication in drama (certain falls on a strong s.); employee’s, esp. domestic’s, place or paid office (cannot find a s.). [F. proc., -ATION]

Six, (s.), n. Hindu god held supreme by his special votaries, & by others associated as principal with the goddess Durga. [Hind., Skr. sête propitious]

six, a. & n. One more than five, &i, (often agreeing with understood noun, as of the men, s. of them, s.clock or s.; to one, long odds; two & s., half-a-crown; s. & s., 6d.; it is a s. of one & half-a-dozen of the other, difference is merely nominal; twenty-s. or s.-twenty, & so on to s.-ninety; am not a. yet, years old); s.-footer, person 6ft in height, thing 6ft long; s.-pence, (silver coin worth 6d. have not got a s.-pence); s.-penny a., costing or worth 6d. of a s.; s.-penny bill for 6d. s.-penny, a, costing or worth 6d.; seven s.-pence; seven s.-sixpenny &c, costing 7/6 &c.; s.-shooter, a, chambered revolver; hence s.-fold a. & adv. (N.) the number s. (twice is s. at 5 & sevens, in confusion; card or die-face of s. pipe (the a. of spaces; double s., die-throw of two s.); pl. candles made a. to the lb. [Aryan; cf. Du. zeet, G zechs, L sex, Gk hex, Skr. shasha]

sixine, n. Six-line stanza. [F (six f. L sex)]

sixer, n. Hit for six in cricket. [ER]

sixte, n. One of the positions in fencing. [F. L sextus sixth]

sixteen, a. & n. One more than fifteen, 16, xvi; sixteenmo or lino, = sextodecimo; hence sixteenth a. & n.; (n.) the number s. (twice is thirty-two). [-TEEN]

sixth, a. & n. Next after fifth (the a., s. as n. with ellipse of noun, esp. the a. & day in summer, s. of forty, 40; of parts into which thing may be divided. (N.) = s. part; = s. form. (Mus.) 4 of 3 diatonic degrees above or below given tone, this interval, harmonic combination of tone & its a. [OE sexta, w. assim. to fourth, see -TH]}

sixthly, adv. In the sixth place (in enumerations). [-LY]

sixty, a. & n. Six times ten, 60, lx, (s.-one, eight, &c.; s.-first, fourth, &c.); s.-four-mo, (size of) book or page given by folding sheet six times into 64 leaves (for l in quarto et sexagesimo); hence sixtenth a. & n. (N.) the number s. the a. or s. between 50 & 70 in life or century. [OE sixtig (-TH)]

sixtifiable, a. Of large size. [size 1, ARLE]

sixtar, n. Student at Cambridge or Trinity College, Dublin, paying reduced fees & formerly charged with certain menial offices. Hence sixtarian, -ian, n., v.t. & l. (Hist.) standard of weight or measure for some article esp. of food or drink; (Camb. Univ.; also sixting 1 n.) ration of food or drink from buttery; dimensions, magnitude, (is of vast, diminutive, a., very large or small; a., matters less than quality; that’s about the a. of a college, of our capacity); sex of the usu. numbered classes into which things, esp. garments, otherwise similar are divided in respect of a. (is made in several ss.; takes s. in ploes; is quite a s., three ss., too big; out s.); implement for sizing pearls; a., stick, shoemaker’s measure for taking length of foot; hence
drawing-paper leaves for doing series of ss. on; s.-map, with outlines but little detail; hence s.-photo 2 n. (Vb) (photograph) form judgment of (person & c.). [person’d f. assize]

size 2 n. & v.t. Gelatinous solution used in glazing paper & stiffening textiles & in many manufacturing processes; hence s’izy 2 n. (Vb) glaze or stiffen or treat with s. [f. It. siza for cardo] s’izle, v.l. & n. (colloq.) Make sputtering sound as in frying; (n.) such noise. [imit.]


skate, n. [pl. Skaftælde 2] skatælde 2 n. & v.l. & t. One of pair of implements, each with steel blade or set of rollers, attached beneath boots & enabling wearer to glide in curves over ice or (roller-)s. hard floor. (Vb) move, perform (specified figure), on ss. (a. over thin ice, talk on subject needing tactful treatment); skating-rink, piece of ice artificially made, or floor reserved, for skating; hence skatær 2 n. [earlier scat] f. Du. skaatsen pl. f. Of escahe stilt f. L (skate) shank chef]

skateboard, n. Hard internal-external framework of bones, cartilage, shell, woody fibre, &c., supporting or containing an animal or vegetable body, whence skelælelæ 1 a., skelæletoro- comb. form, skeletonography n., &c.; dried bones of human being or other animal fastened together in such a fashion as to represent the life of a f. feast, something that allays pleasure, intrusive care; in the cupboard, family s.,discreetly or humiliating fact concealed from strangers), part of anything that remains after its life or usefulness is gone; framework or essential part of (a) system, (an) establishment, &c., permanent nucleus ready for filling up, cadre; s.-drill, with companies &c. represented by two men separated by a long rope; s. key, fitting many locks by having interior of bit hollowed; s. or s.-face type, with thin strokes); outline sketch, epitome, abstract; (by exag.) thin person. [Gk, orig. skaphein cake, vessel] skelælætonize, v.t. Reduce to skeleton or abstract by destroying flesh &c. or omitting details. [see skelælæ]
skele. See skeelæ.
skep, n. Kinds of yarn or thread or silk made by cobbing it many times, drawing it out to the coil’s length, & folding it; flock of wild geese &c. in flight; (fig.) tangled confusion. [f. OF escappe prob. f. Celt. cf. Irish sainne]

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for skimming liquids; kinds of water-bird, esp. Black B. with flat mandibles. [Erk 1]
skimp, v.t. & i. Supply (person with or in food, money, &c.; material, expenses, &c.) meagrely, stint; be parsimonious. Hence *skimpy* a., *skimpingly* adv. [cf. Icel. skamma shorten]
skin, n. Fleshy continuous covering of human body or animal (with a whole s., unwounded; save one's, get off safe; change one's, undergo impossible change of character; would not be in his, should not like to be he; is only s. & bone, very thin, & so skinny a., skinny, thin, gaunt, starved, dispirited, escape with, narrowly; thick, thin, s., imperviousness, sensitiveness, to affront or criticism; fair, dark, &c., complexion; near is my s., nearer my s.); hide of flayed animal with or without the hair &c.; material prepared from ss. of smaller animals (cf. hide); vessel for wine or water made of animal's whole s.; outer coating of plant, fruit, &c.; rind; planking or plating of ship or boat inside or outside ribs; GOLD-beaters' s. & s.-bound, with a s. tightly stretched over flesh; s.-deep, of wound, also of emotion, impressed, s.-dubbed, of wound, or s.-friction, lateral resistance to way of ship &c. passing through water; skinful of (wine or beer, &c.), as much liquor as one can hold; s.-grafting, surgical substitution of a s. cut from another part or person for damaged part. Hence -skinner a., skinniness a. [cf. ON skinn, cogn. w. G schinden day]
skin², v.t. & i. Cover (sore &c., usu. over) as with a s. (of wound &c.) form or become covered with new s., cicatrize, (usu. over); strip of a, withdraw s. from, flay, keep your eyes skinned (s. bangle, s. watchful or cautious), (collect.) strip one's s. (another). Light; of light garments; each as, as jersey; skin-tint, niggar, miser. [cel. prec.]
skink, n. Kinds of small-limbed lizard. [cf. Gk skikygos]
skinner, n. In vb senses: esp. (now chiefly in name of a city company) dealer in skins; [skir, v.t. & i. (Of lambs, kids, children, &c.) jump about, gambol, caper, frisk, move lightly from one foot to the other; (of children, esp. girls) use skipping-robe; skip quickly from one subject or occupation to another, be desultory, usu. off, &c.; (s. bangle, s. watchful or cautious) keep your eyes skinned, flay, keep your eyes skinned.

skipping, v.t. & i. (N.) skipping movement; quick, quicken, quicken from one foot to another (s. bangle, s. watchful or cautious). [Scand. & Norw. s. bangle, ON skippa skip away, ON skoppa spin like top] skipp², n. College servant, scout, esp. at Dublin. [cf. Icel. skip-kennel lackey (prec.)]

skipp³, n. Captain or director of side at bowls & curling. [cf. Icel. skip²]
skitter, v.i. & n. In vb senses; esp. (Zool.) to run along, hop, jump, etc., especially with the aid of a tail.

skiff, n. Sea-captain, esp. master of small trading vessel; s.'s daughters, (with pun on prec.) tall white-crested waves. [D. schipper (cih' chip², -er²)]
skillet, n. (hist.) Small cylindrical wooden box used to enclose and protect large seal attached by ribbon to deed. [Skr. -er²]
skirl, v.i. & n. (Make) sound characteristic of bagpipes. [Sc. var. of SHRILL]
skir mish, n. & v.i. Piece of irregular or unpremeditated fighting esp. between small or outlying parties, slight engagement; encounter of wit, argument, &c. (Vb) fight in small body, loose order, or in unpremeditated way; hence *skirmisher* n. [cf. vb. OF eskermir (-ish²) fence, f. OHG eerin (skeirm, whence G schirm shelter); cf. skirmish]
skirt, n. & v.t. & i. Part of coat or shirt that hangs below waist; woman's outer garment shaped like petticoat from waist downwards (divided s., loose trousers resembling), when *skirting (s²) n.; edge, border, extreme part, (often pl.; on the ss. of London, just inside or outside of it); s.-dancer, -cing, with full s. waved about giving graceful effects; hence *skirted² a., skirtless, a. (Vb) go along or round or past the edge of; be situated along; go along coast, wall, &c.; s.-skirted, along bottom of room-wall. [cf. ON skypa; cogn. w. G schirn, sarte]
skitter, v.i. (Of wild-fowl) go splashing a long way in rising or settling; fish by drawing bail along surface of water; hence -skitter a., skitteriness a. [cf. G skikkos]
skitten, a. (Of horses &c.) nervous, inclined to shy, excitable, playful, fidgety; (chiefly of women) capricious, coquetish, fretful, lively, given to amusement, gadding about, affecting youthful wantonness, faithless. [Hence *skittishly* a., skittishness n. [as skitter, skitten; -ish²] skittle, n. S. game played with nine pins (ss. or s.-pins) set up at end of s.-alley or ground to be bowled down with s.-ball (beer & ss. amusement, as it is not all beer & ss.). [cf. Da. skittel child's earthen ball; doublet of shtuttle; the s. was probably orig. the ball] skiver, v.t. Split or pare (hides, leather) grind away surface of (gem). [perh. cogn. w. obs. shite slice, cf. G schitte disk]
skiver, n. Knife for skiving leather; thin leather got by skiving. [Erk 1]
skua, n. Kinds of gull, esp. the Great S., [as skua, a skua] skulk², n. [as skul, skul²] skulk³, a. [as skul², skul³] skulk, v.t. Lurk, keep oneself concealed esp. in cowardice or with evil intent, stay or sneak away in time of danger, shirk duty, avoid observation. Hence -skulker a. & (in same sense) skulk² n., skulking² adv. [cf. Da. skulke, skulke, skulke, skulke² skul², skul³]
skull, n. Bony case of the brain, frame of the head, cranium, (s. & cross-bones, representation of bare s. with two thigh-bones crossed below it as emblem of death); s.-cap, close-fitting cap usu. of velvet worn indoors chiefly by men, also of men with white or alabaster-shaped flower. Hence -skulled² a. [cf. Sw. skalle (ON skal skall²) scale²]
skunk, n. Black white-striped bushy-tailed American carnivorous animal about size of cat able to emit powerful stench from liquid secreted by anal glands or a contemptible fellow. [cf. Algonquin sequnse]

Skuph'tina (-o, -tê), n. Servian parliament. [Serv., = assembly]
sky, n. & v.t. (The vault of) heaven (blue, clear, cloudy, overcast, &c.); if the s. fail we shall catch larks, unlikely cataclysms are not worth providing against; under the open s.,
out of doors; often pl., as loud to the ss., highly; was raised to the ss., taken up to heaven; climate, atmosphere, (try what a warmer s., to clambering about the ss. &c. &c.); colour(ed) like clear sky; s.-born poet., of divine birth; s.-clid facet, naked, s.-high adv. & a., so as to reach, reaching, the s.; s.-ky/lark n., lark that flies spirally upwards singing, v.i. (with pun on lark 1 & 2 & perh. of naut. orig., w. ref. to clambering about the ss.), or practical jokes, ballyragg., &c.; s.-ky blame; window set in plane of roof or ceiling; s.-line, outline of hill &c. defined against s. (on the s.), seen outlined on s.; s.-piLOT sly, sung, priest; s.-rocket, discharged upwards; s. sky, light sail ship, or s.; picture chiefly representing s.; s.-scraper facet., = s. sky, also building of many storeys, tall chimney, &c.; hence s. sky, v., (vb) hit (football-ball) high up, hang (picture) high on wall. [earlier sense cloud; f. ON skyd cloud, cf. OE skyd. cogn. with G. skyd, L. coccus.]

slyer, slyer, slyest; slyer(s) adv. & a. (vb) hit (football-ball) high up, hang (picture) high on wall. [earlier sense cloud; f. ON skyd, cloud, cf. OE skyd. cogn. with G. skyd, L. coccus.]

Skye (terrier), n. Small long-bodied short-legged long-haired slate or fawn coloured variety of Scotch terrier, named from Skye.

slab, n., & v.t. Thin flat usu. square or rectangular piece of stone or other rigid material; (v.t.) to cut into slabs; to cut into kinds of stone that split readily into s. (vb) remove ss. from (log, tree) to prepare to saw into planks; slABBing-pang, set of saws for doing this. [f. OF escabe perh. f. es- ex- + LG klappen explode cf. G. klaffen split]

slab, n. (archaic). Viscous, to liquid (thick & sticky, chiefly w. ref. to Macbeth iv. i. 32. [f. prov. E slabb piddle f. ON slabd mud]

slabb., slobber.

slacker, a., adv., n., & v.t. & l. Sluggish, remiss, relaxed, languid, loose, inactive, negligent, s. water, about turn of tide, esp. low tide, s. in stays naut., slow in going about; a. a. rope, not taut; keep a. s. hand or rein, ride, or figure, govern, carefully; s. trade, business, market, with little doing; s. weather, inclining to indolence; hence slackerly adv. slacker-ness n. (adv. in comb. v. & l. f. G. schlacke) coal-dust used chiefly for making briquettes &c. (vb) slacken; make loose (rope; often off, away) (colloq.) take a rest, be indolent, whence slackerly adj. = slack (lame); s. off, abate vigour; s. up, reduce speed of train &c. before stopping. [OE slaek, cogn. w. L. LAG, LAX; & of ON slaker]

slag, n., & v.t. Dross separated in fused state in reduction of ores, vitreous smelting-refuse, clinker, volcanic spots, &c.; hence slagg′v a. (vb) form s., cohere into s-like mass. [f. Sw. slagg, f. G. schlacke, cogn. w. prec.]

slain. See slay.

slake, v.t. Assuage, satisfy, (thirst, & rhet. revenge &c.), whence slake′less a. (poet.); also slack) combine (lime) chemically with water &c.

slam, v.t. & l. & n. Shut (l. & l., of door &c.; often toadv.) with loud bang; put dour (object) with similar sound; (slang) hit, beat, gain easy victory over. (N.) sound (as) of slammed door; gaining of every trick in whist or euchre. [f. Neth. slaam, to sleep, whence slamin′ n. (vb) cover with ss. as roofing; hence slab′t n. (vb) cover with ss. as roofing; hence slat′ly adv. slater′n′ly a. (vb) cover with ss. as roofing; hence slat′ly a. (vb) cover with ss. as roofing; hence slat′ly adv. (vb) kill (eater or fowl) by a sudden blow with a club or other heavy implement, esp. in force; (vb) capitate break with noise f. LG. klappen clapi

slate, v.t. (colloq.). Criticize severely (esp. author in reviews), scold, rate. Hence slat′ing′ (l.) n. [earlier sense bat with dogs; OE slatan causative of slat.

slattern, n., & v.t. Slaving, esp. of many persons or animals at once, carnage, massacre,
sledge-<hammer>, n. Blacksmith's large heavy hammer. [OE sleag (sleag smile, SLEAV), cf. Du. sleegje]

sleek, a. & v.t. Smooth & soft & glossy (of hair, fur, skin, or animal or person with such hair &c.); hence sleekly adv., sleekness n., sleeky adj., sleekly adv., sleekly n. & v.t., sleeking down.

sleep, n. Bodily condition, normally occurring every night & lasting several hours, in which nervous system is inactive, eyes are closed, muscles are relaxed; consciousness is suspended; prolonged, profound, or similar condition of hibernating animals. (BEAUTY s.; the s. of the just, sound; s. that known not breaking, death; broken s., with disturbed intervals; go to s., fall asleep; fall on s. archeaic, go to s., fig. &c.; 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. Hence sleekless a. sleekliness n., sleekly adv.

sleepiness n. [OE læp, cf. Du. slaap, G schlaf, cogn. w. LG slap, G schlaf, loose]

sleepy, v.t. & t. (slept). Be immersed in a s., or be so human as to avoid stirring up trouble; s. on, upon, over, a question, leave it till tomorrow; the clock round; spend in or affect by sleeping (s. the hours away; slept off his vexation, headache, deboach); be inactive or dormant (s. in the scabbard; top sleeps, spins so steadfastly as to seem motionless; sleeping death, not sharing management); lie in the grave; provide sleeping accommodation for (lodging-house sleeps 300 men); sleeping-bag, for sleeping out of doors in; sleeping-carrying, railway waggons provided with beds; sleeping-draught, opiate; sleeping-dust, powdery substance used to induce drowsiness, &c.; sleeping, suit, pyjamas. [OE læpan, cf. Du. slapen, G schlafen, & see prec.]

sleepy, n. In vb. senses also, wooden beam or piece of other material used as support for rails &c.; sleeping-car. [GER]

slavery, n., (slang). Maidservant, esp. in lodgings or boarding-houses. [slaver]

Slav, n. (slang). Maidservant, esp. in lodgings or boarding-houses. [slaver]

Slavic (ah), a. & n. (Language of the Slavs, Slavonic. [slavic]

Slavish, a. As of, having the characteristics of slaves, abject, servile, base, (s. imitation, want of spirit &c.), s. look at kissing (N. Y.), s. running from mouth, (fig.) fulsome or servile flattery; hence slavishly adv. slavishness n. [slattach]

Slavonian, a. & n. (Language, member) of the Slav race; (inhabitant) of the Austrian district Slavonia. [f. med. LSlavoniae country of slavs, -an]

Slavonic, a. & n. (Language of the Slavs. Hence Slavonicize) [as prec. -ic]

slay, v.t. (slewed pt. -od, slained). Kill (chiefly poet., rhet., or facet.; often abs., as went forth slaughtering & spoiling). Hence (-slayer) n. [OE sliden, cf. Du. slaan, G schlagen, strike] sledge, v.t. (sled pt. -ed, slided). 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 new little used in England except of structure on runners for running loads over snow; sleigh of runner-carriage for driving over snow; sledge in all senses); sleigh-bell, one of the tinkling bells often attached to harness of s.-horse &c.; (v. v.) travel, go, convey, in s. (led) ME sleey, M Du. sledde, cogn. w. slide, sled, shorted t. sled, cf. Du. slee for sledge
small, (s. hopes, means, store, income, acquaintance with subject, foundations for belief). Hence smallness n. [f. OE smallness, prob. cogn. w. slide, sl. glide or skid, even; cf. G schlecht bad, schlecht smooth].

slept, See sleep 4.

euth-bound (-euth-, -oth), n. Blood-bound (lit. & fig.). [sleuth var. of slot'].

euth, a., n., & v.t. & l. thin. Turn or shift for better or for worse, to the end of the forward or ordinary position (often round to the left, &c.); (n.) such change of position. [I]

euth 5. See SLEUTH.

euth, n., & v.t. & l. Thin broad piece or wedge cut off or out esp. from meat, bread, or cake; a larger sort of a thin or small thin, with a territory of the props, &c.; kinds of implement with thin broad blade e.g. (also fish-s.), for helping fish, (also s-bar) for clearing furnace- bars of clinker, or for lifting things out of try- pan &c. (Vb) cut (often wp) into ss., cut (piece) off adv. or prep., go through (air &c.), with a cutting stroke; make incorrect striking motion with oar (also trans. a. the water) or golf- club (also trans. a. the ball). [Vb t. n., t. Of escelis splinter (excelsior f. Teut., c. Sleuth].

slick, a. & adv. (colloq.). Dextrous, not marked by bungling, carried smoothly through; simple, absolute, unqualified, mere, (had it out of s. concern), without circumstances of a pleasant (came s. into the middle of them); hit him s. in the eye; bowed his middle stump s. out of the ground. [var. of SLEEK].

slide1, v.l. & t. (slid). Progress along smooth surface with continuous friction on same part of object progressing (cf. roll); slid sitting down (as a load is being transferred & down), make move thus (is. the drawer into its place); glide over ice on both feet without skates with momentum got by running (s. over delicate subject, barely touch upon it); glide, go smoothly along; go without interference (let things be, be negligent); go unconsciously or by imperceptible degrees (slides into sin; 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 setting straight; sliding-iron, straightening iron, instrument that slides; (also s-rate) sliding piece that opens and closes aperture by sliding across it; thing slid into place, esp. glass holding object for microscope or magic-lantern picture. [In most senses f. prec. also OE slidan (cf. full).]

slide2, n. Track on ice made by persons' sliding; slope prepared with snow or water for tobogganing; act of sliding; inclined plane down which goods &c. to lower level, shute; (also s-way) parts of machine on or between which the sliding occurs, as in sliding machine; instrument that slides, (also s-rate) sliding piece that opens and closes aperture by sliding across it; thing slid into place, esp. glass holding object for microscope or magic-lantern picture. [In most senses f. prec. also OE slidan (cf. full)].

slightly, adv., adj. A little, to some extent or degree (slightly crowded). Hence slightness n. (f. MDu, slieme, prob. cogn. w. slide, sl. glide or skid, even; cf. G schlecht bad, schlecht smooth].

sightly, 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 slightingly adv. (N.) marked piece of neglect, omission of due regard &c. (put a slight on a). [f. prec.]

slitly, var. of slitly.

slim, a. Of small girth or thickness, slenderly built, of slight shape; (f. S-Afr. Du.) clever in stratagem, crafty, unscrupulous. Hence slimly adv., slimness n. (e. g. slender figure, slim girl); slim s. (as s. neck) cloths, s. s. (for s. of service) spurious, by physical or moral slipperiness. [OE slit, Du. stijm, G schleim, also L limus mud] slimy, a. Of the consistency of slime; covered or smeared with or full of slime; slippery, hard to hold; cringingly dishonest; repulsively meek or flattering. Hence slimliness n., sliminess adv.

slung', v.t. & l. (slung), & n. Throw (rare; s. ink slung, be an author or journalist, write); hurl (stone &c.) from a, use s., whence slung- er (-ng-) n.; suspend with s., allow to swing suspended, arrange so as to be supported from above, hoist or transfer with &c., s. cart, in s. along, in s. along, a dog, &c., s. down, metal ball attached by thong &c. to wrist &c. used 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, s. of a boat, goods being transferred s. a dog, one of pair of hooks used to grapple goods for hoisting. [n. f. vb, f. ON stunga, cf. G Schlingen entwine, twist]


slip, v.l. & t. (slid). Go in secretive manner or with guilty or ashamed or sneaking air (usu. off, away, by, &c.). [OE slipan, cf. G schleichen].

slip, v.t. & l. & n. (Of animal) miscarriage, produce (young, or abs.) prematurely. (N.) animal, esp. calf, so born; its flesh; s. butcher, who deals in s. (perh. var. of sling').

slip1, v.l. & t. Slip 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 out of the room; s. out of his hands; set the dogs of war post, begin war; make way unobserved, stealthily or quietly; slip up, escape from the view of; errors will slip in; make careless mistake; (slips now & then in his grammar); let go from restraint of some kind (s. greyhounds, from chains); s. and it is, s. out, s. out of the way; (slips its calf, produces it prematurely); pull (garment &c.) hastily on, off; insert stealthily or casually or with gliding motion (slipped...
slosh &c. See slush &c.
sloch, n. & v. a. & v.t. Groove, channel, slit, 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; (v.b.) provide with slot(s). [perh. f. Du. sloot ditch]
slochet, n. Stock of deer esp. as shown by footprints [M.E. slochete (cf. Sc. striuch) f. On sloch trail in snow &c.]
sloth, n. Lazziness, indolence, whence slothful, slothfulness adv., slothfulness n.; kinds of S. Amer. mammal with curved long-clawed feet living entirely in trees & capable of great length of time in a stationary position on branch; large-lipped black shaggy honey-eating bear of India & Ceylon; s.-monkey, kind of loris. [ME slouthe (SLOW. -TH)] slough (slov), v.t. & n. Droop, hang down negligently; go or stand or sit with loose ungracefully; bend one side of brim of hat downwards (opp. cock); hence slou'chingly adv. (N.) slouching attitude or walk, stoop, downward bend of hat-brim (opp. cock); (slang) incometpept or slovenly worker or operator or performance (esp. is no s. at, this show &c); slough off (v.b.) shed or cast off; [on slrotch slouching fellow, cogn. w. SLACK]
slough (slug), n. Quagmire, swamp, mire place, (tbe S. of Despond, state of hopeless founndering in sin). Hence sloughly [-y] adj. [OE sioch, cogn. w. G schonen swallow up]
slug (slug), n., v.i., & v.t. Snake's cast skin, any part that an animal casts or moults; dead tissue that drops off from living flesh &c.; hence sloughy [-y] adj. (v.b.) drop off (t. & l.); often off, away, esp. in intr. sense as s.; cast off s. [cogn. w. Da. slug gullet, cf. G schlucken swallow, slouch skin, bag]
Slowka, n. & a. (Member) of a North-Hungarian race. [Boh.]
sloven (sloven), n. Personally untidy or dirty, careless & lazy, or unmethical person. Hence slovenly [-y] adj., slovenliness n., slovenly adv. (archaic). [f. MDu. slof sloven + aim-an]
slovenly ['slovenly], adj., & n. (Member) of Slav race in Styria, Carnithia, &c.; -(i-am) language of the S. [f. Gk SkloBnos SLAV]
slow (slope), n., adv., & v.t. & n. Not quick, deficient in speed, taking a long time to traverse a distance or do a thing. (s. & steady wins the race; s. & sure, haste is risky; s. march, of troops; s. manner &c.; s. manner, individual (s. growth, progress), whence slowly 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 (is 20 s.); dull-witted, stupid, (is s. of speech, of wit, whence slow-witted adj., &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.-worm, see foll.; hence slow'-ness n. (Adv. comparable, sup.-adj. at) s. pace, slowly, (being ousted by slowly, but still common when the adv. & not the vb gives the essential point, as how s. he climbed 1, please read or go s. or slower, watch goes s., cf. I saw a man climb slowly up; placed always after vb exc. in excl. with how & as in comb. with part. as s.-quicker, &c.) (v.t.) reduce speed of (train, ship, &c.), (usu. down, up, off). [OE slow, cf. Du. sleuw]
slow-worm (slo-), n. Small harmless reptile between snakes & lizards, blind-worm. [OE slow-wyrm, prob. f. sl. of SLOW, WORM, orig. sense being striking worm w. ref. to supposed venom]
slob, n. & v.t. Wool slightly twisted as preparation for spinning; (v.t.) twist, chus.
slobber, v.t. & f. Do careless, or bunglings; -ly, slaver, slobberer. [f. Da. slubere slaver]
slew. See SLOW.
slug, n. & v.t. Kinds of shell-less snail destructive to small plants; (vb) collect & destroy ss. in garden &c. 2. Bullet of irregular shape; roundish lump of metal. [sense 1 f. obs. n. = SLUGGER; sense 2 either f. 1. w. ref. to shape, or as 1 w. ref. to weight, or f. obs. slug = SLOG]
slug-axed, n. (archaic). Person who lies low on bed. (f. On sloke)
slugger, n. Lazy sluggish person. [f. obs. slug be slothful f. Da. slug, Sw. skoga, droop, + -ARD; cogn. W. SLOUGH]
sluggish, a. Inert, inactive, torpid, indolent, slow-moving (a s. stream, circulation, temper, person). Hence sluggishness n.
sluggishness, n. [obs. slug BLAGARD, -ISH]
sluice (sluois), n. & v.t. & l. (Also s.-gate, -valve) sliding gate or other contrivance for changing level of a body of water by controlling flow into or out of it, floodgate; water above water below or within through floodgate; (also s.-way) artificial water-channel. (v.t.) to divide with sluice(s); flood with water from s.; rinse; pour or throw water freely upon. (of water) rush out &c. (as) from s. [f. Of escape f. LL excusare floodgate (orig. fem. p.p. see EXCLUDE)]
slum, n. & v.t. Dirty back street or court or alley in city. (v.t. go about the ss. to visit or examine condition of inhabitants; hence slummer [-r] n. [perh. cogn. w. dial. slump muddy place, cf. SLUMP]
slumber, v.t. & n. Sleep (distinguished in sense only by an implication of comfort or ease, wht. is not variable, e.g. I've got into a troubled s.; & in use by a rhet. or poet. tinge; the n. is often in pl., as his ss. were interrupted by a knock); s. away, waste (time) in s. Hence slumberous [-ous] adj., slumberously adv., slumberer n. [earlier sense dose; n. f. vb. slurp (s.), (more rare) f. slurp (s.) + -ER; -B- as in NUMBER; cf. G schlummern]
slumpy, n. & v.t. (slang). Sudden or rapid fall in prices or diminution of demand for commodity or interest taken in subject or undertaking; (vb) undergo s., fall in price, fall through, fall on the floor. [f. obs. or dial. vb. fall through ice or into bog (see slug) + lit.]
slung. See SLING
slunk. See SLINK
slur, v.t. & l. (part. slurring), & n. Write (t. & l.) or pronounce (t. & l.) indistinctly with letters or sounds running into one another; (Mus.) sing one syllable, sing (syllable), 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 name is no s. upon his reputation that he should have or to say that); 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. slewres trail)
HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS & FATAL DISEASE WITH FEVER & PURULENCE; HENCE SMALL-LETH (s) & SMALLNESS (N), THE SLENDEREST PART OF SOMETHING, Etc. OF THE BACK, HIND PART OF WAIST; (PL, AT OXFORD) RESPONSIBILITIES. (ADV) SING S. [OE SVALT, CF. D, DA., & SW. SMAI, G SCHMIDT, THIN]

SMALLAGE (AWLY), WILD COTTON. [PREC, L. LAPIUM PASTRY] SMAILT (AWLY), GLASS COLOURED BLUE WITH COBALT; PIGMENT MADE BY PULVERIZING THIS. [F. IT. SMALITO L. SCHMALZ GREECE, CONSM. W. SMELT] SMART, V. & I. (OF PERSON OR PART OF PERSON, OR OF WOUND, OR FIG. OR MOSS OR INSULT &C. THAT HAS INFECTED IT) FEEL OR GIVE ACUTE PAIN, JOINTLY, MY FINGER IS SMARTING (S. A. S. OF GREEN OF THE CASK, IN IT, OF RECKLESSNESS, OF THE OLD ADAM, IN HIM). (VB) HAVE A SLIGHT CURIOUS OR UNEXPECTED OR SECONDARY OR TASTE (RARE); TASTE SLIGHTLY OF, SUGGEST TASTE BY OTHER, OR THE PRESENCE OR EFFECTS OF, (WINES SMACKING OF THE CORK, HIS MANNER SMACKING OF SUPERFICIALNESS). (VB I. T. & N. Geschmack n.; schmecken vB)

SMARTY, V. & T. & I., ADV. SLIGHT EXPLOSIVE REPORT AS OF SURFACE STRUCK WITH PALM, PART OF PALM, OR OF WHISP CRACKED; BLOW WITH PALM, SLAP; LOUD KISS (GAVE HER A HEARTY S.) (VB) SLAP (PERSONS FACE &C.) WITH PALM; PART (T. & I. OF LAPEL) NOT EASILY ELICIT, HARD TO PRODUCE, EXCITE, TC. OR S. SNAPPY OR SLIGHTLY SMART (T. &C.) OF WHISP. (ADV), COLLOC) WITH A S. IN S. DIRECT OR VIOLENT WAY, OUTRIGHT, EXACTLY, (SLOW S. THROUGH WINDOWS, INTO DITCH; HIT HIM S. ON THE NOSE). [PROB. IMIT. & UNCONNECTED W. PROF. CF. SW. SMACKA S. V., DA. SMACKA, TO SLAM, DA. SMACK-] KIN FLING DOWN]

SMACK, N. SLOP END FOR FISHING; SMACK-MASTER, SAILOR ON S. [L. MUD. SMAI-; PERCH. CONG. W. SNACK, CF. OE SNAKE, ON SNECKHA, I.; SNAKE]

SMEAKER, N. (SLANG) LOUD KISS; SOUNDING BLOW; LARGE OR REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF ANYTHING. [SMART, 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 PONY OR A DIRTY S. SOUNDER; S. FARM SHOPKEEPER, ON S. SHINS], VIXY, S. HIDE, A. HIDE; A. EARLY, PARTY WITH FEW GUESTS & NOT KEEP UP 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, WEAKETY, AS DISTINCTIVE EPIPHANY OF THE SMALLER KIND (S. SWORD, RAPIER OR SWORD FOR THRUSTING ONLY; S. BEER OR ARCHAIC, OF LIGHT KIND); THINK NO S. BEER OF ONESELF, BE CONCEALED; CHRONICLE 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 LETTERS (STYLE); S. PRINT OF TYPE; S. HAT, ORDINARY WRITING, STREET-TEXT, ETC.; S. DEBT, BELOW LARGEST AMOUNT RECOVERABLE IN COUNTY COURT; S. CLOTHESARCHALKE, KNEE-BREECHES; NOT MUCH OF &C. S. BLAME TO HIM, S. VLONDER, COMMENTS ON CONDUCT &C. JUST DESCRIBED; THERE WAS NO EXCITEMENT ABOUT IT; HAS S. LATIN, HAVE S. HUNDRED, MADE BY TONGUE,租赁, ORDINARY CONVERSATION; THE S. WORRIES OF LIFE; IS GREAT IN S. MATTERS); SOCIALLY UNDistinguished, POOR, OBSCURE, HUMBLE, (GRAND & S., ALL CLASSES; LIVES IN S. WAY, UNPRETENTIOUSLY; HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH RADISH IN S. WAY, THEN, S. SWEET, S. SALT; MEAN, UNGENEROUS, PETTY, PALTRY; HIS (S. SPITEFUL NATURE; ONLY A S. MAN WOULD THINK OF THAT AT SUCH A TIME; I CALL IT S. HIM TO REMIND ME OF IT), WHERETO SMALL-MINDED & A.; SMALL-POOR.

SMEARING, N. SLIGHT SUPERFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF A LISQUER OR SUBJECT. SO S M A A R K, E. N. [L. OBS. S M A L T TALK (IGNORANTLY, PRATE), L. SW. S M A T T R A CLATTER, CF. G SCHMETTERN BLAIRE] SMEAR, V. & T. & N. DAUB WITH GREASY OR STICKY SUBSTANCE OR WITH SOMETHING THAT STAINS, (GROCERY &C.) MAKE MARKS ON, MAKE A S. BLOT, OBSCURE OUTLINE OF, (WRITING, DRAWING); (N.) CONTAMINATE, MARRED BY TRIFLING TALK, ORDINARY SOCIETY CONVERSATION; THE S. WORRIES OF LIFE; IS GREAT IN S. MATTERS); SOCIALLY UNDISTINGUISHED, POOR, OBSCURE, HUMBLE, (GRAND & S., ALL CLASSES; LIVES IN S. WAY, UNPRETENTIOUSLY; HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH RADISH IN S. WAY, THEN, S. SWEET, S. SALT; MEAN, UNGENEROUS, PETTY, PALTRY; HIS (S. SPITEFUL NATURE; ONLY A S. MAN WOULD THINK OF THAT AT SUCH A TIME; I CALL IT S. HIM TO REMIND ME OF IT), WHERETO SMALL-MINDED & A.; SMALL-POOR.

SMELLER

Nasal sense by which odours are perceived (s. is less acute in man than in most animals; has a direct connexion with the sight as well as with the tactile sense); [quadruped with pleasant, disgustful, peculiar, close, s.; the s. of thyme, car- riage]; bad odour, whence smellily s. (colloq.) of inhauling in order to ascertain s. of. (one at a time, s. [smell], hence s. of, the sense of smell), (b) person of detectable odour of s. by s.; (e.g. 1) a very rare gas; horses smell the water a mile off; s. a rat fig, suspect foul dealing &c., whence smellable n.; inhale s. of, set one's sense of, to work at (smell it or to it if you see it was high; came up, smell as well as call at my call); (of dog) hunt by s. of (fig. or of, the sense of smell), hence s. use of investigation, (of dog or fig. or person) sniff or search about; perceive s. of, have sense of, to (can do, does he 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, smell to have been composed laboriously at night; s. of jockey, nepotism &c., suggest these) stink, be rank; scent from the s. to be (dish, milk, smells good, sour); smelhing-bottle, pocket phial of smelling-salts, ammonium carbamate, smelt as with scent to be sniffed as cure for faintness &c.; [ME smeltten, cf. Du. smulen, smuilen, smulder]

SMOKE

n. In vb. senses; also ( slang) the nose; severe blow esp. on the nose. — [EK]

smelt v.t. Extract metal from ore (by melting; extract metal of ore) by melting. [prob. fr. Da. smelte, cf. G schmelzen, MDu. smelt grease, OHG smelats fat]

smelt n. Small fish allied to salmon & prized as food. [OE. prob. cogn. w. smelt smooth (prec.)]

smell v.t. See SMELL.

smell n. Kind of fishing duck. [also smelt (pl. often confusion with smooth, vern. cogn. w. smooth]

smilax n. Genus of climbing shrubs some of which yield sarsaparilla; a Cape vine much used in decoration. [Gk]

smile v. I. & t. n. Relax features often by no home pleasure, kind or generalised, or indulgently contemptuous or sceptical expression or forced imitation of these, look (up) on or at with such expression, (s. sweetly, indulgently, cynically, bitterly; s. at the claims of, ridicule or show indifference to them), hence smilingly adv.; express by smiling (s. welcome, consent, appreciation, &c.); give s. of specified kind (smiled an ironical, a curious, a s.); drive (person's vexation &c.) away, bring (person) into or out of a mood, by smiling; be or appear propitious, have bright aspect, seem to look propitiously (upon, fortune, occasion, s.) &c. (nice, gay, &c.). (N.) Act of smiling, smiling expression or aspect; hence smilelessness n. [f. Sw. smila vb, cf. MHG smilen; cogn. w. L mirar wonder at, Gk meidazo smile]

smirch v. t. & n. Stain, soil, smear, spot, [fig. & fig. as a smirched reputation]; extension of mean.

smirk v. t., & n. (Put on or wear) affected or silly smile, simper. [OE smircian, cf. MHG smirenen var. of smiren smile]

smile v. t. & i. (smile & archaic smite, smitten & archaic smit, & n. Strike, hit, (chiefly archaic) smite; shall s. thee on the right cheek; smite his hands together; smote the harpstrings; s. of his head; smote the first ball for four; an idea smote him, suddenly came); inflict severe defeat on (s. them hip & thigh, utterly defeat them; we hope to s. them); chastise (God shall s. thee: his conscience smite him); (chiefly in p.p.) strike or seize or Infect or deform (a disease with plague, palsy); smitten with her charms or her arsis; smitten with a desire to; come forcibly or abruptly (upon) wave smote upon the cliff; sun's rays smiting upon him; sound smite upon the head; (take or) strike, attempt, (colloq.). [OE smitan, cf. Du. smitten, G schmitten (OHG smizian to stroke, smear)]

smite n. Worker in metal esp. one who forges iron, blacksmith, (the gen. sense chiefly in comb., as silver, gold, tin, white, &c.). [OE, ch. smit, G schmied]

smite n. Small fragments (smash &c. or into s.]. [OE]

smity n. Blacksmith's workshop, forge. [OE smithth, cf. Du. smijde, ON smiðhja smiten. See SMITE]

smoke n. Chemise (archaic); child's overall; s. frock, field-labourer's outer linen garment of shirttake shape & with upper part closely gathered; s. mill, windmill of which the cap only & not the body revolves. [OE smoe (smugan creep into, cf. MSW. smog round hole for head); cogn. w. SMUGGLE]

smoking n. Honeycomb ornamentation on garment of which the basis is close gathers as on smoke-frock. [ình]

smoke n. Volatile products of combustion, esp. visible vapour with carbon &c. in suspension emitted by burning substance (a column, cloud, of sm.; end in s., come to nothing; no s. without FIRE); from s. into smoke, to be done evil to another or a worse; like s. slang, without check or difficulty, rapidly, easily; spell of tobacco-smoking (must have a s.;) (slang) cigar; s.-ball, projectile filled with material emitting dense smoke used to conceal military operations &c., also ball used in trap-shooting & giving puff of s. when struck, also medical appliance for inhaling vapour from in asthma &c.; s.-bell, suspended over lamp &c. to protect ceiling; s.-consumer, apparatus for utilizing instead of releasing s. of furnace or fireplace, &c.; s.-escape, pipes of steamer; s.-fire, coal-burner; s.-flue, chimney flue; s.-fan, funnel & steam escape pipes of steamer; s.-store, caingorm. [OE smoca, cf. smotcan to smoke; cogn. w. Gk smukhō smoulder]

smokeless n. [OE smoca, cf. smotcan to smoke; cogn. w. Gk smukhō smoulder]

smoke v. t. & i. Emit s. or visible vapour, reek, steam, (alas!); his smoking blade, scedds; meat smoking on the board; lamp is smoking, (of a candle, for oblation or fire, &c.), a machine for turning roasting-spit by use of current of hot air in chimney; s.-plant,-tree, ornamental shrub with feathery s.-like fruit-stalks; s.-rocket, contrivance for injecting s. into drain to discover leak; s.-stack, funnel & steam escape pipes of steamer; s.-stone, caingorm. [OE smoca, cf. smotcan to smoke; cogn. w. Gk smukhō smoulder]
aware of; smoking-cap, jacket, of ornamental kind worn while one smokes; smoking car-trap(e), an armchair with arms detachable; smoking-mix'ture, blend of tobacco and tobacco in pipe; smoking-room, in house or house kept for smoking in (as alleged talk &c., esp. such as is suited for men only). [OE smociyan (prec.)]

smoker, n. 1. In vbl senses; also or esp. person who habitually smokes tobacco (s. &c. habitu'd). 2. In narrative, one to whom a gift is attributed to tobacco; smoking-carryage on train. [-er1]

smoky, a. Emitting,awed or filled with, obscured (as) with, stained with or coloured like smoke, (as a fire, city, room, house, ceiling). Hence smokily, adv.; smokiness, n.

smog, n. Same as smouldering at stage between part & growl after development of silvery scales. [OF smalt serene]

smooth (dh), a. Of relatively even & polished surface, free from perceptible projections or lumps or indentations or roughness of (of liquid) undulations, not wrinkled or pitted or knobby, that can be perceived without check, (as skin, surface, morocco, brow, chin; am now in s. water, have passed obstacles or difficulties; bring the paste to a s. consistence; had a s. passage, across sea; course of true love never did run a., s. hair, esp. flattened down on head; s. ground, sound & hard; s. verse, with easy & correct rhythm; s. claret, spirit, &c.; s. breathing in Gk, unpirated sound of initial vowel, also symbol of this; equable, unruffled, polite, conciliatory, complimentary, flattering, (as temper, manners, s. face, esp. hypocritically friendly, whence smoothfaced, a.; s. things, esp. flattery or insincere encouragement, whence smooth-spoken, smooth-tongued, a., s. bore, gun with unirritated barrel. Hence smoothily, adv.; smoothness, n. [OE smeth, cogn. w. MGH smant cream, Skr. smantho to churn]

smooth(s), v.t. & n. Make s. (often 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 (as the way; will s. his declining years); cloak over faults &c.; become s. (as frost, sleet, snow with held in); smoothing-iron, implement used, heated to s. linen &c.; smoothing-plane, small plane for finishing the planing of wood. [v.t. prec.]

smote. See SMITE.

smother (dham), n. & v.t. Smothering ashes &c. (archaic from the smoke into the s.); cloud of dust, spray, smoke, &c., or obscurity caused by it (rare). (Vb) suffocate, s. habitually breathe of or excluding air from, (smothered mate in chess, when king having no vacant space to move to is checked by mate) any gift, gifts, kindness, &c.; put out or keep down (fire) by putting with ashes &c.; suppress, conceal or secure concealment of, keep from notice or publicity, burke, (often up; a. yawn; with smothered cursers; the facts, the recommendations of the committee were smothered up); cover entirely in (strawberries smooth'd in dace, very smooth); when perish of suffocation, have difficulty in breathing. (Vb n. ME smother (OE smorien stifte, of Du. smoren stifte, stov. G schmoren stew, + agent-suf.-ther.) cogn. w. smoke & smear]

smothery, a. Stifling. [-y/]

smoulder (dhy), v.t. & 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; s. smouldering combustion (the s. will soon be a flame). [1. vbl. MS smolderen (obs. ME smolderen, vern.), smouldering, smould't, s. w. SMELL & SMOTHER]

smudge, v.t. (archaic, v.t. & n. smear or blot or blur lines of (writing, drawing); make dirt-mark or confused blot or smear on (face, paper, surface); (usu. -th) defile, sully, stain with disgrace, impair purity of, (person's name, fame, &c.) make s. (s. an inch) come blurred (smudged easily). (N.) (dirt-mark lit. or (esp. -th) fig., blotted line, blotted mark; hence smudgy a., smudgily adv., smudgingness n. [ME smagen, cogn. w. SMUT]

smudge, n. Outdoor fire with dense smoke made to keep off of (as &c.) [v.t. prec.]

smug, a. & c. Of common people; one narrow-minded self-satisfied comfortable unambitious unimaginative character or appearance; hence smugness n. (N. chiefly university slang) person ill-fitted for society or without athletic pursuits or interests. [MD., smooth, cf. G schmuck spruce; cogn. w. OE smagan see SMOCK]

smuggle, v.t. Import or export (goods, or abs. illegally, esp. without payment of customs duties (often in, out, over), whence smuggler, n., smuggling, n.; convey secretly &c., or put by &c. into concealment. [LG smugelt, cf. D. smugelt, sp. smuggling, Sw. smuga lurking-hole; cogn. w. SMOCK]

smut, n. & v.t. & i. (Spot or smudge made by) small flake of soot; obscene talk or words or stories; disease of corn by which part of the ear change to black powder; s.-ball, kinds of fungus; s.-mill, machine for cleansing grain from s.; hence smutty a., smuttily adv., smuttiness n. (Vb) mark with s. or ss.; infect (corn) with, of (corn) contract, a. [Sw. smutet, d. of G schmutz dirt]

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smugly. See SMOKE.

smyrna, a. & n. (Native or inhabitant) of Smyrna. [OT]

smack, n. Slight or casual or hurried meal; go ss., go shares (as, claim to share). [orig. sense portion, thing snatched (SNAATCH)]

snack, n. Garfish. [Prob. corrupt. of mod. L synaphus close-jawed, name of the genus Scophthalmus]

snail, n. Bridle consisting of s.-bil, or plain slender jointed bit without curb, and single rein. Hence snailed a. [D. snavel horse's muzzle, cf. G schnabel bill]

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 & impeding navigation; hence snaggy a., snaggy, a. (Vb) run (ship) on s.; clear (land, waterway, tree- trunk) of s.; s. ship, -s. or a. spike, cf. KNAOEL, n. & v.t. & i. Kind of slow-creeping gasteropod molluse, most of them with spiral shell & horns or retractile eye-stalks, some used as food esp. in France, whence SNAILEY, n., & many destructive in gardens (Roman s., the chief edible kind; a. spal, snail); s.-clove, -crefoil kinds of leguminous plant including lucerne with spiral pods; a.-flah, with ventral sucker for clinging; a.-flour, a.-knot, a.-knot; E. s. (spike) of a snail] (Vb) fl. of, hunt for, as. [OE SNAG, dim. of naaca SNAKE, cf. ME SNAPE, G schneck]
mon British harmless kind; s. in the grass, hidden danger or secret enemy; warm, cherish, &c. (n. [American]; adjd. sluggish); admit or receive evil for good; scotch the s.; see ss., have delirium tremens; raise or wake ss., make disturbance, start violent quarrel; Ss. l. int. of anger); treacherous cold-hearted person; s.-charmer, -mang, see SERPENT; s.-lizard, black, of S. America; s.-locked, with ss. instead of hair; snakeshead, the fritillary plant; s.-stone, ammonite; s.-weed, bistort. Hence snaky a., snake-like n. [OE snaec, cf. MHG snakenhne creek, MDu. snake; cogn. w. snake] snare, v.t., & i., & n. (Archaic) entangle, become entangled, (a snared skunk, intricate catch spring, &c.) with raised work made by indirect internal hammering with snaring-iron; (n., archaic) tangling. [freqent. of snark] snatch, v.t. & i., & n. Seize quickly, eagerly, or unexpectedly, esp. with suddenly outstretched hand; (s.) rob, take away or from, securely with difficulty, carry suddenly away or from (snatched his gun up, down; wind snatched my cap off; child snatches its food; s. kiss, opportunity, &c.; was snatched from the jaws of death; s. a half-hour’s repose; s. victory out of defeat; s. away, from us, by premature death); shoot, throw hand (at) (also fig., as s. at offer, take it eagerly). (N.) act of snatching (made a s. at it); (usu. pl.) fragment(s) or short burst(s) of song or recitation or talk, short spell(s) of action (only works by ss., fits & starts), whence snatchy a., snatch-like y. adv. [ME snachen, cf. Du. snakken] gaep; cogn. w. snake, snakek] snark, v.i., & t., & n. Slink, go furtively, (often in, out, past, round, about, off, away, &c.;) (part) furtive, not avowed, (have a sneaking kindness for him, an affection that one cannot justify by reason; (schoolboy slang) peach, tell lies; (slang) steal, steal; sneakily y. adv. (N.) mean cowardly underhand person; (schoolboy slang) informer, tell-tale; (Cricket) bail bowled along the ground; s.-thief, who avail themselves of open doors or windows to steal. [OE snecen creed, cf. ON snaka] hawkener after; cogn. w. snake, snaker, snakek, n.; & v.t. (chiefly Sc.) Latch. [ME. (n.), cogn. w. SNAKE, SNATCH] sneer, v.i. & t., & n. Smile derisively (often at); utter derisive words esp. of a covert or ironical kind (usu. at); put (person) down, out of countenance, &c., take away (person’s reputation, happiness, &c.), by sneering; hence sneering y. adv. (N.) sneering look or remark. [ME sneeren deride, f. Da. sneerre grin like a dog, cogn. w. snarl] sneeze, v.i., & n. Make explosive sound in (or eminently) sneezing anything that irritates interior of nostril. &c.; (v.t.) (not contemptible; (n.) act or sound of sneezing. [ME sneesen, var. of sneesen f. OE snasend cogn. w. fnast blast, cf. ON fnasa, Du. fniessen, sneeze; cogn. w. Gk pneu breathe] snoll, n. Short piece of gut attaching fish-hook(s) to thicker line. [It.] snick, v.t., & n. Cut small notch or make small incision in; (Cricket) slightly deflect course of (ball) with bat. (N.) slight notch or cut; (Cricket) snicking touch with bat. [f. ON snikka to cut] scorersnare, n. (facet). Knife, esp. one usable as weapon. [perf. f. obs. snick-et a a fight with knives (prec. obs. smee knife f. Du., cf. snijden, G schneiden, cut)] Snider, n. (Also S.-rifle) early pattern of breechloading rifle. [inventor] snift, v.t. & i. Draw up air audibly through nose to stop it from running or as expression of contempt (s. at, try the smell of, also show contempt for or discontent with, also, of dog, show disposition to bite person’s calfves: draw up or up (air, liquid, scent), draw up scent of (flower, brandy, meat, &c.), into nose; (n.) odor or sound of (air, liquid, &c.) &c. &c. sniffed up. [ME snifen, cf. Da. snive, ON snippa; also obs. snift f. MDa. snitte] sniffly, a. (colloq.). Disdainful, contemptuous; (of thing that should be odorless) slightly malodorous. [Rv.]
sni'fing-valve, n. Air-cospe valve in steam-engine cylinder. [f. obs. sniff; see SNIFF]
sni'gger, v.i., v.t., & n. (G.che) half-suppressed secretive laugh esp. of cynical kind or of amusement at obscenity or indecency. [var. of obs. snicker perh. fr. sniff.

sniggle, v.i. & n. Fish for eels by pushing bait into hole. [f. dial. snig el, cogn. w. SNAKE]
snip, v.t. & i., & n. Cut with scissors or shears esp. in small quick strokes (e. cloth a hole; s. off the ends; s. at, make snipping strokes at), whence snipping 2 n. (N.) act of snipping; pinnate, having tooth-like (colloq.) tailors. [f. Du. snippen, cogn. w. SNAIP]
snipper, n. (collect, sing, usu. for pl.), & v.i. & t. Kinds of gamebird with long straight bill & angular flight frequenting marshes (common or great, or double or solitary, small or half or jack, e. British kinds); s.-eel, fish, &c., kinds with long slender snout; hence snip'y 2 a. (Vb) go s.-shooting; (Mil.) fire shots from hiding esp. at night into enemy's camp, kill or hit thus, whence sniper 1 n. [f. On sniper, cf. Da. sjenpek, G schnapper, &c.; cogn. w. SNAIP]
snipper, n. Small pinch of; kind of quill; snipping (cf. fragment) of knowledge or information, odds & ends, whence snip'pet, a., snip'petness n. -ET]
sni'vel, v.i. (I-I), & n. Run at the nose; be lachrymose, affect contrition, show maudlin emotion; hence snivel'y 1 a., snivel'ing 1 a. (N.) running mucus, whining & weeping, hypocritical, cant. [ME snivelen (OE snof mucus); & cogn. w. SNUFFy]
snob, n. Man of low birth or breeding or social position (archaic); (at universities & public schools; archaic) townsman; person with exaggerated & conscious social position or rank; & disposition. To be ashamed of socially inferior connexions, behave with servility to social superiors, & judge of merit by externals, whence snob'bish 1 a., snob'bishly 2 adv., snob'biness, n., snob'bery, 5 (N.) running mucus, whining & weeping, hypocritical, cant. [ME snivelen (OE snof mucus); & cogn. w. SNUFFy]
snood, n. (Sc. & literary). Fillet worn by maidens in Scotland to confine hair; hence snoo'der 2 a. [OE snod, cogn. w. SNAKE]
snook, n. Kinds of fish esp. the sea-pike. [f. Snook, &c., & cogn. w. SNOOK 3]
snook 3, a. (slang). Contemptuous gesture with thumb to nose & fingers spread out (cock, cut, make, a. or ss.; Sa.'s., int. of contempt). [I]
snooze, v.i. & t., & n. (Take) short sleep esp. in day-time; pass time in lazy indolence; s. time &c. away, spend it indolently. [prob. cogn. w. foal]
snore, v.i. & t., & n. (Make) hollow rattling or grunting noise in breathing esp. during sleep; pass time away in snoring; bring oneself awake, into a nightmare, &c., by snoring. Hence snor'er 1 n. [for nore, cf. OE NOOR; & cogn. w. Neigh]
snort, v.i. & t., & n. (Make) explosive noise due to sudden forcing of breath through nose & usu. expressing anger or indignation or incredulity, or (of steam-engine &c.) noise resembling this; express (defiance &c.) by snorting (cf. f. snort in modern sense, compare). [L. g. snorten, Du. snorren, G schnarchen]
snor'ter, n. In vbl senses; also (slang): bolsterous gait; performance &c. conspicuous for vigour or violence. [ER]
snot, n. (not in decent use). Mucus of the nose (usu. as long term as abuse); s.-rag, handkerchief. [OF gnomot, cf. Du. & Da. snout; cogn. w. SNOT]
snotter, n. Turkey-cock's wattles. [prob. cogn. w. prec.]
sno'tty, a. & n. (not in decent use). Running or foul with snot (also as low abusive epithet); hence snow'tily 1 adv., snow'tiness n. (N. nut, slang) midsized barn owl. [Vb]
snout (o-ut), n. Nose (or mouth) of animal or (contemptu. m. human-being; pointed front of something, nozzle, (of glacier, of battleship's ram, &c.); s.-beetle, kinds with beaked head; s.-ring, inserted in pig's s. to prevent rooting. Hence snout'y 1 a. [cf. OE snout, G schnauze; cogn. w. OPE set Alexia=ble blow the nose]
snow (o), n., v.i. & t. Atmospheric vapour frozen into ice crystals & falling to earth in white flakes or spread on it as a white layer (red s., s.-plant, see below); (pl.) falls or accumulations of s. (where are the ss. of last year?); substance resembling s. esp. in whiteness (her breast of s.; the ss. of seventy years, white hair; apple, chestnut, &c., s., kinds of pudding); snowball n., mass of s. pressed into hard ball esp. for use as missile, fund each subscriber to which finds others, kinds of pudding e. g. or enclose s. in a letter; snowball's fight, s.-ball, matching with snowballs; snowball-tree, guilder-rose; s.-berry, garden shrub with white berries; s.-bird, kinds of white or partly white finch, esp. the s.-bunting, s-blindness, unable, inability, to see owing to exhaustion of retina by reflection of light endured in traversing s.-ice; s.-ice, &c., esp. ice in which the perspective is altered; snow cover of s. that falls on one year to the next year at any place as measured by s.-gauge; s.-field, esp. permanent wide expanse of snow in mountainous or polar regions; s.-flake, one of the small collections of crystals in which s. falls; s.-goggles, darkened spectacles worn by mountaineers &c. to prevent s.-blindness; s.-ice, arctic white gowes with black-tipped wings, the snowy, s.-grouse, ptarmigan; s.-ice, opaque white ice formed from s.-slush; s.-leopard, ounce; s.-line, level above which s. lies permanently at any place; s.-on-the-mountain, kinds of white-furred animals or usu. snowy, gl., the great white owl; s.-plant or red s., microscopic alga growing in s. & colouring it red; s.-plough, contrivance drawn by horses & attached to front of locomotive for clearing track by pushing & aside; s.-shoes, racket-heads &c. (also ski) long narrow boards attached to feet & enabling wearer to skate s. without sinking in; s.-shovel, large wooden shovel fors; s.-slip, avalanche; s.-storm, heavy fall of s. esp. with wind; s.-white, white as s. hence snow'less, snow'y 1 a., snow'ily 1 adv., snow'iness n. (Vb) it snows, snow's down, &c.; & s.-fall, &c., conj. with snow come, like s.; snowed up in, s.-bound, blocked up with s. [Aryan; or s.-snow, cf. Du. sneeuw, G schnee, L nir nivos, Gk niph a accus.] snub 1, v.t. & n. Rebuff, reprove, put down, heap, with sharp words or marked want of respectability of, by the action of the nose. (N.) snub-blingy 1 adv.; check way of (ship) wound round snubbing-post or bollard; (n.) snubbing, rebuff. [ME s-niben f. Du. snubbe nip off, snibe scold, cf. ON snuba chide]
snub 2, a. & n. (Of nose) short & stump or turned up, whence s.-nosed 2 a.; (n., rare) s. nose. [cogn. w. prec.]
snuff 1, v.t. & t., n. (the now more usu.}
SNUFF vb. also, take s., whence snuff'er; n. (N.) a small snuff box or box of tobacco taken by snuffing as stimulant or sedative (takes thing in s. archaic, take offence at it; up to s. slang, not childishy ignorant or innocent), whence snuff' in a, snuff' iness n.; medicinal powder taken by snuffing; s.-box; s.-coloured, (of) dark yellowish-brown; s.-bottle; s.-dip (of) tobacco in water etc. a smoker, a snuff-box, a snuff-king. [of. sb. f. t. MDU. snuern clear the nose, cf. G schnauben short, schnuschnit a cold]

snuff', v.t. & i. & n. Trim s. from (or on) or with its (or with) fingers or scissors or esp. snufiers n.pl., kind of scissors with box to catch s. in it and used by snuffers; also fig. as I was nearly his hopes were, snuffed out; s. out v.l. slang, die; can s. a candle with a pistol, shoot off top of stick without putting flame out; snuff- tray, hollowing snuffers. (N.) charred part of candle-wick, esp. in bad wick, black excessive occurrence obscuring light; s.-dish, snuf- tray. [v. l. vb. cf. dial. snap eat off shoots of; cogn. w. s.nub]

snuf'me, v.t. & i. & n. Sniff (intr.), make sniffing sounds; speak nasally, whimpering, or like one with a cold, esp. as form of religious affection ascribed to puritans & dissenters, who always sniffed all of their prayers & utterances; hence sniff'ing, adj. adv. n. (Sniffing), sniffing sound, tone or talk. [Snuff', -le (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 snug'ly adv., snug'ness n. [cf. ON snygur smooth (of hair), Sw. snugga neat]

snugger, n. Snug place, esp. person's private room or den. [E.RY]

snuggle, v.t. & i. Shift one's position or lie close up or to keep warm; draw (child &c.) close to oneself, cuddle. [of obs. snug vb. (Snug) + -le (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 rgy, but as eager, as you are, as he loves, to that extent it is sad, love sweetness, so fine love roteness; rarely used twice conversingly, so as many men so many minds; when he saw her so frightened: why are you panicking so; so & so only can it be done; stand just so; did not expect 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, as bad &c. as possible; so far, up to this time or point or extent, as far it has not happened, so far you are right; so or so far as is necessary, so far as we know, so far as I can account; so & so forth, & so on, et cetera, & 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, not so much as, less than, not even; in so much discontented as unsatisfied; the degree or in the manner or with the intent or result that prevails when rubbed惯用语, when rubbed in water a leather used in washing (soft s. vb. with s. vb., rubbing liquid, also fig. flattery); s.-berry, -nut, -plant, -pod, -root, -wort, kinds of plant yielding substances serving purpose of s.; s.-boiler, -ing, manufacturer(r) of s.; s.-bubble, iridescent globe
of air enclosed in film of soapy water made by blowing through pipe dipped in s.-suds; s.-suds, s.-scum, s.-soap; s.-large; s.-manufactured; hence soapy, adj., s.-less, adj. (Vb) apply s. to, scrub or rub with s.; use s. upon oneself. [OF sapa, cf. Du. zep, G sice; perh. cogn. w. L sebum tallow]

soapy, a. Like, smeared or impregnated with, suggested by, or containing soap or his mate (scum or talk) unctuous, flattering. Hence soapily, adv.; soapiness n. [-i-]

soap, 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 soaper. [V. F. essoreur l. LL. exaurere (aurae breeze)]

sövövé, sövövövé (shh.), mus. direction. With tenderness. [It.]

sob, v.l. & t. & n. Draw breath in convulsive gasps usu. with weeping under mental distress or physical exhaustion; s. out, utter with sc. [D. sappen (N.)] common in drawing of breath esp. in weeping. [cogn. w. sup. & w. OE siofan lament, G seufzen sigh]

söber, a., & v. & t. & n. Not drunk (as s. as a judge; appeal from Philip drunk to Philip s., suggest that opinion &c. represents passing mood only; temperate in regard to drink (is a moderate man). 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; s. estimate; s. minded; s. sides, sedate person; s. stilled. (clear in colours), whence söberly, adv. (Vb) make or become s. or less wild, reckless, enthusiastic, visionary, &c. (often down). [f. F sobre l. sobrius pers. l. so-, se, apart from, ebrius drunk, etym. dub.]

Söbranje (shnje), n. Bulgarian national assembly. [Bulg.]

söbretty, n. Being sober. [F. sobriété l. sobrietatem (söber, -ty)]

söbrizquet, sou (söbrizk), (söbriz), n. Nickname, assumed name. [F. etym. dub.]

söve(l)age (-l), n. Feudal tenure of land involving payment of rent or other service to superior lord; s. jurisdiction (saccon conteng, cogn. w. seek) + Age]

soccer. (Anomalous spelling of)ocker.

söctable (shh.), 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 sóctably, 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 (socaire l. sociabilis, -i) familiar, w. cogn. w. seek]

söctal (shl), a. Living in companies, gregarious, not fitted for or not practising solitary life, interdependent, cooperative, practising division of labour, existing only as member of compound organism, (man is a s. animal; s. bird, s. fish, kinds having common nests &c.; s. bird, building, kinds having community of interests; 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, society, students, philosophers; the s. concern, the s. interest); to exchange the individual freedom of the state of nature for legal restriction, assumed by 18th-c. thinkers as basis of political society; s. democrat, politician aiming at improving condition of lower classes by gradual advance towards socialism; s. civil, professions 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. sóciable (shh.), sóctalistically, adv. [L. sociabilis (sociare, -are) common, belonging to company; s.)

söctalism, n. Principle that individual freedom should be completely subordinated to interests of community, with any deductions that may be correctly or incorrectly drawn from it, e.g. substitution of cooperative for competitive production of land and capital, state distribution of produce, free education & feeding of children, abolition of inheritance (Christian s., attempt to apply Christian precepts in ordinary life resulting in some approximation to the aims of s.). Hence sóctalists, n. & a., sóctalist, a., sóctalistically, adv. [-ism]

söctalize, v.t. Make social; arrange socialistically. Hence sóctalization, n. [-ize]

söctetly, n. Social mode of life, the customs & organization of a civilized nation, (the progress of s. is an evolution; pests of s., persons who prey on the community); any social community (not quite as s. 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 polite s.; s. does not approve; leaders of s. often attract, s. as a leader,quel. s., sip, news, journal; s. verse, 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, a.); 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 1832 for improving natural knowledge; S. for the Propagation of the Gospel, abbr. S.E.P., DORCAS; building, cooperative, a.); [F. s. f. l. societatem (socies see SOCTAL, -TY)]

Söctetnian, a. & n. (Follower, following or according to doctrine) of the 16th-c. Italian theologians Laelius & Faustus Socinius, whose opinions resemble those of modern unitarians. Hence Söctetnism (sh), n. [-ism]

söctology (shl), n. Science of the development & nature & laws of human society. Hence sóctological, a.; sóctologically, adv. (shh.); sóctologist, n. [L. socius see SOCTAL, -LOGY]

söctet, n. Now, a. 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 socce l. soccus comic actor's shoe]

söck, v.t., n., & adv. (slang) Filing (ball, stone) at; hit (pronoun); (hand-flung missile; blow,胖ump, right, (hit him n. in the eye). [f]

söck, n. (school slang). Sweets, pastry, &c., eaten at odd times, tuck, grub. [f]

söckdöloger, n. (slang). Decisive blow or argument. [U.S. corrupt of dorology, a. form of football in which (cf. rugby) ball may not be touched with hand. Association, xx1]

söcket, n. Natural or artificial hollow for something to fit into or stand firm or revolve
in (eye-s). s. of the hip; candle large too for s.; bally [ & a]; s. joint, =bally [ & s. joint; s. and s. face, =bally & s. joint; s. jointed, =bally jointed and to receive another. Hence so'ccketed, a. [f. O.F. socket dim. of souche stump cf. It. cioccolo stump, perh. f. Teut. & cogn. w. shock].

sòcle, n. (archit.). Plain low rectangular block serving as support for pedestal, vase, statue, etc. [It. f. L. socco 1. L. socculus (suc cus] 1. [L. U.]

So'cràtie, a. & n. Of, like, following, etc. 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 Socrates. [f. L. Sokratos & Socrates; see Socrates & cogn. w. seethe, perh. as sodden with rain].

so'd, a. & v.t. Turf, upper layer of grass land including blades & roots & earth, (under the s., in the grave); piece of turf pared off; hence sodd'ed (a. (vb) cover (ground) with s.; sodding mallet, spade, implements used); felt with sod (ful. c. Du. sade, prob. cogn. w. seethe, perh. as sodden with rain).

so'da, n. One of the compounds of sodium in common use, esp. sodium carbonate or bicarbonate; (also s.) water made offervescent by impregnation with carbonic acid under pressure; (n.)蚕 is used in macerating silk waste; (n.) c. is used in macerating silk waste; (n.) c. in macerating silk waste; (n.) c. in macerating silk waste; (n.) c. in macerating silk waste;


so'ded, a., & v.t. & l. Saturated with liquid, soaked through; (of bread) doughy, heavy & moist; stupid or dull in fact or appearance with habitual drunkenness; hence so'dedness n. (vb) become or make s. (orig. p.p. of seethe).

so'dum, n. A silver-white metal existing chiefly in soda & other compounds, burning & bending in air, & dissolving in warm water. Hence so'dica (a. & f. L. soda). [L. sodalitas].

so'domite, n. Person practising sodomy. [OF. f. L. Sodomita f. Gk. Sodomites inhabitant of Sodom, see - Tir].

so'domy, n. Copulation between male persons. [f. L. sodoma (L. sodoma, see Gen. x. x. fol.; -a)].

so'dover, suf. some. separable usu. appended to relative pronouns, adverbs, or adjectives, but sometimes following them at an interval, to give indefinite meaning (whosoever, however, &c.; how great s. it may be; with what &c.).

so'ta, n. Couch with raised ends & back on which several persons can sit or one lie; s. bedstead, piece of furniture serving as s. by day & bed by night. [f. Arab. asdfah bench].

so'fit, n. Lower surface of architrave, arch, pediment, cornice, etc. [f. L. softita ceiling, fem. p.p. = fixed under (L. strus 3, figur. fix)].

so'fit (sm.). See supra.

so'faw (soft), a., a., adv., & inter. Comparatively wanting in hardness, yielding to pressure, malleable, plastic, easily cut, (as butter; as soap; as Swiss cheese; as cloth; as humming, opp. harsh &c.; as cotton, see plucking &c.); soft corn, starchy, corn cob, cob, maize, maize doctor, maize smith (of maize starchy, co. maize doctor, maize smith (of maize); of smooth surface or fine texture, not coarse or coarse (a. skin, hair, raiment); mellow, mild, balmy, not noticeably cold or hot; (a. air; a. winter); rainy or moist or thawing (a. weather; a. day); (of water) free from mineral salts & so good for washing or cooking; not astringent (a. fruit or bitter (a. currant &c.); not cut through or brilliant or dazzling (a. colours, light, eyes); not sharply defined (a. outline); not strident or loud, low-toned, (a. voice; a. music; a. pedal 1; a. whisper; murmurs); (Phonet.) sibilant (a is as in gin, voiced (a. a. are s. mutes), unaspirated (a. or smooth breathing); gentle, quiet, conciliatory, complimentary or amorous, (a. rain; a. manners; a. answer, esp. a good-tempered one on abuse or accusation; a. spoken, see speak; a. nothing; amorous talk); sympathetic, compassionate, (has a a. heart, whence soft'heartedness, a. heart); (a. thing, light well-paid office &c.); flabby, weak, feeble, unstrung, effeminate, silly, (the national character has gone s. a. luxurious people; a. muscles; a. headed, a. witted, half idiotic; hence so'tush 1 a. softness 2 a. softness adv. & s. softnessness n.); slack (a. slack; a. soft; a. slackness; a. slacknessness n.); (adv. commoner in compar. than in pos.) softly (play a. softly; a. whispering &c.). (Int. archaic) wait a moment; hush! [OF sôfè (usu. adv.), seftè, c. G. sanft; Du. zacht; cogn. w. Gk. hemeros gentle, Skr. saman mildness].

so-hâ, n. Modem student of sacred law & theology. [Turk.]

so'ften (fn.), v.l. & t. Become or make soft or softer; softening (morbid degeneration of the brain). Hence so'tener 1 2 a. s. -en 3 [f. -en].

so'gy (gl.), a. Sodden, saturated, dank. Hence so'giness n. (prob. cogn. w. suck).

so'h, see so.

soho, int. used in quiting horse &c. [earlier soho used as hunting-cry. f. G. 6 hit her, ho]

so'lit (f.), a. Self-styled, pretended.

soil, n. The ground, upper layer of earth in which plants grow consisting of disintegrated rock & soil, with a certain admixture of organic mould, (good, poor, clayey, alluvial, light, rich, &c.); s. & night-s.; one's native s., ground of one's native land or place). Hence so'il 2 a. [AF. f. L. soilea sandal &c. (in LL also ground) cogn. w. solum ground].

soil 1, v.t. & l. & n. Make dirty, smear or stain with dirt, tarnish, defile, soiled linen; would not a. my hands with it &s.]. Hence so' lurk (n. archaic); admit of being soiled (soils easily). (N.) dirty mark, stain, smear, defilement; s. pipe, discharge-pipe of water-closet; hence so'less a. [f. v. vb. AF soiper, soiffer (of s. mire, soilier), obl. c. L. soillius of mire. f. sw. pig; doublet of BULLY].

soil 2, v.t. & l. & n. Fatten (cattle) with green food. [f. OF. soiller (L. solutius dim. of sature full-fed)].

so'lo, n. Social evening, evening gathering esp. for music, conversation, the admission of some society &obje., something like. [F. evening-party]; L. solus late; see -ade].

so'journ (so'jern, so.), v.l. & n. (Make) temporary stay in or in place or with or among persons. Hence so'journer n. [f. Of sojourn (L. sub 1. dim. of sustinere)].

so'lu, n. (Loc. of solus). [f. L.]

so'lu (mus.). Fifth note of octave. [1st syl. of L solve, see gamut].

so'la, n. Pithy-stemmed tropical swam
sóláce, 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). [I. Of solaz l. Solacium (solaris console)]

sólán(n.-goose), n. The gannet. [I. On solana] (solaris, that produces large geese)

sólár, n. Large genus of plants including potato, nightshade, & many kinds (often spoken of as s.) cultivated as ornamental creepers or for flowers or foliage. [L. = nightshade]

sólár, a. Of, concerned with, determined by, the sun (s. day, eclipse, spectrum, time, year; s. month, the phases of the moon in the day; s. month, an exact twelfth of the year; s. myth, tale explained as symbolizing a phenomenon; s. system, the sun & the heavenly bodies whose motion is directly or indirectly determined by it). [I. L. solaris (solar sun, -ARI)]

sólárism, n. Belief in solar myths as chief source of mythology. See SOLARISM.

sólárism, n. Place often enclosed in glass for enjoyment or esp. medical use of sun's rays. [L. = sun-dial, sunning-place (SOLAR.-ARY)]

sólárize, v.i. & t. (photog.). Spoil (i. & I.) by long exposure. Hence SOLARIZATION n. [-12E]

sólárizatión, v.i. & t. (sp.) Physically impaired (v. i. & t.) given as compensation or consolation. [L. = SOLAR.]

sold, v.t. See SELL.

sólándella, n. Kinds of Alpine plant some of which (esp. the Blue moonwort) are grown in gardens. [mod. L. dim. of soldana l.-l. SOLDO]

sólónder, n. & v.t. Kinds of fusible alloy used to join edges of less fusible metals (hard =SOFT
t. 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 f. n. OF souadure (solder s. l. solidaire f. SOLIDUS, URE)

sólónder, n. & v.t. Member of army (lit. & fig.); ss. & sailors; go, enlist, for a s.; pay at ss., of children, also of volunteers &c.; tin, toy, ss.; of Christ, active or preoccupy-lizing Christian; every inch s. a. old, lit. also, per son of experience, also empty bottle, also cigar er, also once in a lifetime to be, etc. In virtue of greater experience; s. of fortune, ready to take service under any state or person that will hire him; red s., pig-disease; s. wind navy, fair wind for going & returning; private or N.C.O. in army (both officers & ss.; often common use) as temporary commander of specified ability (a great, fine, poor, s.; no s.), hence sOLDIER-

ship(3) n.; hence sOLDIER-LIKE, s. & adv. (Naut., slang) man, esp. sailor, who shirks work; (also a. -aul) one of fighting section of ant or termite colony; (also -beetle) kinds of reddish coloured insect with carni
eous bodies: s. crabs, in general kind of hill crab; s. orchis, kind with helmet-shaped sepals. (Vb) serve as. (chiefly in gerund, as go, tired of, soldering); (Naut., slang) shirk work. [OF. l. LL. soldarius (soldier pay f. SOLIDUS, -ARY)]

sólid, a. (The soldiers of a State, in a description of war, or of troops of specified character (a great, fine, poor, s.; no s.), hence sOLID s. & w. (OF. l. solde (soli 2)]

sólido, n. (pl. -di, pr. -dé.) Italian halfpenny. [It., f. SOLIDE]

sól, n. & v.t. Lower surface of human or other plantigrade foot; part of shoe or boot below the toes or foundation of various things, e.g. plough, cart, bus, etc.; club; golf-club head; s. channel, groove in s. of boot &c. in which sewing is sunk; s. leather, compressed for use in ss.; s. plate, bed-plate of engine &c.; hence -sóléd s. (Vb) provide (boot &c.) with s. (OE. *l. sola (soli 2)]
SOLIDARITY

SOMBRE

tube; s. square m., formation of equal depth & length; s. hoofed, horned, &c.; s. printing, without leads between lines; strongly con- continuous. (In F. & L. house, piece of furniture, man of build); homogeneous, alike all through, (of s. silver &c.; s. colour, covering the whole of an object, without pattern &c.; a s. vote &c., unanimous, undivided; go or be s. for, be united in favour of; the s. South, southern States of U.S., considered as a whole; s. liberal, able to be regarded as an inducement in contracts &c.;) of three dimensions (s. foot &c., cubic; s. angle, formed by three or more plane angles in different planes meeting at point; s. number, integer with three prime factors; concerned with s. (s. geometry; s. measure; s. problem math., involving curves &c. & the determination of (s. solution); hence or cogn. s. difVv & l. & i., solidificaüon n., solidifi- able, solidity n., solidly adv. (N.) body consisting of particles that maintain their relative positions against some degree of pressure; (Geom.) body or magni- magnitude having three dimensions (cf. point, line, surface; regular s., bounded by equal & regular planes). [f. F solide f. L solidus cogn. w. Gk holos, Skr. sarva(s), whole] solidarity, n. Holding together, mutual dependence, community of interests, feelings, & affections. [L. solidaritatis (solidariti f. solido = proc.-ary & TIV)] solidungulan,-ate, s. Solid- hoofed, of horse family, equine. [f. L solidus, ungula hoof, &c.-are] solidus, n. (pl. -oi). (Hist.) golden coin introduced by Roman Emperor Constantine; only in abbr. (a. america) this shilling, as 7s. 6d., &l 1s.; the shilling line (for 2 or long s.) as in 7s. 6d. [Ll. use of L solidus] solidif'icdian, a. & n. (Holder) of doctrine that faith by itself suffices for salvation. [L. solus alone, fides falsa] solidly, adv. Firmly, thoroughly, strongly. (Un- looking without or regardless of the presence of hearers (a. piece, of this esp. on part of character in play). Hence sol'- loquize(2) v.t. solid- loquistry n. [f. L solilo- quiunm) (solus alone, I, loqui speak 0)] solidified, a. & n. Solidungulate (animal). [f. Of solidere contracted f. L solidipes -edis (solidus, pes foot)] solidéous, a. (bot.) Following sun's course. [L sol sun, -1, sequi follow, -ous] solitaire', n. Ear-ring, shirt-stud, &c., hav- ing a single gem; shirt-cuff fastening in one piece; game played by one person with markings on equal board; (now obsolete) patience kind of card-game for one player; kinds of W. & Amer. thrush. [F. see foll.] solita'ry, a. & n. Living alone, not gregarious, without companions, unfrequented, secluded, single, lonely, sole, (s. ants, bees, &c., kinds not living in a mass, solitary, lonely place. [f. f. L. solitudo (sole. -Tv, + -ary)] solitude, n. Being solitary, lonely place. [f. f. L. soli- todo (sole. -Tu, + -ary)] soli'vve (-sy), n. Intermediate timber resting on beams & supporting planks of floor or ceiling, joint. [OF, etym. dub.] soli'vize, v.t., soli'mization, n. (Use) system of associating each note of scale with particular syllable (see gama), such syllables representing either C, D, &c., of natural scale or a first, second, &c., of any scale. [-ate f. solisier (sole. 2, M. 122)] s6lo, n. (pl. -os, -i p. -re). Song or musical piece or passage given by one person or instrument with strictly subordinate or no accom- paniment (also attrib., as a s. passage; s. organ, musical organ which stops fit for use in sas), whence solo'ist(i) n., kind of card- game. [It., as bole] solomon, n. King of Israel reputed wisest of men (s. lozsos; song of s.). whence Solomo- nica & s. seat, kinds of flowering plant with serveral kinds of color to be found in Israel. Solomon, n. Sage, wise legislator. [name of Athenian lawyer] solong, int. Good-bye till we meet. [perh. naut. corrupt of sallam] solistico, n. Either time (summer, winter, &c.); about 21st June, 22nd Dec. at which sun is furthest from equator &c.; hence solistico fore returning; (also solistital point) point in ecliptic reached by sun at. A. solistital (isbi) n. [F. f. L solistitium (sole, sibere -sit make stand f. stare stand)] solis, a. That can be dissolved in some form; that can be solved. Hence solubility n. [f. f. L solubilis (solv- , -ble)] solisus, pred. a. (fem. -la). Alone, unaccom- panyed, esp. in stage directions, as enter king s. &c. also, as found myself s.), [L] solution (sol-[sol-, -0i.), n. Separation, dissolution, abolition of union, (chalybe in s. of conti- nuity surg. separation of tissues &c. &c., &c.); dissolving or being dissolved, esp. conversion of solid or gas into liquid form by mixture with liquid called the solvent or menstruum (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. of solut, strong, weak, a. with small, large, proportion of solvent); resolution, solving, answer, method for the solving of, a. in solv., puzzle, game, problem, or riddle, esp. (of, for, to). [F. f. L solutionem (soll., -Ioni)] solve, v.t. Untie, loosen, unravel, dissolve, (knot, tangle, cohesion, &c.; & arc, find an- swer to (problem) or way out of (difficulty). Hence solivable, a. Solvability n. [f. L solere solvi (se apart, querere, of. Gk lode, loozen)] solivant, a. & n. Having the power of dis- solving or forming solution with something or fig. of weakening the hold of traditions or beliefs; having money enough to meet all pec- cunary liabilities, whence solvency n. (N. s. liquid or substance, menstruum, &c. &c.); liquid, water is the commonest, alcohoh (the s. of resinaus substances); dissolving or weakening agent (science as a s. of religious belief). [f. L solvere, -ent] -som. See some. somatic, a. Of the body, corporeal, physio- logical, mental, spiritual, psychic; s. death, of the body as a whole. [f. Gk somatikos (soma- atos body, -10)] somato-, comb. form (prec., -o-), body or the human body, as -de-, originating in the body, -logo, science of living bodies physiologically considered, also to physics, also human anatomy & physiology. sombre, a. Dark, gloomy, dismal, as a s. sky, s. prospect, man of s. character. Hence sombrely adv., sombreness n., som- broous (poe. st.) a. [-F. perh. f. L *exumbrare f.
SONGSTER

with the first; bought, sold, it for a s. or an old s. (mere trifles). S. of degrees or ascents (in O.T. Psalms 120--134); S. of Sa., S. of Solomon, Canticles; a--thrus; a--sparrow, hedge-sparrow & other birds. Hence songless a.

[OF, Da., sang, cf. Du. zang; as sing]

songster, n. Singer; song-bird; poet.

Hence songless a.

[f. songster, n. + -ER]

songster, n. Instrument for conveying sound to deaf person. [as foll.]

SONorous, a. Conveying or producing sound. [f. L sonus sound + -FEROUS]

songnet, n. Poem of 14 lines (usu. rhyming thus: nig bat cat wig fig hat rat fig; lit. red set, set, set. The first of the set has a different rhyme, or otherwise e.g. as in Shakespeare’s sonnet). So song- net-ker, n., & v.t. (usu. contempt.). [f. F. Pr. sonet dim. of son sound]

songny (sông'-), n. Familiar form of address to a boy. [f. song + -Y]

songbird, n. Kinds of instrument for testing deaf person’s hearing, measuring sounds, &c. [f. L sonus sound + -METER]

sonore'scent, a. (Of hard rubber &c.) emitting sounds corresponding to pulsations of radiant heat or light. So sonore'scence n.

[f. sonore, adj. + -ENCE]

sonoriflo, a. Producing (esp. other than vocal) sound. [as foll. + -IF]

sonorous, a. Resonant; loud-sounding; (of speech, style, &c.) high-sounding, imposing; a. figures (formed in layer of sand &c. by sound vibrations); a. râle (heard in some diseases). Hence of song, sonorous.

[f. L sonor-us sound; sonare vb + -US]

soon, adv. Not long after the present time or time in question or after specified time, in a short time, as shall s., know the result, was s. coming. Sooner, arrived. s. after four; after the gate was closed, least said soonest mended; as (or so, esp. after negative, or when causality or other close connexion is suggested) s. as, the moment that, not later than, as early as, as came as (or so) s., as (or so) s. as I hoped of it, will get there s. as (or so) s., as I expected, drops his fine theories so (or as) s. as they clash with his interests, so as (or as) s. as (ever) there is any talk of paying he cools down; (w. expressed or implied comparison) willingly, as I would just as s. stay at home (as go), would sooner s. to do. [OE song, s.]

song, n. (L song vb, -US); as (or so) s., (as) (or so) s. as, (as) (or so) s. as (ever) there is any talk of paying he cools down; (w. expressed or implied comparison) willingly, as I would just as s. stay at home (as go), would sooner s. to do.
SORE

(Bot., Zool., of colours) Impure, muddy, as s. blue; (archaic) dirty, squadd. Hence sordid-

1. (Of parts of body, person) Morbidly tender, as has a s. arm, is foot 1 sore, (clergyman's) s. throat, touched on a s. place (often fig.); a sight for s. eyes, (welcome, pleasant); irritated, aggrieved, touched on a s. point; adj. painful feelings, irritating, esp. a s. subject; (archaic, poet.) distressing, grievous, severe, as in a distress, a s. struggle, affliction s. long time he bore, whence sordely 2 adv. (N.) p. place on body e.g. where skin or flesh is bruised or inflamed; (fam.) a s. sore, a s. on old ss.; bed s.ore; eye s.ore. (Adv.) grievously, severely, as s. oppressed, bested, afflicted. Hence SOR"NESS n. (n. & adv. f. adj.) OE sor painful, cf. Du. zeer sore, ON sár sore, G scher sore, very sorer. See SORREL.

Sorghum (grain). thin Kinds of grass including mullet & Chinese sugar-cane. [perh. of E-Ind. orig.]

sorleine, a. Of, related to, the shrew-mouse. [f. L. soricinus (sorex-cẹs shrew-mouse, -ing) 1]

sorilas, n. Chain-syllogism (e.g. a case must be decided by the majority of the people; this is a general result which may be worked out in a specific case); a general & a specific (as a substance; therefore a cat is a substance), form of sophism leading by gradual steps from truth to absurdity based on the absence of precision, esp. numerical, limits to terms (e.g. a man with only 1 hair is bald, therefore man with 2, 3, ... 10,000 hairs is bald). So sori
tical a. [L. late Gk sōritex lit. lighter (sorōs heap, see ↑ s. 1), 2] s. a. v. i. (Sc.) Obstruct oneself on (person) for bed & board. Hence sorn 1 n. [f.]

sorsis, n. (bot.) Fleshy compound fruit, e.g. pine-apple, mulberry. [as sorus + osis]

sörtel, a. & n. Kind of acid-leaved herb allied to the sorrel. [f. OE sorrel d. f. MHG sor sorr] sorrel 2, a. & n. (Of reddish-brown colour; s. animal esp. horse; also s. reel) buck of third year. [f. OE sorrel s. horse, d. of sorl (horse), f. L. sorle, cogn. w. SÆR SÆR; in last sense, d. of obs. sorl hawk of first, buck of fourth, year]

sorrow, n. & v. i. Grief, sadness, caused by loss of good or occurrence of evil, whence srowful 1 a., srowfully 2 adv., srowfulness 1 n.; occasion of this, misfortune, trouble, as has had many ss., much ss.; s.-stricken (with s.); lamentation, as his s. was loud & long; (v. i.) grieve, feel sorrow, (at, over, for, misfortune & c., for, i.e. on behalf of, person &c.), mourn (after, for, lost person or thing), whence sorrel 1 n., srowing 1 a. [ME sorowe, OE sorol w. sor and Du. sorg, G sorg. See SORREL, SOR]

sory, a. Feeling regret, regretful, as will be s. for this same day, felt s. for (him on his account), am s. for (regret) that, am so s. (that) you must go, am s. to hear it, (informal apology for trifling offence) s. !; wretched, paltry, shabby, of poor quality, as a s. fellow, in a s. plight, in a clothes, a s. excuse, whence sor
tility 2 adv., sorliness n. [OE sorig (sore-, y9)]

sort 1, n. Group of things &c. with common attributes, class, kind, species, as biscuits of several ss., a new s. of bicycle, people of every s. & kinds (sport). Hence (s. or kind) a mixture of the ss., coffee of a s., what s. of tree ?, these s. of wrigglers, a s. of stockbroker &c., I. of s. of expected it; (coll.) a thoroughly good s. (of person), that's your s. (the way to do it); (archaic) manner, way, as in a manner, courteous, &c., a. after or in a s. (= fashion); (Fr.) any letter or piece in fount of type, as copy is hard (or runs) on ss. (requires many of some ss.); out of ss., out of health, tiring, etc. Hence sort 2, v.t. Separate into sorts (often over, out); select (things of one s.) from miscellaneous group, as sorted out those of the largest size, hence sortable 1 a., sorter 1 n. [f. OF sertir f. l. sortir case; f. a. SORRE]

sortilege (-i), n. Divination by lots. [f. F sortilege f. med. L sortilegium f. L sortilegus a. (as sort 1 + legere choose, read)]

sorus, n. (bot.; pl. -ri). Heap, cluster, esp. of spore-cases on back of fern-froud. [G. G soros heap]

sory, v. t. A spec. form of -ory in aa. or nn. f. L. vsb that form p.p. in -s, as accessory (ce
dere cessa), promissory (mellere mise). so-so, a. Not very good. [so]

sostenuto (-nooto), adv. (mus.) In sustained or prolonged manner. [it.]

sot, n. & a. Inapt, drunkard, person stupefied by habitual drunkenness; (v. i.) tipple. Hence sottish 1 a., sotishiy 2 adv., sottishness n. [ME, cf. Du. zot, fool, LL sottus, prob. of Teut. orig.]

sotthie, a., sotthiiny 2 adv., sott
tishness n. [ME, cf. Du. sot, fool, LL sottus, prob. of Teut. orig.]

sotthie, a., sotthiiny 2 adv., sottishness n. [ME, cf. Du. zot, fool, LL sottus, prob. of Teut. orig.]

Sothdie. A. Of, the dog-star, esp. S. year (Egyptian, fixed by heliacal rising of dog-star, S. cycle (of 1460 or 1461 in solar years). [f. Gk Sotthis t. Egypt. name of dog-star]

sotto voce (-tshé, -sl), adv. In an undertone, aside. [It. = beneath the voice]

sow (sow), n. (pl. - sw) (Hist.) French coin of various values; (loosely) five-ounce piece; (coll.) hasn't a ss. (a farthing, any money). [f. soubrette (sóbrét) t. Maid-servant or similar character (esp. w. implication of pertain
ess, coquetry, intrigue, &c.) in comedy. [f.]

souchong (sóosh) n., Kind of black tea made from youngest leaves. [f. F. Chin. sieo sou chung ss.]

Soudanese (sóó-né), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of the Soudan, district of Africa south of Sahara. [-33]

soume (sóóm) n., (mod.) Low murmured sound heard in auscultation of various organs &c. [f. souther blow f. L suri [southern] blow]

soumed (sóomed) a. & n. Made light & frothy, as omelet s.; such dish, usu. made with beaten whites of eggs. [f. p.p. of soume]

sough (sow, sooch), n., & v. i. Make moaning, whistling; or rushing sound as of wind in trees &c. [OE soagan resound, prob. imit.]

sought. See seek.

soul (söl) n. The immaterial part of man, as immortality of the s.; moral & emotional part of man, as his whole s. revolved from it, curse of ss., has s. above sherry & bitter; intellectual part of man, vital principle & mental powers of animals including man, as keep body 1 & s. together; animating or essential part, person viewed as this, as he was the (life & s.) of the enterprise, the party; person viewed as embodying moral or intellectual qualities, as the greatest ss. of antiquity, left that to meanness ss.; often without emotional & intellectual energy e.g. as revealed in work of art, as the fellow has no ss., his pictures lack ss.; departed spirit, as all Soul's Day; disembodied spirit; person, as not a s. to speak to for miles round, ship went down with 200 ss. (expr. familiarity, pa
telegraphic receiving instrument for reading messages by sound. [ER]

**sounder** n. In vbl senses of sound 2: fly-声器, sounder-gong, sounder, etc., sounder that can be used without reducing ship's speed. [ER]

**sounding** n. In vbl senses of sound 2, also: (pl.) place near enough to shore to admit of, as, be in, come into, ss. [ING]

**soup** (soop), n. Liquid food made of stock & other ingredients; s.-kitchen, public establishment for supplying hot s.; s.-pan, entailing holder to s. at a s.-kitchen; s.-magne, thin s. chiefly of vegetables; s.-plate, deep kind for s.; PEA-s. Hence soup 2 a. [L 'F soupe (super SUP)

**soupcon** (soo, PF), n. A small quantity, dash, (of flavouring, quality, etc.).

**sour** (sow, a., & v.t. & i. Of acid taste, esp. as result of unripeness, as, s. apples, s. grapes, or of fermentation, as, s. milk, bread; or of person or temper) harsh, peeveful, morose; s. dock, common sorrel; (vb) make, become, sour (esp. fig.), as, soured by mifortune. Hence sourish 2 a., sowness n. [OE snar, cf Du. suur, G sauer, ON surr]

**source** (soors), n. Spring, fountain-head, from which stream issues, as the ss. of the Nile; origin, place from which thing comes or is got, as the s. of all our woes, reliable s. of information, drawn from old books, s. of verse, fem. p.p. as n. of sordre rise f. L surgere

**sourdine** (sourdine), n. Harmonium stop producing soft effect; = SORDER. [F, see SORDER]

**souse** (sows), n., v.t. & i., adv. Pickle made with salt; food in pickle, esp. head, feet, & ears, of animal; dip, plunge, drenching, in water; (vb) put in pickle, as, a stewed mackerel, plunge &c. into liquid, soak (thing in liquid), throw (liquid over thing); (adv.) with swift descent, headlong, as, came s. into our midst. [F. Of souse SAUCE] adv. partly f. obs. souse swim cogn. w. source

**soutane** (soot-an, an), n. (L.-C.-Ch.), Priest's cassock. [F]

**south** (south), adv., n., a., (abbr. S.), & v.t. (Toward, at, near) point of horizon directly opposite to north; point of compass opposite north; DUE 2 a.; s. BY 1 east or west; s. of, further than; s.-east, s.-west, &c., adv., aa., strictly in, at, point above, below, beyond: s.-east, beyond, regarding situations, (with uses & derivatives corresp. to those of south, e.g. s.-s.enterly) southern part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Europe; the Southern States 2; s. (wind), wind from the s., s.-east, s.-west, (abbr. S., S.E., & S.W.), London postal districts. (Adj.) situated or dwelling in, looking towards, the s.; & Downs (of Hampshire & Sussex), southdown a. & n. (sheep) of a breed originating on S. Downs esteemed for their flesh; S. Sea (hist.), the Pacific; S. Sea Bubble, scheme for trading in Spanish America, which collapsed in 1723. (vb) move towards, s.

Hence southward a., southwards adv. [OE sout, cf Du. zuid, G süd, ON sout, sunn, persh cogn. w. sun]

**southeaster** (soo-thay-er), a. & adv. Towards the south; (of wind) blowing from the south. [L SOUTHEAST AS EASTERLY]

**southern** (soo-thorn, a. & n. Of, in, the south; & HEMISPHERE, CROSS, CONFEDERACY, STATES; looking south, as, a s. aspect; (of wind, rare) west; (n.) inhabitant of the south, esp. of the Southern States 2; southernmost a., SOUTHERNWOOD, kind of wormwood with scented leaves. Hence southernmost a. [KENN]

**southing** (sowth), n. In vbl senses of sound 2
south, n. (naut.) difference of latitude made in sailing south. [L., short for *southerly.*] southerly, a. & n. (archaic Sc.) Englishman (usu. contempt.). [Var. of Southern.

southerner, n. Wind from SW; (usu. sou’-wester) waterproof hat with broad brim behind to protect neck. [Er.

souvenir (soo’-ven’er), n. Thing given, kept, etc., to serve as a memory, esp. of a person, thing, etc. [F. (< L. *sivearet*; see *sive* and *venire*.) F. (n. & vb.), remember souvenirs, l. subjunctive come) occur to the mind.

sovereign (so’-vair’-in), a. & n. Supreme, as a power; possessing a power, as States, royal, as our Lord, whence sovereignty; very good, esp. a. remedy; hence soverign, a. (colloq. abbrev. Sr.) English gold coin worth 20s.; half-s., gold coin worth 10s. [n. (adj.) f. OF *soverain* f. L. *super ‘anu* -AN*; *-gby as assoc. w. dign.

soy (s6), v. t. (sowed, sown or sowed). Scatter (seed, or abx.) on or in the earth for purpose of growth; (fig.) s. the seed(s) of dissemination &c., must reap what you sow; plant (field &c. with seed) by sowing; (fig.) cover thickly with. Hence sow’er, n. [OE. sowan, cf. Du. saaijen, G. saaten, ON *sa’ta*.

soy, n. (n. & adj.) adult female hog; get the *woge* by the ear, f. n. (fig.) a period, or anything, wrong conclusion; (also a.-bug) kind of house; main trough through which molten iron runs into side-channels to form pigs, large block of iron that solidifies in this; *soak*; low ridge of sand &c.; *sowbread*, kind of cyclamen; s. field, plant with small yellow flowers & silky juice. [OE. *syan*; cf. Du. *zog*, G. *sauf*, ON *syr*; root *su*- produce.


spa (ah, -ahw), n. (Place where there is a) mineral spring. [S.-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. of clear space (area), box occupies too much s., would not fit into that space. (Print.) blank between words &c., type securing this; interval of time, as in the s. of an hour, after a short s., let us rest a s.; s.-bar, bar in typewriter for making a between words; s.-writer, -writing, (in newspaper, paid according to area occupied). Hence spacelessly a. [L. *spatium* f. L. *spatium*.

space, v.t. & i. Set at intervals, put spaces between, (esp. words, letters, lines, in printing) make a space between words on typewriter &c., as don’t forget to s., whence space’er (3) n.; s. (print.) put more or wider spaces between; s. -spacious (shus), a. Enclosing a large space, roomy. Hence spacious ly adv., spacio usness n. [f. L. *spatium* f. L. *spatius* (SPACE) s. -spaceless, a.

spade, n. & v.t. Tool for digging & cutting ground, turf, &c., with sharp-edged iron blade & wooden handle used with both hands; call a. a. a. a., call things by their names, speak plainly or bluntly; tool of similar shape for various purp. s. -bayonet (with broad blade), s.-buoy (with a broad circular weapon), s.-husbandry (with deep, s.-digging instead of subsoil-ploughing); (playing-card with) black figure(s) shaped like heart with small handle, (pl.) suit of these cards; a. -guinea (of George III, with shield shaped like a. on card); (v.t.) dig over, (ground) cut off, (butterblow, &c.) with a. -hepul, n. [OE. *spada* f. or cogn. w. L. Gk. *spadhe* broad blade; in card sense thr. Sp. *espada* sword.

spade, n. Gilded bract. [L. SPADO.

spadger, n. (slang.) Corrupt. of SPARROW.

spattle (spat’l), n. Ace of spades in ombre & cribbage. [e. Sp. *spatla*.


spake, See SPEAK.

spall (spla), v. t. & l. & N. Splitter, chip. (Mining) prepare (ore) for sorting by breaking it up. Hence spall’d, a. earlier spaid, ME. & MDU. spaiden split, cf. G. *spalten* (n. partly var. of spell f. Du. *spul* pin, spindles) spal’-teen, n. (Ir.) Mean fellow, rascal.

spall, v. t. & l. (Of bridge, arch, &c., fig. of memory &c.) stretch from side to side of, extend across, (river &c., fig. period &c.); measure, cover, the extent of (thing) with one’s grasp &c.; (Naut.) confine (booms &c.) with ropes; move in distinct stretches like spanworm. [OE. spannam, cf. Du. & G. spannen, De. *spenden*, ON *spenna*, G. span, spank draw.

span, n. Full extent from end to end, as s. of a bridge, of an arch, our bree’ f. (of life), the whole s. of Roman history; each part of a bridge &c. between piers or supports; green-house or similar structure with a roof; maximum distance between tips of thumb & little finger, esp. as a measure -6 in.; short distance, as our life is but a s.; (Naut.) rope fastened by both ends to take a purchase in the loop, do not tied directly to the mast. (Cf. U. S.) pair of horses or mules, yok’e of oxen: a. -dogs, pair of iron bars with claws for grappling timber; s.-roof (with two inclined sides, opp. to pent-roof or lean-to); s.-worm, larva of geomet. [OE. f. prec.], cf. Du. spaan, team of horses. G. spanne, ON spé.’

spannedral, n. Space between either shoulder of arch & surrounding rectangular moulding or framework, or between shoulders of adjoining arches & moulding above; a. -wall (built on curve of arch, filling in s.). [f.

spangle (spang’l), n. & v.t. Small piece of precious material, used for ornament of many as ornament of dress &c.; any small sparkling object; also oak-s. spongy excrescence on oak-leafs. oak-APPLE; (v.t.) cover with spangles (esp. in p.p.). Hence spangly a. [f. earlier spang, ME. Du., G. spanngemalclasp, cf. Gk. *spangho* bind tight. [Sp. -spangled f. Sp. -spangladoi.

Spániard, -zard, n. Native of Spain. [altered f. ME. *Spayneull* (as foll.), see -AND.

spain’sel (ye), n. Kinds of dog with long silky coat, drooping ears, & docile & affectionate disposition (King Charles’s a. small black & tan kind); (fig.) tawny or cingling peregrine. [Sp. caza. Spanish f. L. *Hispa*.

Spráish, a. & n. Of Spain or the Spaniards or their language; S. (f. F. *varín*; ARMADA; S. black, brown, red, white, pigments; E.
SPANK

CHESTNUT; S. fay, bright green insect dried & used for raising blisters, as aphrodisiac, &c.; &f; breed of domestic fowl with glossy plumage, &c., Dutch; Sparrow; &c.; mainc (hist.), NE coast of S. America between Orinoco river & Panama, & adjoining part of Caribbean sea; War of the S. succession (between France & Bavaria on one side & England, Prussia, & United Provinces on the other, on date 11th of June, without issue, 1701-14); (n.), S. language. [ME Spainc (Spaín), see -ISH-1)]

spank, v.t. & i., n. Slap on buttocks with open hand or slipper &c., whence spankling [-ING-1] n.; urge forward esp. by slapping or whipping, &c. (for horse &c.) move briskly esp. at a step between trot & gallop; (n.) slap, blow with open hand &c., on buttocks. [cf. NRIs & Do. spanke strut, LG spankern move actively]

spanker, n. In vbl senses: also or esp.: fast-going horse; (colloq.) person or thing of great swiftness, activity, speed, &c., who rushes headlong (Naut.) fore-&-aft sail set on after side of mizenmast. [-ER-1]

spankling2 (for s.1 see SPANK), a. & adv. In vbl senses: also; (colloq.) striking, notable, excellent, as had a s. time, a s. (strong) breeze, (adv.) a s. fine woman. [ME spanke (= spanke)-]]

spanner, n. In vbl senses; also: instrument for turning nut on screw &c.; cross-bridge of bridge &c.; connecting-rod in parallel motion of engine; = span-2worm. [-ER-1]

spar1, n., v.t. & i. Stout pole esp. such as is used on mast, yard, &c., of ship; s.-bay (made of s. with one end moored so that other stands up); s.-deck, upper deck extending from bow to stern, including quarter-deck and forecastle; (v.t.) furnish with s., help (ship) over shallow bar with s. [ME sparre, cf. Du. spier, G spärre, ON sparre, perh. cogn. w. spear]

spar2, n. Kinds of crystalline minerals, easily cleavable and non-lustrous, as calcareous s., calcite, Derbysinery (= fluor) s., Iceland s., transparent calcite much used for optical purposes. [OE sper; G has spath, a diff. wd.]

spar3, v.t., & i. Make motions of attack & defense, esp. with short stick or (box) in boxing, often at opponent; (fig.) bandy words, as they are always sparring (at each other); (of cocks) fight esp. with protected spurs; (n.) sparring motion, boxing-match, cock-fight. [orig. = (of cock) strike out with spurs, f. OF esparrer part. of Teut. orig., cf. sprun, spur, sparrow]

sparable, a. Headless nail for soles and heels of boots. [corrupt. of sparrow-bill]

spare1, a. Scanty, frugal, as s. diet, lean, thin, as man of s. frame, whence sparestly adv., spareness n.; sparerib, up part of row of ribs of pork with small amount of meat. [OE speren, esp. stand, remain, remain, as s. of lengthening, (fig. ss. of grief &c.); functional s., nervous disorders caused by occupation, f. writer's cramp. Hence spasmology n. [L F spasm, f. L Gk spasmos (spasmos draw)]

spasm2, a. Of, caused by, subject to, spasm(s), as a s. ter., occurring, done, by fits & starts, as s. efforts. Hence spasmoidically adv., spasmoidy n. [L F spasmédle, f. L F spasmus (spasmos (spasmos draw), see -OID-)]

spastic, a. (med.). = prec. [f. Gk spastikos drawing (spasmos draw, see -IC-)]

spat3, a., v.t. & i. Shell-fish esp. oyster; (v.t.) drop (food) on (v.t.) shed (spewed). [prob. cogn. w. spater]

spat2, n. (us. pl.). Short cloth garter reaching little above ankle. [for spattered]
splat, n. See spit.

spatchcock, n., & v.t. Fowl killed & cooked in a hurry; (v.t., colloq.) insert (words) hastily in telegram &c. [usu. expl. as deepatchcock, but perh. f. confus. w. Sritchcock]

spate, n. River-flood; esp. river in s. [f. Of spavi o. Du. spaken SPROUT]

spatha, n. A sword, esp. a bract or pair of bracts enveloping spadix or flower-cluster. Hence spathose,[saphous], (th.), aa. [f. L. spha the broad blade &c.]

spathic, a. Of Spathlike spar es. in cleavage. So spathiform a. [G. spath spar + Ic]

spathula, n. A broad-bladed instrument for working pigments &c.; surgeon's instrument for pressing tongue down or to one side. [L. spha tula]

spatula, n. (zool.). Broad, flat, oval instrument for spreading pigments &c.; in medicine, for spreading ointments, &c. [L. spatula]

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spatulate, a. (bot.). Broad-rimmed, like a bowl; spatulate-shaped; having a spatulate form. [spatula + -aet]

speaking, n. In vbl sense: a. acquaintance, person one knows well enough to exchange conversation with him, her degree of familiarity; not on s. terms, not, esp. no longer, having s. acquaintance with (usu. implying estrangement); b. trumpet, instrument for conveying voice to a distance; s. tube, tube for conveying voice from one room or building to another. [spake]

spear (spēr), n., & v.t. & i. a. Weapon with sharp or straight or long shaft of wood; (poet.) = spearman; sharp-pointed or barbed instrument for stabbing fish &c.; spearman, person esp. soldier who uses s.; spearmint, common garden mint; s. side, man of the horse movement, see -aet.

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speculate, v.t. Castrate, remove ovaries of (female animal). [ult. f. lat. spadare for spadonare geld (spadone)]

special, a. Of a particular kind, peculiar, not general (cf. special). special, a. & n. Of a particular kind, peculiar, not general (cf. special).

special, a. Of a particular kind, peculiar, not general (cf. special).

special, a. & n. Of a particular kind, peculiar, not general (cf. special).

speciality, n. Special feature or characteristic; (also specially) special pursuit, product, operation, &c., thing to which a person
gives special attention, as fam- (making) is our a. [f. OF (es)pecial, f. L. specialitatem; as special, see -tive].

specialize, v. & i. Make specific or individual; modify, limit, (idea, statement); ( Biol.) adapt, set apart, organ &c. for particular purpose, differentiate; be differentiated, becoming, and individual, be specific; be a specializer. Hence specialization n. [-iZe].
speciality (-sh-i), n. (Law) instrument under seal, sealed contract; = SPECIALITY (2nd sense). [f. OF specialite specialité].
special (shép-shép, shép), n. (pl. same). Coin as opp. to paper money, as a payments, paid in., shilling piece of a. [f. i abl. of foll. in pl. in specie].
special (shép, -shép), n. (Nat. Hist.) group subordinate in classification to genus &c. & having members that differ only in minor details; (Logic) group subordinate to genus &c. & containing individuals agreeing in some common attribute(s) & called by a common name; kind, sort, as has a s. of cunning, a s. of dogcart; (Law) form, shape, given to materials. [L. = appearance, kind, beauty, f. specere look].
specific, a. & n. Definite, distinctly formulated, definite. a. & n. Specific, a. & n. of species, as the s. name of plant &c.; possessing, concerned with, the properties that characterize a species, as the s. forms of animals, draws a s. distinction between them; relating to particular subject; peculiar, as has a s. style, a style s. to that school of painters; a 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.) a medicine or remedy. Hence specifically adv., specifically, specifically, n. [f. specifiques t. med.L. specificus (as SPECIES, see -pici)].
specification, n. Specifying; specified detail, esp. (pl.) detailed description of construction, workmanship, materials, &c., of work undertaken by architect, engineer, &c.; description by nature, origin &c.; an article & name of his invention; (Law) working up of materials into a new product not held to be the property of the owner of the materials. [as foll., see -ication].
specific, v.t. Name expressly, mention definitely, items, details, ingredients, &c.; often abs.; include in (e.g. architect's specifications, as a slate course was not specified. Hence specifically adv.; specifically, specifically, n. (as SPECIFER f. med.L. specificare (as SPECIFIC, see -FY)].
specialimen, n. Individual or part taken as example of a class or whole, esp. individual animal or organism, obtained & prepared 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, a s. page (of book, printed in prospectus to show size, type, &c.), (coll.) contempt. what a s. (person)!. [L. = characteristic mark (specere look, -MEM), mark, stain; s. the name, name of species. Hence speciologia a. [-LOGY].
specious, a. (shay), a. Of good appearance, plausible, fair or right on the surface, as a. argument, tale, pretense, person, appearance. Hence cogn. speciosity, speciously, nes. Hence specious, speciously, nes. [L. speciosus beautiful (SPECIES, see -ous)].
speck, n. & v.t. Small spot, dot; stain; particle (of dirt &c.); spot of rottenness in fruit; (v.t.) mark with s. (esp. in p.p.). Hence speckless a. [OF specke, cf. LG speken, b. spotted with wet, MDU. spekelen, specked split].
spek, n. Fat of seals, whales, &c., blubber. [OF epic bacon, cf. Du. spek, G speck].
speckle, n. Small spot or stain; (v.t.) mark with ss. or patches (esp. in p.p.). [speck + -e].
specktoner, -er, -esh, n. (shon), n. (whailing). Chietiharooner. [f. speck + on auctioneer &c.].
speculate, n. Public show, whence speculating v. & n. Speculate or appear, to make a s. (as exhibition) of himself; (pair of) ss. or colloq. specs, pair of lenses to correct or assist defective sight, set in frame without spring (cf. eyl + Frame) constructed to rest on nose & cheek, & affixed; s. or goggles, pair of glasses &c. ed. & ss., takes cheerful & views, (Crick) pair of ss., two DUCK1s. [f. f. I. spectaculum show (spectare see frequent. of specter look)].
spectacled, a. Wearing spectacles; (of animal) marked in a way that suggests spectacles, esp. bear, the S. Amer. bear. [f. D].
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 spectatorship n. [L. (spectare, see SPECTACLE & <]).
spective (-sh), n. Ghost; s. of the Brocken, huge shadowy image of the observer 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, -crab, -insect, -lunar, -shrimp. [OF f. SPECTRUM].
spectro- in comb. = SPECTRUM, as: -graph, apparatus for photographing or otherwise reproducing the spectrum, -gram, representation obtained by this, so -graphical a., -graphy n.; -logy, science of spectral analysis, so -late, etc. 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 & analysing the spectra of rays, consisting usu. of collimating tube, prism or diffraction grating, small telescope, & measuring apparatus. Hence spectroscope-pica! ad., sector-copically adv., spectro-copist (or spe'-), spectroscopy 1 (or spe'-), nn. [spectrum + -scope].
spectrum, n. (pl. -ra). (Also ocular s.) Image of something seen continuing 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 order, or in a more or less uniform progression, as in the order of the colors of the rainbow. Hence spectroscopic, -ically adv., spectroscopist (or spe'-), spectroscopy 1 (or spe'-), nn. [SPECULUM, see -AR].
speckulate, v.t. 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 operation, the speculator in stocks, as has been speculating in stocks, in rubber, (esp. w. implication of rashness) is deluded to s. a good deal. Hence or cogn. speculative a., speculatively 2 adv., speculativeness, speculator, n. [f. L. spectulari spy out, observe (spectacle watch-tower, as SPECTULUM), see -ETR].
speculation, n. Meditation on, inquiry into, theory about, a subject, as much given to, sorry to disturb your ss; speculative investment or enterprise, practice of speculating in business, as, ruined by (a single unlucky s), broken down by (a single unlucky s), by speculation; in, in reflecting society, (We) specially coloured area on wing of some birds, also = OCCLUS. [L, = mirror (specere look)]

sped. See SPEED.

speech (ts-hi). n. Faculty of speaking; thing said, remark, as after this unlucky s, he remained silent; public address, as after-dinner, MAIDEN, s., s. for the defence, a set (a) studied, prepared; King's or Queen's s, s. from the throne, brief statement of foreign & domestic affairs & of the chief measures to be considered by Parliament, prepared by ministry & read by speaker or person on order of opening of Parliament; language of a nation; sounding quality of organ-pipe &c.; FIGURE 1 of s.; PART-2 of s.; s.-reading, deaf-mute's interpretation of s. by watching speaker's lips, s.-day, annual day for delivering prizes in schools usu. marked by recitations &c. [OE sped, earlier spel, spé.]

speechily, adv. [FY.]

speechless, a. Dumb; temporarily deprived of speech by emotion &c., as s. with rage. Hence speechlessly adv., speechlessness n. [-LSSH]

speed, n., & v. t. & li. (sped, exc. as below). Rapidity of movement, as with al, more headless s., at full s., rate of progress or motion, as attains a high s., depends on the s. required, three-s. engine, tricycle, &c., with adaptable gear for going and running; s.-trap (v.t.), to make, s.-up, to improve, to lose, make or lose speed, properly, as send me good s. (cf. GOD -1 s.), s.-cone, contrivance for adjusting ratio of s. of a between parallel shafts by means of belt; speedwell, kinds of herb with creeping or ascending stems & bright-blue flowers. (Vb) go fast, as sped down the river, as s. chiefly literary; (archaic) send fast, send on the way, as an s. from the bow, the parting guest; (archaic) be or make prosperous, succeed, give success to, as how have you sped I, God s. you, (past & p.p. speeded) regulate s. of (engine &c.), cause to go at fixed s., as (vb t. or sped & am) OE s. ed, cf. Du. spoed, OGH spoed, success; cogn. w. L spatium, space, spé hope

speeder, n. Kinds of device for regulating or increasing speed of machinery. [-EH]

speedy, a. Rapid; expeditious, prompt, coming without delay, as a s. answer, remittance. Hence speedily, adv. speedily, adv. as above.

spelling, n. Word used as charm, incantation; attraction, fascination, exercised by person, pursuit, quality, &c.; s. bound, bound (as) by a s. [OE (spelling) saying, story, cf. ON yfall; cogn. w. f. fol.]

spell, v. t. (spelt or spelled). Write or name the letters that form a word, as how do you s. 'analyse? must not be spell with a s, can't s. his own name, (abs. wish you would learn to s. (correctly); s. out or over, make out, (words, writing) laboriously letter by letter; s. backward, repeat or write the letters of (word) in reverse order, (fig.) misinterpret, pervert meaning of; s. (of a name, phrase) in, (fig.) what does a s. a s., (fig., of circumstances, scheme, &c.) have as necessary result, involve, as these changes s. a. to the farmer. [L. OF speuler f. Du. speler (= OE spelian tell, spelle, prec.)]

spelt, n., & v. t. Turn of work, as did a s. of cutting; velt (of a) s., (v.t., rare) relieve, take the place of, (person) in work &c. [OE spelian vb perf. cogn. w. speland play, Du. spelen (spel n.), G spielen (spel n.)]

speller, n. In vb senses of SPELL; also = SPELLING-BOOK. [-ER]

spelling, n. In senses, as his s. is weak, not sure of the s. of 'anemycm', another s. of the same word, s.-bee, competition in s. usu. with prizes; s.-book (for teaching s.), [-ING0]

spelt, n. Kind of wheat growing very fine flour, German wheat. [OE, L. spelta]

spelt, a. See SPELL.

spelt, n. (in commerce). Zinc. [of Teut. orig. as FEWTER]

spence, -se, n. (archaic). Buttery, larider. [OF, short for ESPEENCE ESPEENCE & DESPENSE (see DISPENSE)]

spencer, n. (hist.). Man's, woman's, short over-jacket. [f. Earl &. d. 1846]

spencer, n. (in tailoring). [I]

spencerism, n. Doctrine of Herbert Spencer (d. 1803) referring the ordered universe to the necessary laws of mechanics, synthetic philosophy. So SPENCERIAN a., SPENCERIANISM n. [-1824]

spend, v. t. & li. (spent). Pay out (money) for a purchase &c.; use, use up, consume, as our ammunition was all spent, shall s. no more breath, trouble, &c., on him, how do you s. your time, s. a pleasant day; exhaust, wear out, as his anger will soon s. itself, storm is s. spent cannon-ball (with little impulse left); s. one's heart, as whale-number s. fast in draught; emit spawn; spent kerring &c. (that has deposited its spawn); spendthrift, extravagant person, prodigal, (often attrib.). Hence spendable a., spender n. [OE (spendan) L. dispendere weigh) spend]

spence, See SPOENCE.

spenserian, a. Of the poet Edmund Spenser (d. 1659), esp. S. stanza, that used in the Faerie Queene. [-IAN]

spend. See SPEND.

sperrn, n. Male generative fluid. [f. Sperm, L. Gk sperma -matos seed (spier, see-m)], sperm, n. (Also s.-whale) cetacean, whale yielding spermaceti, f. foll. [abbr.]

sperrmaceti, n. While brittle fatty substance contained in solution in heads of sperm whale &c. used for candles & ointments. [F. L. sperma spermum 1 + ceti of whale L. Gk ketos (see responsive) of whale, see CETOS];

sperrmary, n. Male germ-gland, testicle or equivalent organ. [SPERM 1 + ARY]

sperrmatico, a. Of Sperm 1 or the spermatico. [f. Of spermaticque f. L. Gk spermako (as the Sperm 1, see -IC)]

sperrmatism, n. Emission of semen; Spermatizisse, -tist f. [L as sperm 1 + -ARY]

sperrmatocoe, n. Of a spermatozoon; geæsis, development of spermatozoon, so -genus a., -geny n., -logist, -logy, student, study of sperm, so -lopidial a., -loph, capsule containing spermatozoa, -rrhoea (réd), involuntary seminal discharge;
SPINELLE

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spinaceous a. [t. OF espinache, -age, s. Sp. espinaço, f. Arab, asparak of Pers, orig., but assimil., v. fr. Ar. asparak, s. swirl, whirl; star, stellate, shining; stiff, firm; wheel; curl, curling, curled; s. spindly, with such shag; s. shaped, of circular cross-section & tapering towards each end; s. tree, shrub or small tree with hard wood used for sa; (v.t.) have, grow into, long slender form. (v.b. f.) OE spinul, as SPIN + phonetic al + -iat].

spinadrido, n. & v.t. Pin in spinning-wheel used for twisting yarn, etc., & serving same purposes in hand-spinning; pin bearing bobbin of spinning-machine; pin, axis, that revolves or on which a thing revolves; live (rotating) s. dead (non-rotating) s.; slender thing or person; varying measure of length for yarn; s. shanks, small long thin s. shanks, with such legs; s. shaped, of circular cross-section & tapering towards each end; s. tree, shrub or small tree with hard wood used for sa; (v.t.) have, grow into, long slender form. (v.b. f.) OE spinul, as SPIN + phonetic al + -iat].

spinadrite, n. Spray blown along surface of sea; s. clouds, light feathery clouds. [var. of spoon-drift for spoon-drift t. l. spuma foam].

spine, n. The series of the vertebrate, backbone; railway, a. concuss of a due to railway accident; (Bot.) stiff sharp woody process due to degeneracy or mere leaf trace of some projection; spineback, kinds of fish with sa, in or front of dorsal fins. Hence spinad, spinose, spinous, aa, spinosity n. [t. MF espine thorn t. l. spina thorn, backbone.

spinad (or spinad), n. Kinds of mineral of various colours occurring in regular crystals; s. ruby, valuable red variety; [perh. diff. wd.] a bleached yarn from which linen tape is made. [t. OF] (spinelline) dim. as prec.

spinadless, a. Having no spine, Invertebrate; (fig.) limp, weak, having no backbone; (of fish) having no fin-spines. [t. es].

spinadet (or spinad'), n. [hist.]. Musical instrument like small harpsichord. [t. MF espinette it. spinetta dim. of spina thorn (as SPINAD)].

spina t. In comb. =] spina thorn, backbone, as: cederebrate, having brain & spinal cord; ferores, having or producing spawn; spinnaker, s. shaped sail carried on mainmast of racing-yacht. [perh. f. SPIN].

spinad, n. In vbl senses, esp. s. thread-spinning machine; person who shapes vessels &c. in lathe; (also spinnner) s. spinningorgan in spider, silkworm, &c. [t. en].

spinad, n. Small wood tool. [t. OF espinoye it. spinetum (spina thorn)].

spinning, n. In vbl senses: s. house (chiffly hist.), house of correction for prostitutes; s. Jenny, mechanism for a. more than one strand at a time; s. machine, (esp.) machine that spins yarn, etc., (hist.) household implement for s. yarn or thread, with fly-wheel driven by crank or treadle. [t. en].

spinoism (or n'oz), 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 nothing but forms. So Spinozist, Spinozistic a. [t. es].

spinad, n. Unmarried (esp. elderly in pop. use) woman. Hence spinnadhood n. [t. F, orig. = woman who spins (SPINAD, see -TER)].

spinhair Kosovo, small metal tube containing speck of rouge from which spicks are seen flying across darkened end. [t. Gr. spinhasis spark + -COPE].

spinad, n. (bot., zool.). Small spine. Hence spinadiferous, spinadose, spinadule, nn. [t. l. spinad (as SPINAD, see -ULE)].
spiny, a. Full of spines, prickly, esp. in names of animals, as s. crab, lobster, rat; (Colloq.) stationing is formidable, thorny. Hence spiredness, n. [spine + end]

spiral, n., a., & v.t. (-ll). Coiled; winding continually about and constantly recoiling from a centre, whether remaining in same plane like watch-spring or rising in a cone; winding coiled like thread of screw; s. balance (in measuring weight by torsion of s. spring); s. wheel (with teeth cut at angle to axis); (n) plane or other s. curve, s. spring, a formation in shell &c.; (v.t) makes. Hence spiredly, adv. [spire, as SPIRE, see -AL]

spirent, a. & n. (Consonant) uttered with perceptible expulsion of breath & in producing which the organs are near together but not wholly closed, continuous (consonant) (cf. explosive), e.g. f. v, th, dh, & sometimes w, y, & others. [t. spir, strength, see -ANT]

spire, n. a. & v.t. & f. Tape, ribbon, or any form of tall cone or pyramid rising above tower; continuation of tree trunk above point where branching begins; any tapering body, e.g. stalk of grass; (v.t) shoot up; (v.t) furnish with s. Hence spire, a. [OE spir, cf. ON spira, O spire, spiar, cogn. w. spiek, spili]

spire, n. Spiral coil; single twist of this. Hence spire, a. [F. spire, L. Gk spirai co!) spirit, n. Intelligent or immaterial part of man; soul; (in the) s.; inwardly, as groaned in s.; was vexed in s.; shall be with you in (the) s.; person viewed as possessing this, esp. referred to particular mental or moral qualities, as one of the most ardent s. of his time, a meeting of choice s., a master s., a person of commanding intellect &c.; rational or intelligent being not connected with material body, distributed soul in innumerable, off, faint, or sick. God is spirit, the Holy S. (the third of the Trinity), has seen a s.; ss. must have been at work, astral ss., familiar s.; peace to his departed s.; person's mental or moral nature or qualities, as a man of an unbending s., leave this to some more inquiring s.; courage, self-assurance, 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 s. depends on the s. in the mind; 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 cannot s. a s. to a violent one. Hence spiritual, a. & n. spiritual principle or governing vital phenomena, whence (mod.) animal ss., high or great ss.; cheerfulness & buoyancy, poor or low ss.; depression; (usu. pl.) strong distilled liquor esp. alcohol, e.g. brandy, whisky, gin, rum, as glass of s. alcohol. A s. man, no s. man, but a principal law of solution (v. volatile principle) in alcohol, tincture, s. or ss. of wine, alcohol; methylated 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 horizontality; s.-rapper, a professional, employed to hold intercourse with departed ss. by means of the s. on table &c., so s.-rapping; s.-room (naut.), paymaster's store-room, formerly used for ss. [Of esprit f. L spirirus breath, spirit, f. spirare breathe]

spirt, s. v.t. Convey (usu. acry, of, &c.) mainly & secretly (as by agency of spirits); cheer (person, usu. sp.; [v.t] makes]

spiritless, a. Wanting in courage, vigour, or vivacity. Hence spiritlessly, adv. [-LESS]

spiritoso, adv. (Ita). With spirit.

spiritual, a. Of spirit as opp. to matter; of the soul ess as actuated by God, as s. life; of, proceeding from, God, holy, divine, inspired, as s. songs, the s. law; the s. man, innermost core of man, (also esp. in N.T.) regenerate man (opp. to natural, carnal); concerned with sacred or religious things, as our s. interests, s. (ecclesiastical) courts, s. corporations, lords s. bishops and archbishops in H. of Lords; having the higher qualities of character; s. &c. [OE spirit, as SPIRE, see -AL]

spiritualism, n. Belief that departed spirits communicate with & show themselves to men, esp. (also modern s.) at séances by means of spirit-rapping, -handwriting, &c. So spiritualism, s. a. (Philos.) doctrine that spirit exists as distinct from matter or that spirit is the only reality (cf. MATERIALISM). Hence or cogn. spiritualistic, s. [-ISTIC]

spirituality, n. Spiritual quality; (usu. pl.) what belongs or is due to the Church or to an ecclesiastic as such, as the s. of his office, s. of benefices, tithes of land &c. [Of spiritualitete f. L spiritualitas in (as SPIRITUAL, see -AL)]

spiritualize, v.t. Make spiritual, elevate, ineradicable, person, thing (s.); (rare) infuse life into, animate, attach spiritual, or spiritual-like meaning to. Hence spiritualization, n. [f. S spiritaliser (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, sens. liquors (also used loosely of beer &c.). Hence spirituousness, n. [f. SPiritueux s. L as SPIRIT, -OUS]

spiritus, n. (Gk gram.). S. asper, lenis, = rough, smooth, breathing. [L]

spiriferous, a. Having a spiral shell; (of shell) spiral. [f. L spirare s. -rata door]

spiritkett, n. (naut.) Space forward or aft between floor-timbers. [l]

spiritketing, n. Inside planking between top of waterways & lower slits of port. [-INO]

spiritless, in comb. Gk spirai co!

spiritually, adv. In spirit or in spirit; in sense 'breath, as: -graph, instrument for marking breathing movement; -meter, -scope, instrument for measuring lung capacity, so -metric a., -metry n.; -phone, instrument for inducing respiration in cases of suspended animation. [OE spritat, spriten, S. prupten] 1. In the jet or stream; cause (liquid &c.) to do this; (n) sudden giving out. jet. [OE spritan, spriten, cogn. w. sprutan SPROUT]

spirit, n., & v.t. Slender bar on which meat that is to be roasted is made to rotate before
fire; small point of land running into sea; (v.t.) thrust a through (meat &c.,) (fig.) pierce, thrust. [L. spina; Gr. Spina; cf. Du. Spina, Gr. Spieze.] 

spit 2. v.t. & i. (spat or archaic spat), & n. Eject saliva; eject (saliva, blood; food &c. out) from mouth; (fig.) utter (oaths, threats, &c.) vehemently; (of cat &c., fig. of person) make noise as of spitting; spit range of hostility. [Sp. (adj.), esp. upon; (fig.) treat with ignominy; spitfire, person of fiery temper, (also spittard) toy cone of wet gunpowder spitting when ignited. Hence spitter n. (N.) spitting (esp. of cat), spawn of some insects; (rare) spittle. [n. v. vb] OE spitten, also spita (whence past part. spit); ME speten, from ON spita, Spite, Spite, Da. Spitze, Sw. spitza, and W. spout. 

spitcock, n. & v.t. Eel split & broil'd; (v.t.) prepare thus (eel, fish, bird). [prob. = cooked on spit, L. MHO spitt spits G kochen cook. 

spite, n. & v.t. Ill will, malice, as did it from pure a.; grudge, as has a a. against me; (in) of, notwithstanding; (v.t.) thwart, mortify, annoy, as does it to me, cut off one's nose to one's face, injure oneself by vindicative or resentful conduct. Hence spiteful adv.; spitefulness n. [v. f. L. Spites.] 

spittle, n. Saliva esp. as ejected from mouth. [OE spalti (spat) 2] 

spittoon, n. Vessel to spit into, usu. round metal or earthenware vessel with funnel-shaped top. [irreg. f. spit + -oon] 

spit, n. (Also s.-dog) small kind of dog with pointed muzzle, Pomeranian. [G spitz(hund) 1.] 

spithec(-ngrk), a. Of the entrails, intestinal. So spithec- compost. form. spithecology, spithecotomy. 

spit, v.t. & i. n. Beaster (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 way, move across, along, &c., thus; step, fall, plunge, &c. (in water); (v.t.) sprinkle with scattered ornamentation. (N.) splashing; quantity of liquid splashed; resulting noise, as we heard a.; spot of dirt &c. splashed on to things; patch of colour esp. on animal's skin; make a., (fig.) attract much attention, create sensation; complex powder used of rice-flour; -board, guard in front of wheeled vehicle to keep mud off occupants. Hence splashey a. [= PLASH with emphat. s. (= OS of c. L. EX-)] 

splasher, n. In vb. senses also: kinds of guard placed over wheels of locomotive &c. to keep off mud &c. screen behind wash-stand to prevent dripping. 

spatter, v.t. & i. Make continuous splashing sound; speak (a language or abs.) unintelligibly; a.-dash, noise, clamour; a.-dashes, = spatterdashes. [prob. var. of spatter] 

spay, v.t. & i. & n. Form (sides of window) with oblique angle; dislocate (esp. horse's shoulder); (n.) surface: displace (space) with another, e.g. spayed side of window, embrasure; (adj.) wide & flat, turned outward; s.-foot n. & a. (having) broad flat foot turned outward; s.-mouth, wide mouth, mouth stretched wide; s.-omph, [n. & adj. f. vb] ME spleyen, short for DISPLAY. 

spil, n. Organ producing certain modifications in the blood of most vertebrates, situated in mammals at left of stomach; lowness of spirit, ill temper, spirit, as a fit of, vented his a., whence spilen. spilenism, n. 

spilen 2. a., spilenfulness, spilencly adv. Various kinds of fern formerly used for s. disorders. Hence spilen less a. [L. spilen] 

spilen—in comb. = German spilen, spilen, ass. -clopia, pain in (region of) spleen, so algia a.; -cvtomy, excision of spleen; -cvtia, afflication of spleen; -ctia, a.; -ctomy, incision into, dissection of, spleen. 

spilence, a. & n. Ill-tempered, peevish, whence spleenically adv., of the spleen; spleen medicine for, medicine from the spleen. [G. OF spleenique f. L. splenicus as spleen, see -ETIC] 

spilenated, a. Magnificent, gorgeous, sumptuous, glorious, brilliant, as a a. palace, gvt. 

spilence, a. & n. Ill-tempered, peevish, whence spleenically adv., of the spleen; spleen medicine for, medicine from the spleen. [G. OF spleenique f. L. splenicus as spleen, see -ETIC] 

spidenous, a. (colloq.). Splendid. [irreg. f. foli. -FEROUS] 

spilendous, n. Great or dazzling brightness; magnificence, grandeur; (Herald.) swan in a. (with rays & human face). [so spilendous f. L. splendidum (as splendent, see -OR)] 

spilente, a. & n. Ill-tempered, peevish, whence spleenically adv., of the spleen; spleen medicine for, medicine from the spleen. [G. OF spleenique f. L. splenicus as spleen, see -ETIC] 

spilenial (anat.). Acting like a splint; of the splenius. [AL.] 

spileno, a. Of, in the spleen, as a., seer, an. 

spilens, n. (colloq.) Either section of muscle on back & sides of neck serving to draw back the head. [G. spilien bandage] 

spilization, n. Conversion of lung into substance resembling spleen. [z-a-tion] 

spilose, v.t. & n. Join ends of (rope) by interweaving strands; join (pieces of timber &c.) in overlapping position (colloq.) join in marriage, as when did he or they set spiled ? ; the main-brace; (n.) junction of two ropes or pieces of wood &c. by spiling; EYE t. [n. L. spilum, TB. It. spilum, a splint.] 

spilina, 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 a. [ ] spiling, n. & v.t. Flexible strip of wood for holding broken bone when set for basket work &c.; (Anat., also a.-bone) fibula, any bone serving as a a., each of two running from knee to footlock of horse; tumour on, callus due to disease of, a.-bone of horse; a.-coal, canal coal of slaty structure; (v.t.) confine (broken &c.) with a. (n. & adj.) spiling spike (spilina vb spilin), cf. D. spiling, splinter, G. splint thin piece of steel, & spiling. 

splinter, n. & i. & n. Split (t. & i.) into long thin pieces, slender; (n.) sharp-edged or thin piece broken off from wood, stone, &c.; a.-bar, cross-bar in vehicle supporting springs or to which traces are attached; a.-bone fibula; a.-proof (against ss. of bursting shells); [n. v. frequent f. Sw. splinta (see proc.) + -ER] 

splintery, a. Of splinters; splinter-like; apt to splinter. [v.-y] 

split, v.t. & i. (split) Break forcibly, be broken into parts esp. with the grain or plane of cleavage: divide into parts, thickeness as a a. it into three layers, the job, sum &c., was a. (usu. up) among of us, a. one's vote, vote for each of opposed candidates, a. the difference,
take mean quantity &c. between two proposed; a. hairs, draw over subtle distinctions, so hair-splitting; divide (t. & l.) into disagreeing or hostile parties (on question &c.); a. (one's sides or int.) be convinced with laughter, so side-splitting, &c.; a. (splitting) (feels acute pain), a splitting (acute) headache; a. on (slang), betray the secrets of (accomplice &c.); a. cloth (surg.), bandage with several tails esp. for head & face; a. gear, wheel, (made in halves for removal from shaft); a. in, a part, &c., inserted between two &c. and verb, e.g. seems to partly correspond; a. moses, kinds of which capsules split at maturity; a. pease (dried & s. in half for cooking); a. shot, stroke, stroke at croquet driving two touching balls in different directions. Hence (-) split-ten (-t., -t. n. [M.Du. spitten, cf. Da. splitte, Sw. dial. splitta disintegrate]

split², n. Splitting; fissure, rent, crack; separation into parties, schism, rupture; split osier &c. for parts of basket-work; each of the strips of steel, cane, &c., of reed in loom; single thickness of split hide; (in faro) turning up of the wrong card at equal value so that stakes are divided; half-bottle of saturated water, half-glass of liquor; (pl. acrobats) stick of sitting on ground with legs spread out laterally, as do ss. (L prec.)

split-chop, split-lodge, n. Naub, smear. Hence splitchery³ a. [OE split-spot; cf. spilt-litter, spilt-litter, & blotch]

split-rape, n. & v. I. (Make) noisy display or effort. [I]

splitter, v. l. & t. & n. = sputter. Hence splitter² n. [for -l. cf. spilt-litter]

spoilfish, a. (slang). Bustling, fussy. [I]

spoil¹, n. (Usu. pl. or collect. sing.) plunder taken from enemy in war, (fig.) profit, advantage, accruing from success in contest &c. emanu- lments of public office &c.; ss. system (U.S.), practice of giving public offices to adherents of successful party, whence spoileman, advocate of, one who seeks to profit by, this; a draw in the game of s.-fee, in which each player has right to three cards; s.-fish, skin stripped off animal, (usu. pl.) spoil.

spoil², v. I. & l. (spoil or spoilt). (Archaic, literary) plunder, deprive (person of thing), by force or stealth, as s. the Egyptians (person regarded as one's natural enemies &c.; Exod. xiii. 30; impair the qualities of, person's enjoyment of; s. one's friend, s. one's friend or s. one's fun, always a. s. a joke in the telling, the news spoil his dinner; injure character of (person &c.) by indulgence, as spare the rod & s. the child, are determined to s. me, to spoil child of fortune; (of fruit, fish, &c., fig. of joke &c.) decay, go bad, as will not s. with keeping, dog is s. up, eager for a fight; s. one, who spoils sport. Hence spoilr² n. [L. OF espoilier f. L spoiliare strip, plunder (as prec.)]

spoilage (-aje), n. Paper spoiled in printing. [A.:GE]

spoke², n. & v. I. Each of the bars running from hub to rim of wheel, whence spokewise adv.; rung of ladder, each radial handle of a steering-wheel of vessel; bar used to prevent wheel from turning esp. in going down hill, as (fig.) put a s. in person's wheel, thwart his purpose; s. bone, radius of fork-arm; s. shaved, plane, blade between two handles, used for s. & other esp. curved work where ordinary plane is not s. m. wedge, etc; s. of spoke, etc. (slang), wheel s. with a. speaking-machine (for giving uniform inclination to ss. of wheel). (vib. f. n.) OE spaeca, cf. Du. speek, G spricht, cogn. w. spike.

spoke³, spoken, -spoken. See speak.

spokesman (-ks-), n. One who speaks for others, representative. [irreg. f. spoke² + -spoke² + -MAN]

spoilis opima, n. (Rom. Ant.) arms stripped from hostile general by Roman commander in single combat; (fig.) supreme achievement or distinction. [L = rippled]

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; (Law) destruction, mutilation, alteration, of its owner's property to prevent its being used as evidence. Hence or cogn. spoilation, spoilation (-a).

spoil(-a) (-a), a. Of spoil; of (hexamer) having spoil as fifth foot. [f. Of spoiland vult. f. G spoonedakos (as foll., see -AC)]

spoon, n. Metrical foot. [f. L. Gk spoonedus (you foot) used in making treaty (spooned pl. f. spooned make libation)]

spolydly(o), a. Joint of backbone, vertebra. Hence spolydly(o)- comb. form. [f. (ice), f. L. Gk spoonedus (prop. spohe)-]

spoon¹ (-un), a. Aquatic animal of low water with pincer-like body-wall, whence spongologist, sponger, &c.; skeleton of a. s. colony of ss. (whence sponge² f. L. Gk spoonis, var. of spilloggos, cf. FUNGUS)

spoon², v. t. & i., & n. Wipe, cleanse, with sponge; sluice water over (parts of body &c. or abs., often doun, over) with sponge; wipe out, efface, (writing, fig. memory of thing &c., usu. oud) with sponge; absorb, take up, water &c. by means of; s. along, spread evenly, esp. of phosphatic arts; s. on, live as the parasite of, be generally dependent on (person for thing); (n.) sponging, bath with sponge, as had a s. down. Hence sponger¹ (f. 2) n. [f. n. vb) f. L. Gk spoonis (as prec.)

sponging, n. In vbl senses; s.-house (hist.), bailiff's house for temporary lodging of arrested debtor. [ING]

spongio-lime, n. Substitute for portulice made of sponge & fibre backed with rubber. [as sponge² + Gk pilos felt + -INE]

spongy, a. Like sponge; porous, compressible, elastic, absorbent, as sponge; (of metal) finely divided & loosely coherent. Hence spongo-nesses n. [v. -y]

spansion, n. Being surety for another; (In- ternat. Law) engagement made on behalf of State by agent not specially authorized. [f. L. sponnio (spondere sponge- promise, see -ON)]

spansion, n. Projection from side of warship to enable gun &c. to reach firing range; projection before & abaft paddle-box. [f.]

spansion, n. Godfather or godmother; person who makes himself responsible for another. Hence sponsporial a., sponsorship n. [L onum}
spontaneous, a. Acting, done, occurring, without external cause; voluntary, without external provocation; as, a spontaneous 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 life, by the unaided power of nature, sprung naturally & unconstrained; s. combustion, ignition of mineral or vegetable substance (e.g. heap of rags soaked with oil, mass of wet coal) from heat engendered by rapid oxidation; s. generation, production of living from non-living matter as inferred from analogy of life (due in fact to bacteria &c.) in some infusions; s. suggestion (from association of ideas without conscious volition). Hence or cogn. spontaneity, spontaneousness, nn. spontaneous-ly adv. [A. T. spontaneous (sponte of one's own accord, see -ANEGUS)]

spontaneity, n. (hist.). Kind of halberd used by the British infantry officers. [F. F. spontané t. It. spontane (spontare blunt the point of f. LL. 'expunctare as point, see -OON)"


spool, n. & v.t. Reel for winding yarn &c. on. Spoolit, adj. [Sp. escopita; it. spag; cf. Sw. spole, G spule] on s. [f. MDu. speole, cf. Sw. spole, G spule]

spoon, n. & v.t. & i. Utensil consisting of round or oval, usu. oval, bowl & handle for conveying esp. liquid food to mouth, usu. of silver or plated metal for table use (tca. dessert, table, gravy, s. of small, medium, large, extra-large, size. A. B. Apostle, egg, salt, mustard, s. marble s., for getting marrow from bones) & of wood or iron for cooking &c.; born with silver s. in mouth; woodens s. (hist.), (wooden s. given to) last man in Cambridge mathematical tripos; egg-s. race; s. shaped thing, esp. (or with broad curved blade, kinds of golf-club with striking-surface hollowed out; s. (bat, bright, revolving s. shaped piece of metal used as lure in fishing; spoonbeck, bill, kinds of bird; s. drift, see SPINDRIFT; s. meat, liquid food, food for infants (also fig.), s. net, angler's landing-net; swimming, esp. in s. pool; s. fish with s. bait; (Croquet) make pushing stroke; (Crick) strike (ball) feebly, send up (ball, a catch) thus, with bat. Hence- spoughful, v.t. [vb f. n.) OE spoon, cf. Du. spaan, G span, & Gk sphen wedge]

spoon's, n. & v.t. Simpleton; silly or demonstratively fond lover; be ss. on, be sillily in love with; (vb) behave amorous, behave thus towards (girl &c.). Hence spoon's(-e)'y 2 n. [prob. f. spoon]

spoonerism, n. Accidental transposition of initial letters &c. of two or more words (e.g. hussy in stead of busk, house in stead of hose, joy (forget me not) give me a well-baked cycle). [Rev. W. A. Spooner, esteemed for ss. +18m]

spoony, a. Soft, silly; sentimental. Hence spoonily adv. spooniness n. [prob. f. spoon + -y, perh. w. ref. to spoon-meal]

spoor, n. & v.t. Track, scent of animal; (v.t.) track, go after, hunt (esp. in French & Dutch) [OE sporan, cf. Du.]

sporic, a. Occurring only here & there, separate, scattered. Hence sporadic, a. (rare); sporadic-ally, adv.; sporadic-ness n. [A. Gk sporadikos (spora - ados scat- tery, see -IC)]

sporangium (spor-o-jum). Case in which spores are produced. [f. Gk spora spore + aggeion vessel]

sporation, n. Spore formation. [ATION]

spore, n. (Bot, in cryptogamous plants) a tiny cell that becomes free & capable of individual development; (Biol.) minute organic body; a new individual; (fig.) seed, germ, of anything. [f. Gk spora sowing, seed, f. speiró sow]

sporo- in comb. -proc., as: -genesis, spore-formation; -genus, producing spores.

sporran, n. Pouch, usu. covered with fur, worn by Highlander in front of kilt. [Gael. spora]

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 s., running, jumping, putting weight, &c., meeting of athletes to compete in these, as school, inter-university s.; animal, plant, deviating suddenly or strikingly from normal type; sportsman, woman, person fond of s. esp. hunting, shooting, or fishing, whence sportmanship n., ag. entering person, person not afraid of taking risk of failure; sportswomanlike, befitting worthy of, a sportsman. (vb) divert oneself, take part in pastime; (part.) interested in s., as a sporting man, sportsmanlike, as sporting conduct, sporting offer, whence sportingly adv.; (Bot., Zool.) become or produce a s. &c.; wear, exhibit, produce, esp. ostentatiously, as sported a s. &c., show off, flaunt (a s. &c.)

sportive, a. Playful. Hence sportsively adv., sportsiveness n. [-IVE]

sporule, n. Small; sport small; spare; small; sport. Hence sporular, a. [-URAL]

spot, n. Particular place, definite locality. Hence dropped it on this precious 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 lycopari change his sa; stigma; (fig.) moral blight, stain, as without a s. on his reputation; kinds of fish & domestic pigeon; (Billiards) small round black patch near each end of table equidistant from sides, s. stroke, pocketing red ball when placed on s. remote from, s. barred game (in which successive s. strokes are not allowed), s. (ball), white ball to be pocketed, s. (ball), pocketing red ball when placed on s., without delay or change of place, then & there, (of person) wide awake, equal to the situation, in good form at game &c.; (Commer.) a cash, cotton, wheat, prices, (to be paid or delivered immediately on sale), ss., commodities sold for s. cash. Hence sportless, sporty, sportlessly adv., sportliness, sportiness, nn. [ME OFRis, cf. MDu. spotten vb, cogn. w. sport]

spot, v.t. Mark, stain, soil, with spots (lit. & fig. of character &c.); of material &c. be (liable to be) marked with spots; (colloq.) single out as the principal, foremost, for special notice, esp. as the most suitable to take part in miscellaneous public events, as winner for event; (colloq.) detect, recognize nationality &c. of, as spotted him at once as an American, can always s. a dun; (p.p.) marked with ss., esp. in esp. in names of animals. Hence spottedness n. [t. prec.]

spousal (spousal), a. Husband or wife. [t. OF spouas (spousal) f. spous vb, esp.'promise]

spout (spout), n. & v.t. & i. Discharge, issue, forcibly in a jet, as blood spouts from wound, wounds s. blood, whale spouts water; utter (verses &c. or abs.) in declamatory manner, speechify; (slang) pawn. (N.) projecting tube through which liquid flows, as spout, 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); jolt, column, of liquid or
spray, n. Billet of wood or similar device for checking wheel of car &c. [Da., - SPRAY.]
spraise, v.t., & n. Wrench (ankle, wrist, &c.) violently so as to cause pain & swelling but not dislocate; wrench, rendering examination & swelling. [f. OF espriindre L. L. ex- (primere = premere press).]
spraints, n.pl. Otter's dung. [f. OF sprainies lit. out-pressings (as press).]
spring, v.t. & l. Sprung. Small European herring-like fish much used as food; other kinds of fish, e.g., sand-eel, young herring; s.-day, Nov. 8, on which s. season begins in England; (v.l.) fish for s., whence spratter, sprattering, nn. [vb f. n.] OE spratt, cf. OE spreot twigg, sprout, & Du. sprutte spray.
sprawl, v.t. & l. & n. Spread oneself, spread (one's limbs), out in careless or ungainly way; (of writing, plant, &c.) to be irregular or sprawling form; open out (troops) irregularly; (n.) sprawling movement or attitude. [OE sprawell, cf. Norw. spral, Da. spræl]
sprig, n. A small branch of a shrub or a small branchlet or flowers, esp. slender or graceful one, sprig of flowers or leaves; ornament in similar form as a s. of diamonds &c.; s.-drain, drain in field &c. made by filling trench with branches. Hence sprayer = a. [c. CLAYEY] [ME; OE has spracic shoot, cf. ON spreit stick].
spring, v.t. & l. & n. Spring water or other liquid flowing in small drops from force of wind, dashing of waves, or action of atomizer &c.; medical or other liquid preparation to be applied in this form with atomizer &c. (v.t.) to throw (liquid or abs.) in form of s.; s.-board (on boat's gunwale to keep off s.). Hence sprayer. [1] (2) n. [vb.f.n.] L.G sprei drizzle, cogn. w. G sprenchen vb, Du. spreniten vb.
spread, v.t. & l. Spread. Extend the surface of, cause to cover larger surface, by unrolling, unfolding, smearing, flattening out, &c., (fig.) display the taste or mind, in general, show or exhibit; s. out, s. it out, s. a. rounder, s. out or covering the grass, s. butter on bread, map lay s. out on the table, the view s. out before us, whence spreader = a. [s.] 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 ground, said, to be diffused, as his name s. fear in every quarter, rumour s. from mouth 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 dainties; s. eagle, figure of eagle with legs & wings, the scene spread s. (colloq.) split open down the back &c. (Naut.) person lashed in rigging with arms & legs s. out as punishment, (adj., -e., -e.) bombastic, esp. noisily patriotic, whence s.-eagleism n. [OE spreitan, cf. Du. spreiden, G spreiten].
sprayed, v.t. Spraying; capability of expelling liquid 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. [f. prec.]
sprays, n., & v.l. Lively frolic, bout of Dorothy &c., as is on the (having a) s.; (v.l.) have a s. of s.; in eyes, s. of, s. of, s. of, s. life, ON sprækar lively, & SPRY. sprays, n. (archaic). Sprinkled, overspread, (with drops, particles, &c.). [pp. of obs. spreng f. OE sprengan, see SPRINKLE].
sprig, n. & v.t. Small branch, shoot; ornament of a form; small headless nail; (usu. contempt.) young man, man, musin, s. & s., a s. of the nobility. (v.i.) ornament with s., as sprigged musin; sprigtail, kinds of duck & grouse with pointed tail. Hence sprigs (as sprigged musin) sprig (as sprigtail). [vbj. n.] cogn. w. SPRAY.]
sprightly, a. Vivacious, lively, gay. [s. sprightliness n. [f. sprites + -LY].
spring, v.t. & l. Spring. Jump, move rapidly or suddenly, (often up, down, out, over, through, away, back, &c.), as spring (up) from his seat, spring through the gap, at his throat, to their assistance, blood spring to her checks; move rapidly as from constrained position, as spring from an, branch spring back, door spring to; project from being (usu. s. up), arise (often from source), appear, as a breeze sprang up, the belches have sprung up, his actions s. from a false conviction, (to person arriving suddenly or unexpectedly or whose presence is now only realized) where do or did you s. from? (of wood) warp; (f. & l. of wood) split, crack, as bat is or ha. spring, have sprung my racket; (p.p., colloq.) 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, s. a. spring; go spring to s. surprises on us; cause (mine) to burst; (Naut., of ship) a. a butt, loosen end of plank by labouring in heavy sea, a. a leak, develop leak from starting of timbers, s. the or her luff, yield to helm & sail nearer to wind. [OE springan, -can, cf. Du. springen, ON springsa burst].
spring's, n. Lean, as a rose a. rose with a s.; season in which vegetation begins, preceding summer (esp. from about March 21 to June 22); fountain of water issuing from earth, basin formed at place where this issues, as hot, mineral, s.; back ward 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. (bowed-shaped), CEE s., air or pneumatic s. (working) pressure, &c., from wind); (fig.) motive acting person &c., source, origin of s. of human action, the custom had its s. in another country; upward curve of beam &c. from horizontal line; starting of plank; springing of leak; DAY'S s. balance (measuring weight by tension of s.) s. beam, beam stretching across wide space without intermediate support, elastic bar used as in tilt-hammer &c.; s. bed, mattress, mattress formed of spiral s. in wooden frame; s. board, elastic board giving impetus in leaping, diving, &c.; s.-carriage, cart, (mounted on s.) s.-gun (constructed to go on wheels or on carriages with the gun on it), s.-horse, (s. on stilts, s. lumbering on stilts), s.-ball, convulsive movement of horse's hind leg in walking; s.- tide, high tide occurring shortly after new & full moon in each month, (poet.) springtime; s. time, season of s.; water (from s., opp. to river or stream). Horse &c. have spring-like a. springlet n. [OE. f. prec.].
springal (d), n. (archaic). Youngster. [f. spring 1 + -ald f. OHG -wald, cf. Herold].
springbok, n. S. Afr. gazelle with habit of springing in play or when alarmed. [S. Afr. Du.]
springes (as), n. Noose: snare, for small game. [ME (spring) 1].
springer (neger), n. In vbl senses; also 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
SPRINGY (-ng). a. (Of movement or substance) elastic. Hence springiness n. [v.l.]

springkle, v.t. & i. & n. Scatter (liquid, ashes, crumbs, &c.) in small drops or particles, whence springkler (-n) n.: (of liquid &c.) fall in drops (from the height). [OE "springcan" (L.V.)] (2) n. [(n. v. b)] earlier springkle f. OE spreiđan causal of springan spring 1 + IE-s (3).

spring, v.t. & i. & n. Run short distance, run (specified distance), at full speed; (n.) such run. Hence springer 1 n. [cogn. w. spurt] (n.) man who by reaching diagonally from mast to upper outer corner of sail; spritsail (-sail, -sail) sail extended by a, (formerly) sail extended by yard set under bowsprit. [OE spret pole, cogn. w. spurt]

spire, n. Elf, fairy, goblin. [ME, as spirit]

spriket, n. Each of several teeth on wheel engaging with links of chain; s. wheel, such wheel, e.g. for engaging bicycle chain. [I]

sprout (-o-witl), v.i. & t. & n. Begin to grow, shoot forth, put forth shoots; spring up, grow to a height; produce by sprouting, as has sprouted horns, a moustache; (n.) shoot of plant, as of Boston cabbages, of tree, of Du. spruiten, G. priesen, G. spruiten, G. priesen, etc.; cogn. w. spurt, spruce.

spruce, a. & v.t. Neat in dress & appearance, trim, smart; (v.t.) smarten (oneself &c.); usu. wp. Hence sprucely adv., spruceness n. [prob. f. OF Prussis Prussia, ref. to Prussian leather]

spruce, n. (Also a, sfr) kinds of fir; s. beer (made from leaves and small branches of a, useful as antiscorbutic). [G has sprowzen-bier s. beer (lit. sprouts-beer), sprowzen-fichte, s. fir (lit. sprouts-fir, i.e. fir from which a s. beer was made); altered in E to s. fir, -beer, because a s. beer came from Prussia (see proc.).

sprue, n. Passage through which metal is poured into mould; metal filling a. [I]

spring, n. Spry, a. (spryer, -est). Active, lively. [cf. Sw. spry, spry, sprär, spräke, spräke]

sprung, a. Fitted with a metal plate for cutting roots of weeds &c.; short thick thing, whence spuddly a.; (colloq.) potato. (v.t.) remove (weeds, often up, out) with a. [ME sprudda prob. f. Da. spud, Cw. spudt, ON spótt, spuit]

spue, See SPW.

spuf, See SPW.

spud, a. & v.i. Froth, foam. Hence spumescence, spurness, spume, spumescent, spumous, spurmous, spummy 5. (Ia.) [L. spuma]

spun. See SPIN.

spur. (Archaic for) SPOON.


spurn, n. & v.t. & i. Pricking instrument with point or (also rowel-s) rowel worn on horseman's heel; win one's sa. (hist.) gain knighthood, (fig.) gain distinction, make a name; (fig.) stimulus, incentive; on the sa. of, be tickled; make a splash; (fig.) amazement, awe, surprise; a-shaped thing, e.g. hard projection on cock's leg, steel point fastened to this in cockfight, projecting mountain (range), climbingiron, wall crossing part of rampart and joining it to interior work, slender hollow projection formed on floor or covering, coin of James I bearing a, like sun with wheel cog-wheel with radial teeth; spurrow, plant with whorls of leaves like rowel of a; (v.t.) prick (horse) with sa., incite (person on to effort); to do, &c., furnish (person, boats, gamecock, esp. in p.p.) with sa.; (v.t.) ride hard (on,

forward, &c.). Hence spurning a. (v.a. f. n.) OE spura, spora, cf. Du. spoor, G spora

spur, n. Kinds of plant with acrid milky juice. [AF, f. OF espurge (espurguer, purge, as expurgate)]

spurious, a. Not genuine, not being what it pretends to be, not proceeding from the proper source, being a forgery (in MS., affection; (Zool.) resembling an organism &c. but not having its function, having the function of an organ &c. but morphologically different, as s., eyes, legs. Hence spuriously adv., spuriousness n. [f. L. spurcoius + -ous]

spurrier, n. (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-)

spurrier, n. (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-)

spurt, v.t. & i. & n. Eject, thrust back, with foot; (also archaic s. at) reject with disdain, treat with contempt, offer advances, person, &c.; (n.) spuming, contumacious rejection. [OE specma, OF spurt, G spurare]

spurrier (or sp'-). (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-)

spurrious, n. [spur-]. (spur'-). (spur'-). (spur'-)

spur, v.t. & i. & n. Emit with splitting sound; speak, utter, (words, threats, a language, &c.) rapidly or incoherently; speak in hurried or vehement fashion (often at person &c.); (n.) such speech. Hence spurrier 1 n., spurriously adv. [spurt, -er]


spy, n. & v.t. & i. Person who goes esp. in disguise, into enemy's camp or territory to inspect works; watch movements, &c., & report the result; person who keeps (esp. secret) watch on movements of others, as refuse to be a. on his conduct; (v.t.) discern, make out, esp. by careful observation, as spied a horseman approaching; &c. Hence spyglass, s. glasses, s. glasses, s. glass, s. spymaster, s. master, esp. in secret service, etc., see secret; s. glass, small telescope; s.-hole, peep-hole. [ME spye n., spye vb., f. OF espier esp'y f. OPI espier, c.f. L. specere look]

squab (i-b), a. & n. Squab, squab. whence squab-3b a.; (adv.) with heavy fall, as come down s. on the floor; (n.) short fat person, young esp. unledged pigeon, stuffed cushion, ottoman; s.-chick, unledged bird; s., pigeon-pie, pie of mutton, onions, &c., &c. [of Scand. orig., cf. Sw. s. squable loose flesh, s. squable fat woman &c., squab-3b (i-b), a. & n. Engage in petty or noisy quarrel (with person about thing); (Print.) disarrange (composed type); (n.) petty or noisy quarrel. Hence squab-3b 1 n. [I. Sw. s. s. arb-3b, s. dispute, cogn. w. Sw. dial. s. squab 2, child f. s. squab splash].

squaw, n. Small crested heron of Europe, Africa, & Asia. [lit. of cry]

squad (-ad), n. (MIL) small number of men assembled for drill &c.; awkward s. (of recruits not yet competent to take place in regimental line, also fig.); small party of persons. [cf. MF escadre n. v. t. squad (i-d), 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 flying s. (equip-
squall. n. (pl.) game with small wooden disks (as.) on round table or board (a.-board). [U] squall(ier). n. Stick with leaded knob for striking or throwing at squirrels &c. [f. dial. square strike with a. + ER] squall. (awl), v.1. t. & n. Cry out, scream, violently as in fear or pain; utter in screaming or discordant voice. Hence squallian n. (adj.) of wind, esp. with rain or snow or sleet (arched a., occurring near equator with sudden collection of black clouds in form of arch & usu. violent thunderstorm; black a., with dark cloud; while a., arising in fair weather without formation of clouds), whence squally a., look out for a., (fig.) be on one's guard against danger or trouble; [f. the vb.] discarding cry, scream. [f. ON skulv vb squeal, skwål squalling, cf. Sw. squeal; English squeal, squeal of liquid, Gael. esgul n. & vb howl] squall-lord, a. Like a shark. [f. L squalluus, kri squalere, malus, L] genus of sharks, + OID] squall-lona, n. (bot., zool.: pl. -ae). Scale, scale-like feather or part of bone. Hence or cogn. squam, squamo-, comb. forms, squam-oes, squamous, squamous, squam-ule n. [L] squander. (Ø), v. t. Spend (money, time, &c.) wastefully; dissipate (fortune &c.) thus. Hence squanderingly a. squanderingly. [prob. = dial. wastier &c. F. Da. squatte splash, cf. ON skrétta, squint+, +R] square. (Ø), n., a., adv., & v. t. & i. Equilateral rectangle; object (approximately) of this shape; quadrilateral area planted with trees &c., ornamentally laid out & surrounded with buildings, esp. dwelling-houses, as Trafalgar S., Russell S., lives in the next s.; block of buildings bounded by four streets; L-shaped or (T-s.) L-shaped instrument for obtaining or testing right angles; out of a., not at right angles; standard, pattern, usu. fig. & dial. &c.; s. system, having all its angles equal, or s. used, to be trusted to act on the s., by the s., exactly; product of a number multiplied by itself, as the s. of 9 is 81, of 2 is 4, of 9 is a perfect s. (has rational root); body of infantry drawn up in rectangular form, hollow s., so drawn up with space in middle for baggage &c., or with files facing inwards to receive orders from officers in central space; (also word-s.) set of words (to be guessed from description) & arranged in a s. so as to read alike across & downwards (e.g. cab ace bed); magic s.; (about) 100 a. ft as measure of flooring &c. (adj.) of a. shape; a. foot, inch, &c., square a. foot, inch, &c. measure (expressed in s. feet &c.); rectangular, as table with a. corners; at right angles to; a. number, a. of an integer, e.g. 1, 4, 9, 16, &c. of a root of a given number, number of which it is the s. as the s. of 9 is 3, of 2 is 2, of 3 is 3; of s. of a. square cubes of a. foot, inch, &c. measure, of a. (as a) measure of distance, &c.; of partner, each player facing partner; having the breadth more nearly equal to the length or height than is usual, as a s. frame; angular, not round, as s. peg in round hole 1, has a s. jaw; properly arranged, in good order, as must tidy up & get things s.; thoroughly, as s. furnished, s. made, s. prepared, s. produced, s. prepared, s. made; s. meal; fair, honest, as his play is not always quite s.; on a proper footing, even, quite, as am now s. with all the world, get s. with (pay, compound with) our creditors; s. built, of comparatively broad shape; s.-leg (crick.), fielder at some distance to break & nearly opposite wicket, his place, as s. squall, square, four-cornered sail extended on yard slung to mast by the middle, opp. to fore-aft rigged; squaresail, four-cornered sail extended on yard slung to mast by middle esp. on fore-aft rigged vessel; s.-shouldered, with broad & not slim neck (arched a., s. occurring near equator with sudden collection of black clouds in form of arch & usu. violent thunderstorm; black a., with dark cloud; while a., arising in fair weather without formation of clouds), whence squally a., look out for a., (fig.) be on one's guard against danger or trouble; [f. the vb.] discarding cry, scream. [f. ON skwål vb squeal, skwål squalling, cf. Sw. squeal; English squeal, squeal of liquid, Gael. esgul n. & vb howl] squar-rose, -ous, -ose (Ø), a., adv., & v. t. & i. Rough with scale-like processes. [f. alleged LL squaresuos prob. mistake for squamosus (as squam, squamo-, squamule)] square-son, n. (facet). Clergyman who is a landed proprietor. [f. SQUIRE + PARSON] squash. (Ø), v. t. & i., n. Crush, squeeze flat or into pulp; (fig.) silence (person) with crushing retort; squeeze one's way (into &c.). Hence squashed, squashedly. [prob. = term for given circle, express area of circle exactly in s. measure, (fig.) perform demonstrable impossibility; (Naut.) lay (yards) at right angles with keel making them at same time horizontal, get (dead-eyes) horizontal, get (ratlines) horizontal & parallel to one another; [vb & adv. f. adj.] f. OF esquarre & n. (cf. It. squadrar n. f. p. of LL *EX (quadrae are make square f. quadrus four-cornered f. root of quattuor four)] squar-rose, -ous, -ose (Ø), a., adv., & v. t. & i. Rough with scale-like processes. [f. alleged LL squaresuos prob. mistake for squamosus (as squam, squamo-, squamule)] squar-son, n. (facet). Clergyman who is a landed proprietor. [f. SQUIRE + PARSON] squash. (Ø), v. t. & i., n. Crush, squeeze flat or into pulp; (fig.) silence (person) with crushing retort; squeeze one's way (into &c.). Hence squashed, squashedly. [prob. = term for given circle, express area of circle exactly in s. measure, (fig.) perform demonstrable impossibility; (Naut.) lay (yards) at right angles with keel making them at same time horizontal, get (dead-eyes) horizontal, get (ratlines) horizontal & parallel to one another; [vb & adv. f. adj.] f. OF esquarre & n. (cf. 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in a abrupt sharply detached manner, cf. LEGATO; s. mark, dot above or below s. note. [lt]
stacc. n. & v.t. Circular or rectangular pile or group in a single line, with one end higher than the other, and with an overhanging flattened top; s.-funnel, pyramidal frame ventilating centre of s.; s.-stand (on which s. is built for dryness & exclusion of vermin); (as measure of wood) pile of 106 cub. ft.; pile, heap, of anything; (colloq.) large quantity, as have s.s., a whole s. of work to get through in a day; s.-stand in, a sufficient or partial interception in route, distance between two of these, as travelled by easy stages, got down at the next s.s.; s.-coach, coach running regularly by s.s. between two places, s.-coachman, driver of this; s.-craft, skill or experience in writing or staging plays; s.-star, star performer in a play, in acting or as play to movement, position taken by actor; s.-door, actors' & workmen's entrance at back of s.s.; s.-effect, effect produced in acting on the s.s. or artificial or theatrical effect produced in real life; s.-feast, inordinate desire to go on the s.s.; s.-right, nervousness in facing audience esp. for first time; s.-manager, person superintending production of play, managing rehearsals, &c.; s.-right, exclusive right to perform particular play; s.-struck, struck with a s.; s.-whisper, aside, whisper meant to be heard by others than the person addressed. [f. french stage] f. l. s. 
v.t. & i. Put (play) on stage; (of play) lend itself to representation, as does not s. well. [f. prec.]
stager, n. Old s. experienced person, old hand. [stage + -er]
stagger, v.t. & i. Stag four years old. [-and] staggerer, n. In vb senses, esp. argument, objection, question, that poses one. [-er]
staging, n. Putting play on stage; driving or running stage-coaches; scaffolding. [-ing]
stagirite (-)], n. The S., Aristotle. [f. L f. Gk Stagiritês native of Stagira (-tês)]
staginate, v.t. (of liquid) become motionless when once rendered less fluid; (of life, action, mind, business, person) become dull or sluggish. Hence or cogn. stagynacy, stagnation, &c. 
Stagnate, adj. & adv. [-ly], of, in (stagnant pool), -atu [-a].
stagnileous, a. Living in swamps or stagnant water. [L stagnum pool + cohere inhabit + -ous]

stagny (-i), a. Theatrical in manner, style, appearance, &c. Hence stageness n. [stage + -y]

stain, v.t. & i. & n. Discolour, make foul, soil, as cigarettes s. the fingers, wine will s. the cloth, warranted not to s. clothes; (fig.) sully, blemish, (reputation, name, person, p.p. often in comb. as guilt, sin, s. stained, colour, wood, &c.) by previous acts; (fig.) by previous exposure, covering the surface; impregnate (substance) for microscopic examination with colouring matter that acts more powerfully on some parts than on others; print colours on (wall-paper). Hence stainable, a. Stainer n. [x]

Stailsnæss a., Stainsness n. [-stained p.p. of stain]
stair 3 adv. [n. i. vb] ME stélen for disteiken f. OF dessténde f. dis- + litinger, d.ise) steps, as the top s. but one; (now usu. pl.) set of steps, as passed him on the ss., down a winding s.; flight, pair of, ss.; set of ss. in continuous straight line or from one landing to another; below ss., in the basement of house esp. as part belonging to servants, as was coolly discussed by Mrs. D. (poetic) steps, as on one side of a passage to, the lower, upper, floor(s) of house; back s.; staircase, (part of building containing) flight of ss., corkscrew s. c. (winding round central pillar); s. rod (for securing s. carpet in angle between two steps. [OE stégr, cf. Du. steeg, O.H.G. stéiger, Du. steiger, O.H.G. steig] ph. stégr-es, t. stégr-ese. [O.H.G. steig-an, stem of glide, climb, of G. G. steig-an, -e, -e; Teut. *stégan-o- limb., cf. Gk. stékho, go, ascend.)

stake, n. & vt. Stick sharpened at one end & driven into ground as support, boundary-mark, &c.; post to which person is bound to be burnt alive, (fig.) death by burning, as was condemned to, suffered at, the s.; tinsmith's small axe; a stake in position; money, wages, wagered on at event, esp. deposited with third party (stakeholder) by each of those who make a wager, (pl.) money to be contended for esp. in horse-race, (pl.) such race, as maiden, trial, ss.; have a s. in the country, be materially concerned in; have, &c., on an event, (fig.) make, &c., contended for, as consider the immensity of the s.; at s., at issue, in question, risked, as life itself is at s.; a. boat (anchored to mark course for boat-race &c.); a.-net, fishing-net hung on ss. [Vb] fasten, secure, support, with s. or ss.; mark off, out, (area) with ss.; weigh, weigh s. etc. on s. [v. f. n.] OE staca, cf. Md. stake, ON sttj, G stachel st i g. [cogn. w. stack]

stalactite (or stak't). Deposit of carbonate of lime, usu. in form like large icicle, hanging from roof of cave &c. & formed by trickling of water. Hence stala-c'tic, stala-c'tiform. stalact'itic, aa. [F Gk. stlaktos vb adj. f. stalassâ drip, see *ste-]

stalagmite (or stak't), n. Deposit as prec. on floor of cave &c. often uniting with stalactite. Hence stala-g'mitic adj. Gk. stlaktikós, in the manner of dripping, precipitating. [OE stléal, n. & v. I. & L. Nova. fruith, spindle, or otherwise the worse for age; s. bread (musty; also, not of the day's baking, as s. bread is best for toast); (fig.) lacking novelty, trite, as s. joke, new devices; (of animal) overtrained; stalame-tate (Chas.), draw resulting from player's having no move available, his king not being in check, (v.t.) reduce (player to this position, (fig.) bring to a stand-still. Hence sta-lé'y adv., sta-len'ss n. (N.) urine of horses & cattle. (Vb) make s. or common; (of horse &c.) make water. [L. Of estale make water, cogn. with stle in stlemate, arch. dis. wbl]

stale, s. (archaic). Dope, laughing-stock. [O.K. stlth theft (as STEAL)

stal 1 (awk), v. l. & t., & n. Stride, walk in stately or imposing manner (often along &c.); steal up to game under cover; pursue (game) stealthily; stalking-horse, horse behind which one is hidden or concealed; s. of tax. (N.) stalking of game, imposing guilt. Hence (-stalker, n. OE stéalcan walk warily (perh. as with lifted feet, cf. stealc high). perh. cogn. w. Hall & Still]

stalk 2 (v.t.), v. & n. (Bot.) stem, main axis of plant, (locally) to support, &c.; support of organ, s. the support of organ &c. in animals; s. of a bone, glass &c.; (Arch.) ornament like s. of plant, tall chimney of factory &c.; s. eye (of crab &c.) having the eyes mounted on ss. Hence

(stalked), stálk'less, aa., stálk'let n. [ME stulke dim. f. OE stula, stulc, stulc]

stall, n. (Sing. compartment for one animal in) stable, cow-house; finger-s.; booth in market &c., compartment in a building, for sale of goods, table to in which goods are exposed, as picked up in or on a book-s.; fixed seat in choir or chancel of church more or less enclosed at back & sides, &c., set apart for women, clergyman, as canon's, dean's, s., (fig.) office, dignity, of canon &c., as how long has he had his s.; each of a set of seats in theatre room, between pit & stage; working-compartment in coal-mine; a.-fet, fatten (fattle) in s., as s. fed, fattening (fattly) in s. (Vb) place, set in, in s. (fig.) in s. for fattening, as a s. caulked; furnish (stable &c.) with s.; (of horse or cart) stick fast as in mud or snow. [v. f. n.] OE stól, cf. Du. stal, G stall, ON stóll; cogn. w. stabl, stead, & G stachmos stall]

stall 1 (awl), n. Pickpocket's confederate who diverts attention during theft & assists thief's escape &c. [var. of StAL 3]

stallage (-îj), n. Space for rent, for right to erect, stall(s) in market &c. [see]

stal-lion, n. Uncastreal male horse, esp. one kept for breeding. [l. stallion (O.H.G. stiljan) see -l-] (Vb) stall, (of horse, &c.) in s. for fattening, as a stalled ox; furnish (stable &c.) with s.; (of horse or cart) stick fast as in mud or snow. [v. f. n.] OE stólca, cf. Md. stike, ON stjka, G stachel stiing; cogn. w. stack]

stalactite (or stak'), n. Deposit of carbonate of lime, usu. in form like large icicle, hanging from roof of cave &c. & formed by trickling of water. Hence stala-c'tic, stala-c'tiform. stalact'itic, aa. [F Gk. stlaktos vb adj. f. stalassâ drip, see *ste-]

stalagmite (or stak'), n. Deposit as prec. on floor of cave &c. often uniting with stalactite. Hence stala-g'mitic adj. Gk. stlaktikós, in the manner of dripping, precipitating. [OE stléal, n. & v. I. & L. Nova. fruith, spindle, or otherwise the worse for age; s. bread (musty; also, not of the day's baking, as s. bread is best for toast); (fig.) lacking novelty, trite, as s. joke, new devices; (of animal) overtrained; stalame-tate (Chas.), draw resulting from player's having no move available, his king not being in check, (v.t.) reduce (player to this position, (fig.) bring to a stand-still. Hence sta-lé'y adv., sta-len'ss n. (N.) urine of horses & cattle. (Vb) make s. or common; (of horse &c.) make water. [L. Of estale make water, cogn. with stle in stlemate, arch. dis. wbl]

stale, s. (archaic). Dope, laughing-stock. [O.K. stlth theft (as STEAL)

stall 1 (awk), v. l. & t., & n. Stride, walk in stately or imposing manner (often along &c.); steal up to game under cover; pursue (game) stealthily; stalking-horse, horse behind which one is hidden or concealed; s. of tax. (N.) stalking of game, imposing guilt. Hence (-stalker, n. OE stéalcan walk warily (perh. as with lifted feet, cf. stealc high). perh. cogn. w. Hall & Still]

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(stalked), stálk'less, aa., stálk'let n. [ME stulke dim. f. OE stula, stulc, stulc]
in 1788; a-collector (of postage ss. as curiosities); a-duty (imposed on certain kinds of legal instrument); a-machine (for beating rags &c. into pulp for K.P.); a-sign (on post office); a-office (for issue of government ss. & receipt of a-duty &c.). [OK stempen, cf. Du. stampen, G stampfen, & G stemplo].

stampe'de, n., v.t. Sudden fright & scattering of a number of horses or cattle; sudden flight on account of fear; cow's false birth; (U.S. Pol.) unconcerted movement of common impulse; (vb) (cause to) take part in s. [L. Sp. estampido (estampar, stamp)].

stanc'e, n. (golt, Ec.). Position taken for stroke. [OF. l. lâ as STANZA]

stanch, v.t., n. (Ar. stanch, straighten, draw). Check the flow of (esp. blood); check the flow from (esp. wound). [L. OF estancor f. L. stancare, stâncicare, t. stâncare STÂNGATE]

stanch'n, (-shn), n., v.t. Post, pillar, upright support; upright beam of barn, etc. &c. (of I. v.) v. past t. to fall to slant or to fall with a safe fasten (cattle) to s. [vb t. n.] f. ON. OF estâchon dim. of estânction situation f. L. LL. stancare]

stand', v.t. & (st.) (stood). Have or take or maintain upright position, be set upright, as tell him to s. up, s. at Ease! s. in person’s right place; stand in the doorway; s. calm and 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. two pillars, a stranger stood in the doorway, the cups s. on the top shelf, here once stood a hat rack; assume stationary position, as a still, kept commanded to s. maintain position, avoid falling or moving or being moved, as don’t you argue, house will not another century, whether we s. or fall, has stood through worse storms, s. on one’s own bottom, 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 unaltered, as the former conditions may s., the passage must s., the same remark stands good; be, find oneself, inspecified situation, rank, etc.; as stands convicted of treachery, in need of help, to an awkward position, under heavy objection, the thermometer stood at 69°, corn stands higher (is dearer) than ever, the matter stands thus, stands first on the list, alone among his contemporaries, in the same relation to both parties, stands well (is on good terms or in good odour) with the authorities, how do we s. in the matter of have we benefited (or not) suitable horses ?, I s. prepared to dispute it, s. in awe of, have often stood his friend, s. at Bay; move to & remain in specified position, as s. in for the shore; (of dog) point, set, place, set, in upright or standing position; (of enlarge, etc.) s. against the wall, shall s. you in the corner (as punishment); endure without succeeding or complaining, as nerves could not s. the strain, how does he s. in? could never s. the fellow, shall s. no nonsense, can’t s. these French matches, s. fire (receive fire of enemy), whole, give protection, support, etc.; the ground, maintain one’s position (lit., & fig. of argument &c.); undergo (trial); provide at one’s expense, as stood s. him a drink, stood a bottle to the company, who is going to s. treat ? s. by (prep.), uphold, support, side with, (person), adhere to, abide by, (arms, promise), (Naut.) take or to 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, request, sign, one on & s. as, s. by (of), office (for issue of government ss. & receipt of a-duty &c.). [OK stempen, cf. Du. stampen, G stampfen, & G stemplo].

stand'd, &c. See STANCh &c.

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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 att.); station, rank, etc. of a person. (Ar.) degree 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 s. work on the subject; average quality, as work was of a low s., ordinary work, g. poor work, s. alloy in gold or silver coin (gold, siter, s.) or in both (double s.); multiple, tabular, s. of value obtained by averaging prices of a number of products; upright support (often attrib., as s. lamp, set on tall usu. telescopic pillar); upright water or gas-pipe; shrub or tree with branches alone without support, s. shrub (Scot.); stand ready, be on the alert; s. by (prep.), uphold, support, side with, (person), adhere to, abide by, (arms, promise), (Naut.) take or to 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, request, sign, one on & s. as, s. by (of), office (for issue of government ss. & receipt of a-duty &c.). [OK stempen, cf. Du. stampen, G stampfen, & G stemplo].

sta·nho·pe (stā'na-hōp'). n. Light open carriage of 2 or 4 wheels; (also S. press) iron printing press in which text is engraved on a matrix; S. lens (with convex surfaces and concave surfaces of different curves). [name of inventors]

sta·nial (stā'nē-əl). n. Kestrel. [OE stangella (stan stone + gellan YELL)]

stank. See STINK v.

sta·nary (stā'na-rē). n. & a. Tin-mine; tin-mining district; s. court (for regulation of tin-mining in Cornwall). [It. stannaria n. (stannum, stau, tin, see -ARY 1)]

sta·nile (stā'nal). a. (chem.). Of tin esp. in its higher valence, as s. acid. So stannate(3) n., stanniferous, stannous, aa. [f. L stannum tin + -o]

stanniferous (stā-nif'ə-rōs). a. Group of (usu. four or more) rhymed lines, as Spenserian s.; group of four lines in some Greek & Latin metres, esp. Alcaic, Sapphic, s. Hence (→) stannized, stannazine, ic. [It., chamber, stanza, f. L stantia abode (stare stand, see -ANCE)]

sta·ple (stā'pəl). n., & v.t. Hoop-shaped bar or piece of wire with pointed ends for driving into post &c. to take point of hook, haesp, &c.; box-shaped part into which daily of door &c. shuts; metal tube holding the reeds of oboe & similar instruments; bent wire used in wire-stitching; v.t. furnish, fasten, with, s. stapling-machine n., wire-stapling machine [vb t. n. OE stapel, cf. Du. stapel, Du. stabel hinge, pile, G stapel, rung, step, stapel heap, haesp, emptorium]

sta·pil·ed (stā'pil·id). a., & v.t. Important or principal article of commerce, as the s. of that country, of British industry; raw material; (fig.) chief element or material, as formed the s. of conversation; fibre of cotton, wool, &c., viewed as determining its quality, as quality of fine, short, s.; (adj.) s. (principal) commodities &c.; (v.t.) sort, classify, (wool, &c.) according to fibre, whence stapler, n. [vb & adj. f. n. OE stapan, market, f. OE estaple f. LG stelope, see prec.]

star (stār). n. Celestial body appearing as luminous point; (also fixed s.) such body so far from earth as to appear motionless except for diurnal revolution of the heavens; double, multi·ple, group of two, of three to six, fixed s. appearing to make one star; substellation of group of fixed s. revolving round one another; EVENING, MORNING, s.; daystar (poet.), morning star, sun; LODES; north, polar, (= POLE 2) s.; shooting s., small meteor appearing like s. moving in a straight line or disappearing; thing suggesting a. by its shape, esp. figure and size, with radiating points e.g. as decoration of an order; as, & stripes, U.S. national flag; asterisk; white spot on forehead of horse &c.; (Pool) additional life bought by player whose lives are lost; principal actor in a company; brilliant or prominent person, as literary s.; heavenly body, considered as signifying spiritual value of (solution &c.) for purposes of comparison. Hence standard·ization n. -ize]

standard, v.t. Make to conform to standard, as men of high s., is of no s. duration, as a dispute of long standing, an old s. to decide upon, to be established as a s. rule, has become a s. (stock) jest; permanent, not made, railed, &c., for the occasion, as s. army, s. orders (esp. those respecting manner in which business shall be conducted in Parliament); s. corn (not cut); s. jump (performed without preliminary run); s. stagnant water. [ING 2]

sta·nish (stā'nish). n. (archaic). Ink-stand. [STAND + DISH]

star·bing (stār'bing). n. See stare v.

star·board (stār'board). n., (also S. board) n. & v.t. Right side of vessel looking in air (cf. foot, lardboard, often attrib.); (v.t.) turn, put, (helm to s. [vb f. n. OE stéor·board (stéor rudder, see stee·r, + bord board)]

starch (stārch). n., & v.t. (Now rare) precise, prim; whence starch·ily, adv., starch·iness n. (N.) white colourless tasteless powder procured chiefly from corn & potatoes but found in all plants except fungi & valuable in digestion; preparation of this with usu. boiling water for stiffening linen &c. before ironing; (fig.) stiffness of manner, formality. Hence starch·iness n., starch·ed, a. (lit. & fig.). (V.t.) stiffen with starch; whence starch·eddy, adv., starch·edness n.; clear·a. Hence (→) starch·er (stār'cher)n. [OE *stereca a. f. sterecan strengthen (as STARK)]

stare, v.t. & t. & n. Look fixedly with eyes wide open (at, upon, &c., or abs.) from surprise, admiration, bewilderment, stupidity, horror, impertinent curiosity, &c.; (chiefly in part) be unpleasantly prominent or striking, as a staring valet. tie was of a staring red, (adv.) stark staring mad; reduce (person) to specified condition by staring, as stared him out of count. faces into silence, dumb; a. (person) in the face, be evident or imminent, as the facts are in the face, ruin stared him in the face. Hence staring·ly, adv. (N.) staring gaze. (n. t. v. vb) OE starian, cf. stear·ling

stark, a. & adv. Stiff, rigid, as s. & stiff, lies s. in death; (poet.) strong; (poet.) stubborn; (adv.) quite, wholly, (chiefly in s. mad, naked). [OE sterica strong, stiff, cf. Du. sterk, G stark, ON ster, On ster, Gorn. w. prec. & Ger. stern firm; s. naked was orig. start (tall) -naked (OE stért tall, cf. redstart & Du. stert, G stern, S. siert)]

star·ling (stār'ling). n. Bird of blackish-brown plumage with light speckles & metallic purple & green reflections, of great imitative powers &
easily tamed. [OE & Da. styr, cf. ON står, G staar - LING 1]

start, v.t. & 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. (fig.) change one's chair; (of timbers &c.) spring from proper position, give way; set out, begin journey, as we all at this make a beginning (on journey, enterprise, book, cigar, &c.); begin (work, doing, colloq. or vulg. to do); a in (colloq.), begin (to do); a out (colloq.), take steps as intending (to do); be up, rise suddenly as from seat, arise, come into existence or action, occur to the mind, as many difficulties, rivals, 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, act (as such); a start in race; cause or experience the starting of (timber, tooth, &c.); a (Naut.) pour out (liquor) from cask; to a with, in the first place, as you have no right to be here, to a with, at the beginning, as had'st members to a with. [ME stertan, cogn. with start 3 n.]

start 2 n. Sudden movement of surprise, pain, &c.; (pl.) intermittent or spasmodic efforts or movements, esp. (work) by fits & s's. beginning of journey or action or race, as shall make an early s. for town, is difficult work at the s., the s. is fixed for 5 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.]

starter, 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 aperiod effect) dried fig. -ER 1]

starting, n. In vbl senses; s.post (from which competitors start in race); s. prices in horse-races, final odds at start. -ING 1]

starting-place, n. (fig.) to start with surprise or sudden alarm, give shock to, take by surprise, whence (of person, news, &c.) to start]

startingly adj. adv. [ME startingen, start, f. start 1, see -ING]

starve, v. & t. Die of hunger; suffer from lack of food; suffer extreme poverty; (colloq.) feel hungry, as am simply starting; (now rare) perish with, suffer from cold; (fig.) suffer mental or spiritual want, feel strong craving for (sympathy, amusement, knowledge, &c.); cause to perish with hunger; deprive of, keep scantly of; suffer from lack of (water, air, &c.); cause to pass from life by hanging, &c. &c. (fig.) start to the ground; &c. &c. score to surrender &c. &c. &c. thus; cause to perish, affect severely, with cold. Hence starvation n. [OE stefaran die, stefan kill, cf. Du. sterven, G sterben, die]

starveling (-v1), n. & a. Starving or ill-fed person; a gaunt, sickly person. -ING 1]

state 1, n. & a. Condition in which a thing is, mode of existence as determined by circumstances, as a precarious 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.) how is the s. of your hair, what are your thoughts about it? (often S) organized political community with government recognized by the people, commonwealth, nation; such community form-
on Wed. & Fr. (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 14 images or pictures representing Christ's passion before which devotions are performed in some churches; (R.-C. Ch.) church to which processions are made on Good Friday, also to be the habit 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 a.; s.-room, office for locating places on chart from certain data; (v.t.) assign s. to, place, (person, oneself) in s. [v.f.n.] F. l. stationem (stare stand, -ATION) stationary, a. & n. Remaining in one place, not moving, as balloon was now s.; not meant to move, 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, population, intelligence; s. air (remaining in lungs during ordinary respiration); a. diseases, local diseases due to atmospheric condition; s. duration, after a period, remaining person, esp. (pl.) troops. Hence stationary-ness n. [L. stationarius (as prec., see -ARY)] stationary, n. One who sells writing-materials &c.; Stationers' Hall (of Stationers' Company in London, at which book is entered, i.e. registered, for purposes of copyright). Hence stationary-lry (l.) n. [earlier = bookseller] statist, n. Dealer in statistics. [earlier = statistician, f. U.S. STATIST-, see -ist] statistics, n.pl. Numerical facts systematically collected, as s. of population, crime, tax, (the science of) art of collecting, classifying, & using s. So statistically adv., statistician, statistician, logy, nn. [proc. + -ics] stethoscope, n. Aneroid barometer for showing minute variations of pressure. [Gk stethos, breast] stet, v.t. & i. (definitely) check, stop, (progress, inroads of disease &c.); s. one's stomach, suppress hunger esp. temporarily; postpone (judgment, decision); support, prop (often up) as or with buttress &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 impromptu); as get him to s. until I can see him; forcer (v.t.) s. or resist (v.i.); show endurance esp. in race, as does not seem able to s., whence stay-er 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, pour s. over the very show; s. in real sense, not fictitious; (chiffy literary) check, restraint, (shall endure no s. as s. upon his activity); endurance, staying-power, (pl.) const. whence stay-less a.s.-bar, rod, support in building or machinery; s.-lace, -maker, (of corset). [F. OF estayer vb. stay, pp. & inf. stay, stage, prop, f. O.HG stelazat fit plan or time, cog. w. Du. sted, G stadt, town, and w. STAY] stay, n. & v.t. (naut.) Rope supporting mast or spar; ship is (here) in s. (going about from one tack to another); miss s., fail in endurance to tack; s. -ed, -ed, -ing (stayed). Hence stay-less a. s.-barr, rod, support in building or machinery; s.-lace, -maker, (of corset). [F. OF estayer vb. stay, pp. & inf. stay, stage, prop, f. O.HG stelazat fit plan or time, cog. w. Du. sted, G stadt, town, and w. STAY] steadily, adv. (definitely) strongly, steadily, firmly. [OE stedefast, f. prec., fast] stead (st.) n. (now chiefly literary). Stand (person) in good s., be advantageous or serviceable to; in person's s., instead of him, as his substitute. [O.E. & Du. stait, pl. (see orig. cogn. w. OE steld bank, Du. stadt, G stadt, town, and w. STAND; seen in bedstead, homestead] steadfast (st.) a. Constant, firm, unwavering. Hence steadfastly adv. steadiness n. [OE stedefast (prec., fast)] steadier (st.) a., n., & v.t. & i. Firmly fixed or supported or standing, set, not tottering, as not s. on his legs, must level table's legs to make it s. as a rock, has not acquired a s. on bicycle; done, moving, acting, happening, in uniform and regular manner, as went off at a safe pace, had a s. wind behind us, requires a s. light, observe a s. increase in the
steamer, n. A vessel propelled by steam; fire-engine worked by steam; [vessel] which things are steamed, esp. cooked by steam; boiler is a bad s. (generator of steam). [OE steaman]

steatlis, n. Chief ingredient of suet & tallow; (pop.) steartic acid separated from s. by steam & used for candles. Hence steartill, n., steartic, a. [Fr. Gk. stear fat + -IN]

steatine, n. Manufacture of steatine (products). [BER]

steatite, n. Kind of tale, soapstone. Hence steattitico, a. [It. F. steatite ( foll., -RE)]

steator (s) in comb. = Gk. steator -fat.

stead, n. (poet., rhet., or facely). Horse, esp. yokehorse. Hence steadiness n. [OE steada (stöd STUD)]

steal, v. & t. Kinds of malleable alloy of iron & carbon largely used as material for tools, weapons, &c., & capable of being tempered to many different degrees of hardness (often attrib., as s. pen), whence steatify v. t.; beserker, n. A cold s. sword &c. as opp. to firewood; rod of s. usu. tapering & roughened, for sharpening knives; strip of s. for stiffening corset or expanding skirt; (poet., rhet., not in pl.) sword; s.clad, clad in armour; s. engraving, engraving on impression taken from s. plate; steelford, n. Articles, articles for these; (v.t.) harden (one's faits, &c.); one's heart against compassion &c. [OE. style, cf. Du. staal, G. staahl. ON stali, cogn. w. Skr. stak resist]

steely, a. Of hard as, steel; inflexibly severe, as s. glance, composure. Hence steelliness n. [OE. style]

steelyard, n. Kind of balance with short arm to take the thing weighed & long graduated arm along which a weight is moved till it balances this. [for s. beam balance used in the Steelyard, London meeting-place of German merchants (mistransl. of LG steahtaf sample yard, by contus. and small sample w. steel steall) steenebok (ste.-), steenebok (atf.), n. Kinds of small African antelope. [Du. -ok, G. steene, lit. stone buck]

steeling, n. Stone lining of well. [f. dial. steen pave (OE steeman STONE) + -ING]

steenkirk, n. (hist.). Cravat, other articles of dress & general secret correspondence, especially to Battle of Steenkirk in 1662.

steep, a. & n. Having decided slope, sheer, as s. hill; (collol., of demand, price, &c.) exorbitant, unreasonable, as seems a bit s. that we should have both the trouble & the expense; (n.) s. slope, precipice. Hence steepen v. t. & l. steeply, adv. steepness n., steepness, n. (poet.) a. [OE steep, cf. ON steypyr, cogn. w. ON steypa overthow, causal of styopa STOOP]

steep, v. t. & n. Soak in liquid; bathe with liquid; s. in (fig.), impregnate with, pervade with, as steeped in Greek & Latin, minery, stumund (n. process of steeping tea), liquid in which thing is steeped. [ME stepe f. ON steypa, see prec.]

steeper, n. Vessel in which things are steeped. [KE]

steeples, n. Lofty structure, esp. tower tower surmounted with spire, rising above roof of church; steeple, n. Steeplechase, Horse race as goal across tract of country with ditches, hedges, &c., to jump, s. charger, rider in s. c., horse trained for s. c., s. chasing, the sport of riding in s. c.; s. crowned hat (with tall pointed crown); s. Jack, man who climbs s. c. to play a game or spare his mounting holes ending in cone. Hence steepled, steeplewise, adv. [OE stelpel (as STEEP)]

steep, v. t. & l. Guide (vessel) by rudder or
helms; guide vessel in specified direction, (steer- 
(sail-wheel), vertical wheel with handles along the 
rim for controlling rudder); guide (motor, bal- 
loon, &c.) by hand or by: (chiefly colloq. or poet.) 
direct (one's course), direct one's course, in spe- 
cified direction, as steered his flight heaven- 
ward, we steered (our course) for the railway 
station. PROPER: steersman, one who steers vessel, 
steersmanship, skill in steering. Hence steerable 
a, steer-er1, 2, n. [OE stærman or stær, rudder; 
cf. Du. stuur, G steuern, ON stýr, cogn. w. ON 
störr, G stäuers, stake].

steer2, n. Young male of ox kind, esp. 
castrated one, bull raised for beef. [OE stær, 
cf. Du. & G stier bull, ON stýrr, cogn. w. L taurus, 
G taurus, bull, & W. Skr. shúlala- large, strong. 

steer-age1, 2, n. (Now rare) steering; (Naut.) 
effect of helm on ship, as ship went with easy s; 
part of ship allotted to passengers (traveling at 
cheapest rate), now usu. in the bow; (in man-
ent war) part of berth-deck just forward of ward- 
room, quarters of junior officers, clerks, &c.; 
s-way, amount of headway required by vessel 
to enable her to be controlled by helm. [AGE- 
steer1, 2; v. t., & n., (naut.). (Of bowsprit) 
make angle with horizon; cause (bowspirt) to do 
s-turn; (n.) such angle. [f. Sc. & dial. steer 
steer].

steve3, n., & v. t., (naut.) Long spar used 
in stowing cargo; (v. t.) stow with this. [IN L 
vb] f. OF suitier cram f. L stiperare.

Steinberger (stī'-un-ger), n. White wine 
grown on Rhine near Wiesbaden.

steinbeck. See steinbeck.

stél, n. (Gk archaicol; pl. -ae). Upright slab 
or pillar usu. with inscription & sculpture, esp. 
as gravestone. [Gk]

stellar, a. Of stars. So stelliferous, 
stelliform, aa. [f. L stellaris (stellar star, see 
-AR1)]

stellate2(d), a. Arranged like a star, radi-
ating, esp. (Bot.) st. leaves (surrounding stem 
in a whorl). Hence stellately2 adv. [f. L stel-
lar set with stars (stellar star), see -ARE2].

stellular, a. Shaped like, set with, small 
stars. So stelliform, a. [f. L stellula dimen-
ion of stella star + -AR1]

stem1, n., & v. t. Main body or stalk (usu. 
rising into light & air but sometimes subterranean) 
of tree, shrub, or plant; slender stalk supporting 
fruit, flower, or leaf, & attaching it to main 
stock; branch or twig; s-shaped part, e.g. 
slower part of vine-glass between body & foot, 
vertical line rising or falling from head of note 
in music, various winding-parts of watch (s- 
winder, watch wound by turning head 
on end of s., not by key), tubular part of tobacco-
pipe; part of noun, verb, &c., (derived from 
& connected with a root) to which case-
endings are added, part that appears would 
originally appear unchanged throughout the 
cases of a noun, persons of a tenor, &c.; lines 
of ancestry, branch of family, as descended from 
an ancient, a collateral, s, carved timber or me-
tal piece, (a) sides are joined at fore 
end, piece joined to & forming upright continuation 
of keel at fore end, as from s.to stem, from 
end to end; false s., sharp-edged piece in front 
of a serving as cutwater; (v. t.) remove s. of 
(cop. tobacco, whence stummier1) n., Hence 
stemmer1, 2, n., stem-ter1, 2, n. (vb. t. n.) OE 
stemma, stem of ship, family, cf. Du. stamien, 
stenom, stem of ship, Da. stamme, G 
stemm, trunk]

stem1, v. t. Check, dam up, (stream &c., lit. 
& fig.); make headway against (tide, current, 
&c., lit. & fig.); [cf. ON stemma, Da. stemme, 
G stemmen]

stemma, n. (pl. -ta). Family tree, pedigree; 
lineal descent; (Zool.) simple eye, facet of com-
ound eye. (L f. Gk stemma wreath (stephó 
wreath, see -MI])

stemple, n. Each of several cross-bars in 
ship; the lines 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). [OE 
stench strong smell (stática stink, past stanc)]

steno, n., & v. t. (l-). (Also s-plate) thin 
mesh or metal &c., to prevent passage of 
water or air; (fishing) fishnet; (sail-or) 
when necessary by a thin bar of the material 
left to prevent piece from falling out) is cutout; 
decoration, lettering, &c., produced by s.; (v. t.) 
produce (pattern) on surface, ornament (sur-
fact) with pattern, by brushing paint &c. over 
s-plate laid on the surface. Hence stenodili-
erg1, n. [perh. f. L. Of est enclose sparkle, cover 
with stars, f. estencile, see TINSEL]

tenos- in comb. = Gk stenos narrow, chiefly 
in scientific wds.

stenochromy, n. Art of printing in sev-
eral colours at one impression. [f. steno- + Gk 
khroma colour + graphein to write, write.

stenograph, n. Character used, piece of 
writing, in shorthand; kinds of machine for 
writing in shorthand. Hence stenographer1, 
stenographer2, 3, n., stenographer3 a., steno-
graphically adv. [steno- + GRAPHE]

stenon, n. Person with powerful voice. 
Hence stentorian1 a. [L. Gk Stentor, herald 
in Trojan war]

step1, v. i. & t. Shift & set down foot or 
alternate feet (s. out, short, take long, short, 
ss; s. through a dance, perform its ss; s. 
high, lift feet high esp. of trotting horse, so high-
stepper; go short distance or progress in some 
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. acide, lit., & fig. = make 
digression); perform (in turn, in succession) 
(trade, performance, distance, by stepping; 
(Naut., prob. f. n.) set up (mast) in s.; stepping 
stone, raised usu. as one of set in stream or 
muddy place to enable passengers to cross dry-
shod, (fig.) means to an end. [OE stepan plant foot, 
grow, cogn. w. STAMP]

step2, 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. (look a. 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, 
exag. for short distance or quick transition; 
do not move a. s.; turn one's ss, go in a specified 
direction; found his ss, or use rosettes, as is 
the soil; do you hear a, know her, s. t. 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.; fail s. 
when taking s. in, crumble, (fig.) 
(a rash, ill-advised, prudent, &c., &c.); surface 
provided or utilized for placing foot on in 
ascending or descending, c.g. tread or riser &c. 
and tread of staircase, block of stone or other 
platform before door or altar &c., rung of ladder,
notch cut for foot in ice-climbing, attached piece of vehicle for stepping up or down by ([L. stethos -thorax] = thorax), short ladder with flat ss. & prop used without being leaned against wall &c., (fig.) one of the degrees in some scale of precedence or advancement, advance from one of these to another, (staircase of 50 ss.; stone, oak, ss.; door, altar; s., on a stop), s. of the ladder, run down the s. of the ladder with which he did get your s.?, promotion esp. in army; give him a s. in the peacetime; (Naut.) socket or platform supporting mast, (Carpent.) piece of timber with another fixed upright in it, (Mech.) lower socket or bearing for shaft; s.-dance, in which the dance is danced with more or less importance than the figure, usu. danced as display by one performer. Hence steppe, 2 a., stepwise adv. [OE steppe (prec.)

step-, pref. = holding nominal relationship analogous to that specified owing to death of one and remarriage of the other of a married pair: stepfather, -mother, -parent, one's parent's later husband or wife; s.-mother or archeaio-dame, harsh or neglectful mother ill. or fig., whence stepmother. 1 a.; stepbrother, -sister, child of one's stepsister or stepbrother; [OF step orphaned, cf. Du. & Ger. stief, OHG sitian deprive of parents or children; applied first to child and later extended to parent &c.; stephanitis n. Climbing hothouse plant with fragrant waxy flowers. [f. Gk stephanos wreath, o's & o's ear, = circle of lobe]

steppe n. Level plain devoid of forest esp. in Russia & Sibera. [L. Russ. steppe]

step n. 1. Forming agent nn.; OE -stare, a comb. of the two Aryan suff.-as & -tar, cf. L. -aster. In OE the suff. was orig. confined to the form but the restriction appears in mod. E. only in spinster. Exx.: brewster, buckster (which however seems to have existed before the obs. vb buck), gaminster, punster, & perh. holster, bolster. In stamastress -ess 1 is added to s.-ster; in stepster is of different orig., but perh. assimilated. 2 a. & n. From Gk. stercor, aa. Of odorous or feces. [L. stercus -oris dung, -ACEOUS, -AL]

stere n. (colloq.; pl. -oe). Stereotype (often attrib., as s. plate). [shortening]

stere-, comb. form of Gk stereos solid, stiff; -bate, solid platform on which a building is erected; -chemistry, branch dealing with composition of matter as affected by relations of atoms in space; -chromy, painting with pigments fixed by water 1-glass; -graphy, art of delineating solid form on plane, -gram, -graphi(l), -GRAPHIC, graphically, -meter, instrument for measuring solid capacity, also mass, masses, -motional, -motive, -motional, -motive, -motional, -scope, instrument combining two views of object taken at slightly different angles into single image with effect of solidity, so -sedically, -scope.

stereotypize v. [Vb. of] Printing plate cast from a papier-mâché or other mould of a piece of printing composed in movable type; making, used, of such plates; a. block, on which a s. is made for use; hence stereotypist (n.), stereotypy 1 a. stereotypically adv. [Vb. of, print by use of ss. &c.; fig.] make unchangedly in all details; similarity to, fix in all details, formalize; hence stereotypical 1 a. [prec. TYPE]

stérile a. Unfruitful, unproductive, barren, not producing crop or fruit or young or complete seed or result (s. land, cow, plant, year, effort, discussion); free from living germs or microorganisms (usu. sterilised); (of style) pure, bald, free of ornament, decoration. Hence steriler 1 a., sterilisation n., steriliser 3 v.t., sterilization, sterilization, steriliser 3 n., sterilizer 2 a., sterilizing, sterilized, sterilization, sterilizer n. [OF. sterilis, cogn. w. Sterk, cf. G starr rigid]

stew 1 a. Kind of small sturgeon. [Ff. G, L. stervis, stervid, stervilis, stervilis, stervilis]}

stew 2 n. (archaic). Brothel (as the sa.). Earlier sense (cf. RAGNIO) bath room or house; t. OFF esture f. Tent. (STOVE, G stove room)
stew^2, v.t. & i., & n. Cook (t. & i.) by long
immersing in closed vessels with little liquid (i.e., a stew or stew pot &c.; stew meat &c.;
stewing licence, abstain from helping &c.; stewing
pears &c., fit for eating stewed, not raw; the
tea is stewed, is bitter or strong with too long
soaking), (fig.) be oppressed by close or moist
warm atmosphere; a prer. pot, shallow sauce-
pan; stewed apples, apple sauce; stew, a dish
made by stewing (French s. of, mutton, po-
tato, & onion; fig., colloq.) in a s., agitated
with perplexity, anxiety, or anger. [L. vb. f.
prec. in sense hot bath]

stew^3, n. Fishpond, tank for keeping fish
alive in; artificial oyster-bed. [cogn. w. STOW; cf.
L. sturio]

steward (-erd), n. Person 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;
any of the officials managing a race-meeting,
hall, show, &c.; Lord High S. of England,
official managing coronation or presiding at trial
of a peer; Lord S. of the Household, high court
officer. Hence stewardess, stewardship,
[OE stiward (steward), ward 1]

stib-\*{[1]}{[1]}, a. (path.) Of disease &c.,
with marked emaciation; thinned down; of heart &
arteries. [G. sthenos strength, -ic]

stibial, a. Of, like, antimony. Hence sti-
bialism (n). L stibiacum] f. G stibi a sub-
phuret of antimony. -A1

stichomythia, stichomythiasis (stik-), n.
Dialogue in alternate lines of verse as employed
in Greek plays. [L. G. stichomuthia.
(stikhos line, myth)]

stick, v.t. & i. (stuck), & n. Thrust point of
into or through (s. the spurs in; s. bayonet,
pi!

stick, v.t. & i. (stuck), & n. Thrust point of
into, stab, &c. of butcher, also of mounted
sportman spearing wild pig; will pull out a knife
&c. you; tippecanoe stuck over or stuck
with almonds; cushion stuck full of pins; fix
upon pointed thing, be fixed (as) by point
into or on (to), (colloq.) put in specified posi-
tion, (heads were stuck on spikes of gateway;
and stuck to it); stuck out and stuck in, with
dagger left, sticking in it; s. feather, rose, in
cap, buttonhole; s. pen behind one's ear; s.
up a target, erect it; s. your cap on; them in your
pocket; s. a few commas in; just s. it on the
table, down anywhere; (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!
stick-up, concerted, insolutely exclusive, prob.
fig. carriage of head; s. up to, not humble one-
self before, offer resistance to; s. up for, main-
tain, be or become master of, be or become
fix or become or remain fixed (as) by adhesion
of surfaces, (cause to) adhere or cleave, (a.
paste-stamp on; this envelope will not s.; if
you throw mud enough, some of it will s., in-
nocence is not proof against scandal; impet
stuck-up, a. (esp. of, the name stuck to him or
stick, was not for an instant thought of as any
other than a brother; can you s. on a horse?, escape
being thrown; some of the money stuck in or to
his fingers, was appropriated or embarrassed by
him; friends should s. together, s. to friend,
word, &c. abide by, remain faithful to; s. bill to
it, persist, not cease trying; s. in photographs, paste them in book &c.; sticks like a
bar, is not to be got rid of; are you going to s.
in or indoors all day?, remain at home; so

stiff, a. Tending to stick to what is
touched, gluttonous, viscous. Hence stiff-
ly adv., stiffness n. [-s]
stiff, a. & n. Rigid, not flexible, unbending,
unyielding, uncompromising, obstinate, &c.
(fig.; as crust; as needle; as stiff as a broom, capa-
ble of bending at knee; s. necked, -necked
born; keep a s. upper lip, show firmness of
character; s. ship, hoeling little under sail, not
crank; s. market, with prices remaining firm;
met the charge with a s. denial; lacking ease
a grace or graces, of an unsatisfactory, con-
strained, reserved, awkward, formal manner;
ners; a s. reception, bow, &c.; a movement,
attitude, &c.; written in a s. style; not working
freely, sticking, offering resistance, (as a 5
piston, &c.; s. un, veteran athlete &c.; s. neck, rheumatic affection in which patient cannot turn head without pain, (of muscle, limb, &c., or organs) 's. age, to age them as: s. in use, as result of previous exertion; hard to cope with, calling for strength or capacity of some kind, trying, (s. examination, climb, slope, breeze; a. price, high; a. glass of grog, strong; a. subject, requiring application to master it; (of meat, clay, batter, &c.) thick & viscous; s. r. horse, the state; s.-bit, horse's bit made of unjointed bar with rings at ends; hence s. 

adv. stiffness n., s. stiff [1] (a) s. stiffen v.t. & l. stiffen [2], stiffening (1, 4), nn. (N. slang) negotiable paper. [OE stife, cf. Du. stijf, Dan. stife, I. stiffe, I. stife, I. stiffer, I. stiffer (OE stigfian), v.t. & l. =smother vb. Hence (preferred to correspond, wds l. smother) stifling a., stifling v. adv. [f. ON stífa dam up, prop. frequent of stífa stiffen]

s.iffe a., n. (Also s. joint) joint of horse's hind-leg between hip & hock; disease of s. joint; the bone of s. joint, horse's knee-pan; s.-hoe, kind with which stiffed horse is shoed on sound leg to make it use & so strengthen the weak one. [Earlier also stiffe, perf. l. stiffe]

stigma, n. (pl. -s, & stigma as specified below). [L stigma, a mark, point, (arch.) imputation attaching to the person's reputation; (on an engraving) a spot 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 impregnation, so stigmatic, all stigmatic parts, aa.: (Eccl., 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 stigmatisat n.) & attributed to divine favour. [L L Gk. genit. -atos (stizó prick, brand, smart]

stigmatize, v.t. Use offensive terms of, describe obtrusively as, (shall not be him as he deserves: s. him, a, as a coward, cowardice) produce stigma on (person) by hypothetic suggestion &c. Hence stigmatization n. [thre. F & L L Gk. stigmatize (prec. -ize) Things that result in the profession of the other than gate enabling passengers to get over or through fence or wall but excluding cattle &c. (help lame dog over s.). [OE stigil l. stigan climb, cf. G steigen. -e] [1]

stiletto, n. (pl. -os, -es), v.t. & l. Small dagger (vb, stab with s.); pointed implement for making eyelets &c. [It., dim. of stillo l. stilus style, -e] [2]

still1 a., n., v.t. & l. adv. Without or almost without motion or sound or both (stand, sit, lie, keep, s., motionless; a. take, unfurled; a. water's run deep; s. as the grave; s. ex, over the noise of the storm; s. all, keep s. all noise; s. small voice, that of conscience, w. ref. to 1 Kings xix. 12; all sounds are s., hushed; s. life in painting, representation of inanimate things such as fruit & furniture; s.ock & c., not sparkling; a. birth, delivery of dead child, s.-born, child; s. anchored, boat; hence: s. smartly [1]-[2]; ly] adv. in a state of stillness n. (N.) deep silence (in the s. of night). (Vb) quiet, calm, appease, assuage, silence; (rare) grow calm (when the tempest stills). (Adv.) constantly, habitually, (archaic) 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 comparat. or superl.) even, yet. [OE stille
A hurt by a s.; face covered with ss.; the s. of hunger, s. of remorse; a jell with a s. of d.; the smell, has a s. in it, is relaxing, feebler; s.-bull or fish, kind of weever; s.-nettle, 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 shellfish; hence s.-tooth.

[OR: s. (Du. stings; Sw. & ON stinga; porh. cogn. W. STICK).]

stingara (ngg)-n., n. = STING-RAY. [corrupt.]

stinger (ng)-n. in vb senses; esp., smart painful blow. [-ER]}

stingo (ngg)-n. (archaic). Strong beer.

[spec. sense & pronunc. of obs. s. (ngg) nipping (of wind &c.) f. STING, -Y] 2

stink, v.i. & t. (stink or stink, stink). Esquire, t. (have or emit) strong offensive smell (s. in rose-leaf of a rose from rose &c. by s.), whence s. (v.) adv. (slang) perceive s. of (can s. it a mile off); (pl. slang) chemistry, natural science, a subject of study.

[part., slang] objectionable in any way, that one dislikes; [part., as distinctive epithet of animal] in this sense often with s. as agreeing

[agreeable smell (stinking camomile); stinking cedar or yew; s. alvus & allied trees; stinking crane’s-bill, hellock, hornbud, nightshade, &c.; stinking-weed or wood, kind of cassia; s. -bog, teledi; s. -aice, the fish bzb (from rapid putrefaction after death); s.-bale, vessel containing explosives &c. generating noxious vapours used formerly in naval war-fare & still by Eastern pirates; s.-horn, kinds of ill-smelling fungus; s.-pot, any receptacle containing something that stinks, also s.-ball, also a distinctive term for person or thing; s. stone, kind of limestone giving off foul smell when quarrd; s.-trap, appliance to prevent escape of effluvia from drains when opened. [OE stincan, cf. Du. & G stinken]

stinkard, n. Stinking person or animal, esp. the teledi. [ARD]

stink, v.t. & l. & n. Cease doing or to do (archaic); keep on short allowance (s. oneself or person or animal in food &c.); supply or give iniggardly amount or grudgingly (s. food, money, service, &c.); hence, s. oneself, s. one’s self (N.) limitation of supply or effort (usu. without, s. labour without s., without sparing effort), whence s. a.; fixed or allotted amount of or of work (do one’s daily s.); kinds of small sandpiper, esp. dunlin. [OE stynant (stunt short of wit, dull, cf. O. stunter short)


stippet, n. Fixed periodical money allowance for work done, salary, esp. clergyman’s official income. [L stidendium (for stipitum) t. & l.; s. & n. in allusion to pendere pay]

stipendiary, a. & n. [from station, receiving stipend, paid, not serving gratuitionally; s. (magistrate), paid police magistrate in large towns appointed by Home Secretary. [L stipendium (pec. -ARY)]

stipes. See STING.

stipple, v.t. & l. & n. Engraved (plate, thing portrayed), paint or draw in dots, not lines; use this method; hence s. (pl.) a. & n. (pl.) a. & n. Stippling. 1. n. (N.) dotted work; s.-graver, engraver’s stippling-tool. [Du. stippler (stipple speck, dim. of stip point)

stipulate, v.t. & l. & n. For; mention or insist upon as essential to an agreement; demand as part of a bargain or agreement that; (p.p.) laid down as part of the terms of an agreement (is not of the stipulated quality). So s. (pl.) a. & n. (pl.) a. & n. (pl.) a. & n. Stipulare (OL stipulum firm, cogn. W. STIPES) bargain, -ATE

stipulate, v.t. & l. & n. Small leaf-like appendage to leaf usu. at base of leaf-stem. Hence s. (pl.) a. & n. (pl.) a. & n. Stipulare (pl. & pl. of stipulum, small leaf-like appendage to leaf)

stir, v.t. & l. & n. Set, keep, or begin to be in motion (not a breath stir the lake, leaves sit without stirring a foot &c. or stirring); if you s., I shoot; never stirred abroad or out of the house, went out; is not stirring yet, is still in bed; a s. fire, use poker; s. your stamps colloq., make haste, walk &c. faster; a s. porridge, soup, &c., move spoon &c. round; s. (pl. & pl.) a. & n. (pl.) a. & n. in this sense often with s. as indicating the burning in pot, &c.; there is no new stirring, going about; lead stirring life, be busy; s. up, mix well by stirring; s. up the mud, sediments, &c. make it rise from bottom of liquid by stirring; rouse (up), excite, animate, inspire, s. up s., make s. s., exciting, exciting, exciting, exciting, exciting.

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of a loop with flattened base hung by a strap or s. (self) from a bracket; s. inserted into saddle; s. & s. leather as a whole; (Naut.) rope with eye supporting foot-ropes; s. bone, small bone, s. shaped in man, mammal’s ear; s. -cup of wine &c. presented to person mounted for departure; s. -form, without a s. -leather, &c.

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of loop with flattened base hung by a strap or self from a bracket; s. -form, without a -leather, &c.

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of a loop with flattened base hung by a strap or self from a bracket; s. -form, without a -leather, &c.

stirrup-carpenter, n. Breeding of special stocks or strains. [foll., -CULTURE]

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of a loop with flattened base hung by a strap or self from a bracket; s. -form, without a -leather, &c.

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of a loop with flattened base hung by a strap or self from a bracket; s. -form, without a -leather, &c.

stirrup, n. Rider’s foot-rest usu. consisting of loop with flattened base hung by a strap or self from a bracket; s. -form, without a -leather, &c.
STOIC

(named as cure for s. in side); (vb) sew (t. & i.; s. up, used by sewing; stitching-horse, harness-maker's clamp for holding work). [vb f. n., OE stic pricking (stician pierce), cf. G stick, stichcn]

stibby (dhl), n. (archaic & poet.). Smith's shop, forge. [obs. stich anvil f. ON stthi, -y] 1) A small, mean wild animal; 2) The smallest coin of some don't care, has not, a s. [L. Du. striiver obsolete coin]

stro'a, n. (pl. -ae). Portico in ancient-Greek architecture (the s., the porch, see stoic). [Gk]

stoat, n. The ermine, esp. in its summer coat (s. is general name for ermine & allied kinds). The weasel (s. is a synonym for M. E. stoat, see stoat). A male stallion or any male animal; cogn. w. ON stiur buil, Du. studd bullock, Du. stooien, G stochen, to push

stock, n. & v.t. & L. 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, store ready for drawing on, equipment for trade or pursuit, (they nest in the s. of trees), archaic use; s. & stoves, inanimate things, lurching persons, laughing, gazing & nagging. s. is a synonym of distinct character: polygynous s. & s. in Zool., aggregate organism; paper & s., rags & & 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; roll-ign s., take over a farm with the s., its animals, also live s. & implements, also dead s.; s.-in-trade, all requisites for a trade, also fig. as the politician's s.-int. of a dozen catch-words; renew one's s.; lay in a s. of; have in a s., have ready without need of procuring specially; take s., review one's s. for accurate knowledge of s. in a thing; so s.-in-trade, take s. of fig., observe with a view to estimating character &c. of; s. argument, comparison, remark, joke, &c., 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 us. 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 sometimes hands in which petty offenders were confined in early times; s. in fig., concern oneself with, capital of corporation or company contributed by individuals for prosecution of some undertaking & 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 s.; s.-account, stock, 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.-jobbers; s.-car, cattle-truck; s.-dove, s.-choo, s.-drover, also s.-dove [perh. from breeding in trees]; 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.-farmers, s.-farmers, &c. s.-carfish, cod & similar fish split & dried in it with salt; s.-gang, gang of saws in frame cutting logs into boards at one passage; s.-jobber, bing, beyry, (person engaged in) speculating in ss. with view of profiting by fluctuations in price, s.-broker, s.-ist, daily or periodical ss.-exchange publication giving current prices of ss. & c.; s.-man (Australian), man in charge of live s.; s.-market, s. exchange or transactions on it; s.-owl, the great eagle-owl; s.-pot, for making or keeping soup-s.; s.-rider (Australian), herdsman on unforded station; s.-still, motionless, s.-tech, with s.-in-trade, all requisites 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 ss.; provide (shop, farm, &c.) with goods or live a. or requisites (a well-stocked larder, 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-

stockade, n. & v.t. (Fortify with) breast-work or enclosure of upright stakes. [Sp. estacada t. estacar L MDU. STAUK, -ADE (L), w. assim. to prec.]

stockinet, n. Elastic knitted material used esp. for underclothing. [foll., -et]

stocking, n. Tight covering us. knitted or woven of wool or cotton or silk for foot &c. & made to go to or over knee (us. in pl. esp. pair of ss. is or stands six feet in his ss. or s. feet, when measured without his boots); elastic a., surgical appliance of elastic webbing like a or part of it worn for various veins, strained muscles, &c.; while & c. s. in horse &c. lower part of leg differently coloured from rest); s.-frame, s.-oom, s.-machine, knitting-machine, knitting-machine. Hence stockingless a. (stock., -ing 3; formerly also stockte) short for neither stock(s) opp. upper-stock(s)=knee-breeches, stock having sense devoid part (of the original hose or single garment for abdomen & legs)


stockiness, stugg-, n. [-v-]

stocking, n. & v.t. (school slang). Food esp. of heavy kind; full meal, feast; greedy eater; (vb) eat greedily. [part pred. form.] fig. (of food) filling, indigestible; (of receptacle) packed, bulging; (of book, style, &c.) over-full of facts or details, wanting in lightness or interest. Hence stockiness n. [i]

steepl (op), n. (S.-Afr.). Platform in front of

stleo, n. Philosopher of the school founded at Athens c. 306 B.C. by Zeno making virtue the highest good, concentrating attention on ethics, & inculcating control of the passions & indifference to pleasure & pain (& often attrib.
as S. philosopher, doctrines, indifference; (a) person of great self-control or fortitude or austerity, whence stóler, s., stólicly adv. Hence Stòlicly (3, 3), n. — [L. f. L. Gk. stólikos (stola, stola porch, w. ref. to Zeno's teaching in Stoa Poecile Painted Porch at Athens, -10])

stóke, v.t. & v.i. stoke, as steam-engine (engine, &c.), act as stoker, as fisher (stoke fish). MDU. stoke stick in sense polder)

stól, n. (Rom. Ant.; also L. stola pl. -ae) outer dress of ancient-Roman matron; ecclesiastical 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); groom of the a., first lord of the Bed-chamber). Hence (-)stól) 2 a. — [L. L. Gk. stóclo robe (stôllcio array)]

stól, s. = stolon.

stól, s. stolone. See steal.

stôlid, s. Phlegmatic, unemotional, lacking ambition, especially of mind, hard to stir, obstinate, apparently stupid. Hence or cogn.

stólidity, n.; stôlydiy adv. — [L. stolidus]

stólion, stóle, n. Recolined or prostrate branch that strikes root & develops new plant; underground shoot of mosses developing leaves; (Zool.) rootlike creeping growth. Hence stólion, n.; stolone, n.; stolidus, n.; stellcia, n.; stoll, n.; stolone, n.; stellcia, n.; stoll, n.

stomach (-mak), 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 gut to beginning of gut (coat of the a., its mucous lining; coats of the a., the peritoneum or serous coat, the muscular, submucous, & mucous layers); (in some animals, esp. ruminants), one of several digestive cavities either of similar character or differing in action or function (ruminants' ss., first s. or paunch or rumen, second s. or honeycomb or reticulum, the third s. or gizzard, the fourth s. or true s. or reed or abomasum; muscular s., acting by grinding or squeezing, as the gizzard; glandular s., acting esp. by gastric juices; (loosely) belly, abdomen, lower front of body, (pit of the a., depression below bottom of breastbone or sternum) or other cavity of this kind or of the a.; this is the natural site of the a.; obstruction of this cavity — of the a., obstruction of the cavity of the a.; appetite for or for food (stay one's s.); taste or readiness or sufficient spirit for (or archeal to) controversy, conflict, danger, or an undertaking (had no s. for the fight), proud or upst, haughtiness; s.-ache, pain in belly, esp. in bowels; s.-cough, caused by irritation of stomach or by drinking too hot water; s.-drop, syringe for emptying s. or forcing liquid into it; s.-stagger, apoplexy in horses due to paralysis of s.; s.-tool, lower canine milk-tooth in infants, cutting of which often disorders a.; s.-tare, for introducing through gutlet into s. to weaken it or to produce lacon or fermentation; hence stomachal, stomachious.

stomachia, s., stomachful.

stomachic (3), n. & v.t. (VB) eat with relish or toleration, find sufficiently palatable to swallow or keep down, (fig.) pocket or put up with (affront &c.), (usu. w. neg., as cannot s. th[is] [ac. s. stomachic, n.]. — [L. f. L. Gk. stomachikos (dim. of stomach)]

stomachic, s. & Lit. 1687 [Rogers, 1840] (v.t.) feed, feed on. Hence stomachial, stomachious.

stomachia, s. (Rogers, 1840) (v.t.) feed, feed on. Hence stomachal, stomachious.

stomachial, stomachious, s. (Rogers, 1840) (v.t.) feed, feed on. Hence stomachal, stomachious.
with aid of sand; a. seed, gromwall; a. stipes, large N. Amer. kind; a. scinfulum; (Ceramic) excessively caustic bathing. (Politics, esp. Australian) parliamentary obstruction; a. ware, pottery made from very silicious clay or from composition of clay & flint; a. work, masonry; stonewort, kinds of plant, esp. a. parsley; hence (+-) a. stone, a. stone, as; (Vb) peel with as a. 2nd kind of plum (also tree); (Rural) with a. OE stan, cf. Du. stegan, G stein| stony, a. & adv. Full of, covered with, having many stones; hard, rigid, fixed, as stone (a. stare, refusing response or recognition; a. hearted, a. hearted a.; hence stonily adv., stonily- ness n. (Adv.) utterly (only in a. broke). [-v-]

stood. See STAND.

stood, n. & v.t. (chiefly Sc. & north). = SHOCK, [cf. LG stjke]

stood, n. & v.t. Backless seat for one, often consisting of wooden slab on three legs (office). a. high a. used by clerks &c.; MUSIC, CAMP 1, a.; three-legged a.; folding a., made to fold up; a. of repentance, orig. that on which fornicators &c. were set to receive rebuke in churches in Scotland, & now transf.; fall between two as, fall from ascension between two altars. In the old original root; (Archit.) window-ell; (place for) evacuation of bowels, faces evacuated, (go to a. close 1; NIGHT 1, a.; root or stump of plant from which shoot springs; piece of wood to which decoy-bird is attached; a. ball, old game resembling cricket still played in Sussex esp. by girls; a. pigeon, pigeon used by person acting, as decoy. (Vb) throw up shoots from root; (go to a. evacuate bowels. (OE std, cf. Du. stiën, G gutti; cogn. w. STAND)

steep 1, v.t. & t. & n. Bring one's head nearer the ground by bending down from standing position. (fig.) decline or censure to do, descend or lower oneself to some conduct; carry one's head & shoulders bowed forward, whence steeping adv. (of hawk &c. & tran.; archaic, post.) sloop, pounce; incline (head, neck, shoulders, back) forward & down. (N.) steaping of carriage of body; (archaic) sloop of (MDU. stiupen, ON stiuppa; cogn. w. STEEP 1, 2)

steep, n. = STOOP 1.

steep, v.t. & i. Stuff up or wp, prevent or forbid passage through, make impervious or impassable, close, bar, stifle, stanch, (a. a leak, hole, &c.; stopped pipe in organ, with upper end plugged, giving note an octave lower; a. one's ears, put fingers in to avoid hearing, also fig. refuse to listen; a. a tooth, fill cavity in it by steeping or gold, amalgam, cement, &c.; a. a wound, stanch its bleeding; a. one's mouth fig., induce him by bribery or other means to consent to what he opposes; a. a gap, serve to meet a temporary need; a. the way, bear as obstruction, prevent progress; put an end to (motion &c.), completely check progress or motion or operation of, effectively hinder or prevent, (a. progress &c. &c.; a. home, &c. &c.; a. ball, set of baseman or field in cricket; a. thief, cry of pursuer; a. blow, parry it in boxing; a. blow with one's head &c. facet, receiving it, thick walls; a. sound, render it inaudible; a. one's breath, kill him by smothering or otherwise; a. clock, factory, &c., make it cease working; a. person's conversation, to be silent (not to allow it to go on); cut off, suspend, decline customary giving of or permission for, (shall a. your wages, holidays, meetings, the cost must be stopped out of his salary; a. payment, declare oneself unable to meet obligations, break financially; why has our gas, water, been stopped?); change pitch of (stringed or other musical instrument, string of instrument) by pressing string, closing hole, &c.; cease, come to an end, cease from doing, terminate (one's life), cease from motion or speaking or action, make noise, (noise, annoy, stops; do not a., go on, continue; a. short, cease abruptly; shall a. playing, subscribing, my visits, my endeavours; do a. grumbling, your complaints, that noise; he stopped in the middle of a sentence; my work has stopped. (Stony; stony- hearted a.); hence stonily adv., stonily- ness n. (Adv.) utterly (only in a. broke). [-v-]

STOP, n. Stopping or being stopped, pause, check, put a. so to; make, come to, bring to, a.; is at a., not proceeding or unable to proceed; train runs from London to Crewe without a.; punctuation mark, esp. comma, semicolon, colon, or period (with a.; period; come to a full a. transit, cease completely); (Mus.) change of pitch effected by stopping (see prec.), also fret or key or lever in instrument to assist stopping, (in organ) set of pipes having special tone, also knob &c. by which these are put in or out of action, (fig.) manner of speech adopted to produce particular effect (can put on or pull out the pathetic, blustering, virtuous, &c., a. will); bitten, peg, or the like, meant to a. motion of something at fixed point; (Opt., Pho.) diaphragm; (Phonet.) mute consonant, marked by c. the organs concerned (as k, t, p); (Naut.) small line used for lowering a. also projection of lower mast-head supporting treble-trees. Hence stopless a. [f. prec.]

stop, comb.form of stop 1, 2, 3, = stopcock, tap; s. collar, ring checking motion of shaft; s. cylinder, kind of printing-press; s. drill, with shoulder limiting depth of penetration; s. gap, temporary substitute; s. knob, knob actuating organ-stop; s. motion, arrangement for automatic stopping of machine when out of order; s. order, order to stockbroker to buy or sell on stock's reaching specified price; s. plate, limiting play of organ; s. press, paper inserted in paper after print is begun; s. valve, closing pipe against passage of liquid; s. woglet, with mechanism for starting & stopping at will, used in timing races &c. steeper, n. & v.t. In vb senses; esp.: plug for closing bottle &c. usu. of same material as bottle; tighten; (vi.) tighten. (Music) tuning; (vi.) over the base of it; tobacco, implement for pressing down tobacco in pipe-bowl; (Naut.) rope clamp, double claw, &c., for checking & holding rope cable or chain cable; a. bolt, ring-bolt in deck to which are secured; a. knot, finishing of end of a-rope made by interlacing its strands; (vb) to fix, fasten; s. stipples, n. & v.t. Stopper of bottle or other vessel; (vb) close with a. [stop 1, LEII]

STORAX, n. (Tree yielding) a resinous vanilla-scented balsam formerly much used in medicine
& perfumery; liquid s., a balsam got from the Oriental sweet-gum tree. [L. f. Gk styrax]

store, n. & v. 1. Abundance, provision, stock of something ready to be drawn upon, (sing. with or, archeal exc. of intangible things, without a & pl; has s. good s., a s., or ss. of wine, oil, anecdote, wisdom; in s., laid up in readiness, as have, since s. here has a surprise in s. for you; place where things are kept for sale, (chiefly U.S.) ordinary shop (s. clothes &c., esp. ready-made; book &c.-s., Brit.) large commercial establishment selling goods of many different kinds usu. for cash & at low prices; has s. on the premises, as was reported in the newspaper the other day; s. merchant, a merchant who deals in small things at the ss.; CO-OPERATIVE s. or ss.; Army & Navy, &c., ss., selling only to members, who must have specified qualification; (pl.) articles of particular kind or for specific purpose accumulated for use, supply of things needed, (military, naval, &c., ss; marine ss., old ship materials); set s. by, reckon precious or important, esp. set no great s. by s.; storehouse, place where things are stored up, granary &c., esp. fig. (person, book, is a s. of information &c., cf. Mine); s.-keeper, shopkeeper (U.S.); s.-room, in which household requisites are kept; s.-ship, carrying s. for fleet, garrison, &c. (Vb) bring in s. for a ship, to stock her; have s. on hand, have knowledge with the like or the like; the s. 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 heart; deposit (furniture &c.) in a warehouse for temporary keeping; (of receptacle) hold, keep, contain, have storage accommodation for (a single cell can s. 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy); hence store-able s., store-able s.s (1, 3, 4) n. (Vb f. n., f. OF estoir f. LL staurum = instauram f. LIN instaurare cf. restore) renew)
such assault, (of story, n.) Any of the parts of a house that 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 w. s.; s.-post, upright supporting a beam on which rests a floor or wall. Post room, an account of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd s. of an ancient building, f. OF estoire orig. p. n. of estoire build f. L instaurare (prec.) spelling -ye (cf. -ye 4) is for different story 1)

storied, a. (Of title-pages &c.) with elaborate decorative designs. (for HISTORIATED) incorporated with legends or stories or history; adorned with legendary or historical representations. [STORY 1, ED]

stork, n. Tall stately wading bird allied to heron, the best-known species pure white except for black wing-tips & reddish bill & feet, short, fat bodies, in dept. of 1.20 m., & rather large buildings & credited with peculiar affec tion both to its young & its parents (King S., oppressively active ruler, cf. King Log 1); a s. bill, kinds of plant, [O. Fr. storck, G storch, O. Fr. togeau vulture or swan; Sw., O. F. togeau, cf. Eng. toge, a chair] worst 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 in human affairs, tumult, agitation, war, invasion, dis peace, &c.; storm-bow, a rainbow or a red light in storms (Nursery) lie, f.f.; s.-book, containing a s. or ss.; s.-teller, Eastern making a living by telling ss., writer of ss., retailer of anecdotes in society, (Nursery) liar. [AF storie f. O. Fr. estoire f. L as HISTORY]

stow, v. 1. See Store.

stoup (stup), n. (archaic). Flagon, beaker, drinking-vessel; holy-water basin. [f. On stoup, cf. Du. stop, OE statlap]

stout, n. & a. Brave, doughty, resolute, vigorous, sturdy, stubborn, staunch, strongly built, (cf. fellow archaic, good at fight
STOVE

ing &c.; a. heart, courage, whence stout-hearted, adj., stout-heartedness, n.; made as resistance; a s. opponent; a s. stick, ship, &c.; corrupent, but not corruptible, hence stout. (Gardening) hothouse with artificial heat (v. b. force, raise, in & s.); s.-pipe, conducting smoke & gases from s. to chimney (s.-pipe hat U.S. tall silk hat). [Earlier sense healed room, bath; OE støfa, cf. MDü. store, G stube room; cf. STEW]

STOW, n. & v.t. Kinds of closed apparatus in which heat is produced by consumption of wood, coal, charcoal, oil, gas, or other fuel, for uses in which open fires are not adapted. (Archaïc) hothouse with artificial heat (v. b. force, raise, in & s.); s.-pipe, conducting smoke & gases from s. to chimney (s.-pipe hat U.S. tall silk hat). [Earlier sense healed room, bath; OE støfa, cf. MDü. store, G stube room; cf. STEW]

STOW-AGE, n. (OE stonggan stow a place. cogn. w. STAND)

STRAIM, n. (v. t.), n. (v. t.) Pack (goods &c.) in right or convenient places without waste of room (s. thing away, place it where it will not cause obstruction; fill (receptacle) with articles compactly arranged; slang, usu. in adverbial) abstain from, cease to indulge in, (s. loves, to stop loving; s. from scolding, to become silent; s. from blowing, to cease to blow; s. from cause of enjoyment, to be without pleasure). Hence strut-ty, adj.

STRAIGHT, v.t. Stray from the main body, fail to remain compact, get dispersed, proceed in various directions, go here & there, (crowd straggled along; plant straggles, grows long & weary; straggling village, houses, &c.). Hence straggler, n.

STRAW, n. Violin or other stringed instrument made by S. of Cremona (d. 1737).

STRIKE, v. & t. Strike by the main body, fail to remain compact, get dispersed, proceed in various directions, go here & there, (crowd straggled along; plant straggles, grows long & weary; straggling village, houses, &c.). Hence straggler, n.

STRAIN, 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 against or in opposition to or in spite of 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 s. or over-s.; all his senses were on the s., exerted to the utmost; is e.g. grammatical without s., appearance and effect; has a s. of anxiety & ethn.); in pl. burst or snatch or spell of music or poetry (martial, inspiriting, pathetic, &c., s. music or poetry of such character; the s. of the harp, of the Elizabethan poets, &c.); tone or key or pitch adopted in talking or writing, tenor (as s. 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...
fertility, mysticism, in him: breed of animals, habit stock (family, comes of a good s.), first sense from prec.; last f. O. streng, gain, product, progeny; others of mixed orig.

strait, u. & n. Narrow, limited, confined or confusing, (archaic exc. in s. gate w. ref. to Matt. vii. 14, s. jacket or usu. waistcoat, strong garment put on man, "t. enchanted man, t. a sword of a. (archaic exc. in s. straitest of w. ref. to Acts xxvi. 6); hence straitly adv. (archaic), straitness n. (archaic), straiten v.t. (archaic), straitened adj., straitened circumstances, poverty; is straitened for, ill supplied with. (N.) narrow passage of water connecting two seas or large bodies of water (usu. in pl. when used of particular s. with name, as the Ss. of Messina, Dover, etc.; Ss. Settlements, Crown colony on Ss. of Malacca & Singapore); (usu. pl.) difficult position, need, distress, (esp. in s.s.). [AF  estrait f. OF  estricte t. L. p.p. as STRAIN t.]

strake, n. Continuous line of planking or plates from stem to stern of ship (GARBOARD s.). [var. of STREAK]

stramnous, a. (archaic). Of, light or weight, "shaped like a straw. [L. straminus stramen inis straw s. sternere straiten, s.-men, -ous].

stramnium, n. (Drug, much used in asthma, from seeds or leaves of kind of datura. [mod.l., etym. dub.]

strand, d., & v. t. & l. Margin of sea, lake, or river (rh. emot.). (vb) run (t. & l. of ship) aground; (p.p.) in difficulties, unable to get along esp. for want of funds or other resources, left behind while others advance. [com.-Teut.; OF. Du., G. Sw., & Da., strand; etym. dub.]

strare, d. & v. t. One of the strings or wires by twisting which a rope is made; (fig.) element or strain in any composite whole; (vb) break a s. in (rope). [L. ONF estran L. OHG stroeno cord]

strange (-j). a. Foreign, alien, not one's own, not familiar or well known (to), novel, queer, curious, unusual, surprising, unaccountable, unexpected, (in a. land, word) ship s. gods; cannot play on a s. ground, with a s. racket; the place, work, handwriting, is s. to me; it is a s. thing, story; how s. that you should not have heard?; wears the strangest coat in his manner, seems mad &c.; truth is stranger than fiction; repeating the question with s. persistency; feel s., not in one's usual condition, esp. dizzy &c.; it feels s., is a novel sensation), whence strangely adv.; fresh or unaccustomed to, unaccustomed, bewildered, (am s. to the work; am quite a s. here) not now my way of familiar &c.; feel s., not at home, out of one's element &c.). Hence strangeness n. [f. OF strange t. L. extraneus]

stranger, n. Foreigner, person in a country or town or company that he does not belong to, not an unknown to or to one, person entirely unaccustomed to or to some familiar or unusual experience, (am a. here, do not know my way about &c.; spy or see ss. in House of Commons, demand expulsion of all but members or officials; make a, no, no; of, treat distinctly; you are quite a s., seldom show yourself here; I know you, I know you, do not know him, it is no, no, a s. to fear, court intriguers, has had no, much experience of). (f. Of. estranger, see prec., kr 42]

strangle (nog.), v. t. Throttle; kill by squeezing windpipe; (of collar &c.) squeeze (neck); (fig.) suppress (movement, impulse, &c.). [f. Of estrangler f. L. strangulare f. Gr. strangulózo (strangulódat halter f. strangos twisted)]

strangely, adv. STRANGLE, n. pl. (usu. treated as sing.). Infectious cataract in horse, ass, &c. [f. prec.] strangulate (nog.), v. t. Strangle (rare); (Path., Surg.) prevent circulation through strangulation n. [f. L. strangulare, -ate]

strangury (nog.), n. Disease in which urine is passed painfully & in drops; disease produced in plants by bandaging. So strangulous a. [f. L. Gr. strangworia (strangw- ygos, of, strangle, our s. urine)]

strap, n. & v. t. Strip of leather; strip of leather or other flexible material with buckle or other fastening for holding things together or other purpose (SHOULDER s.; rug, umbrella, &c., s., pair of ss. holder joining them for making bundle); strip of metal used to secure or connect, leaf of hinge, &c.; (Bot.) tongue-shaped part in ligulate floret; the s., chasitement with a s.; a-laund, of rope, made by laying ropes side by side & joining them into a flat band; a-oil, beating given with a.; a-ork, ornamentation imitating plaited ss.; a-ork, kind of white-flowered knotgrass. (Veget.) fleecy, fringed with ss. (of, straped (trousers, held down by s. passing below instep for riding &c.); strap, who, (razor, knife); (Surg.) close (wound), bind (part), up or up with adhesive plaster or strapping (4 n.) with a.; fig. with a.; (part as adj., of, thumping, thumping, chapping) fig. lusty, tall, a (strapping girl, fellow), whence strapper s. [OF. strapp f. L. strappus, cf. Gr. strophos band, (stropho twist)]

strapado, n. & v. t. Torture inflicted, punish, by securing person's hands or other art in ropes, raising him, & letting him fall till brought up by taut rope. (f. l. straparre pull f. Swiss-G strapfen L. Du. (straffen punish f. strapse severe)]

strate. See STRATUM.

strategem, n. (An) artifice, trickery, device for deceiving enemy, (device a.; devise a.); must be effected by stratagem, stratagem (strategem); Gk stratégimos stratég, -éou strategos, -áou, -i)

strategic, a. Of, dictated by, serving the ends of, strategy (s. skill, considerations, movement, position). Hence strategical a. (now rare), strategically adv., strategical n. (f. Gk strategikos (fool., -ic)

stratégus, n. Gk ant.; pl. -pl. of, or jill. Military commander, esp. one of annually appointed board of ten at Athens. [L, f. Gk stratégos (stratos army, agó lead)]

strategy, n. Generalship, the art of war, (lit. & fig.); management of an army or armies in battle, campaign, art of so moving or disposing troops or ships as to make the best use of the place & time & conditions for fighting preferred for oneself, (cf. tactics). Hence strategistics s. (f. Gk stratégikos (prec., -ia]).

strath, n. (Sc.). Broad mountain valley; strathesey (4), Scotch dance resembling reel but slower (named f. Strathesey, a valley of the Spey). [f. Gael. strath cogn. W. STRATUM]

stratioulate (at), a. (geom). Arranged in thin layers. [stratum, -a, -ate]

stratify, v. t. Arrange in strata (esp. p.p.). Hence stratification n. [stratum, -a, -ate]

stratocracy, n. Military government, domination of soldiers. [Gk stratégos army, -kracy]

stratum, n. (pl. -a). (Gol.) layer, or set of successive layers, of any deposited substance.
Hence striatal, straticiform, aa. straticography (2)(2-4) n. straticiformly adj. [L. = spread thing, covering].

stratus, n. (pl. -di). 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, etc. (made of; thatched & with; s. a load of; s. a hat, roof in the s. archaic, in child-bed; man of; s. stuffed effigy, imaginary person set up as opponent &c., person without substantial means; s. hat; single stalk or piece of; insignificant trifle, &c. (with a s. in his mouth; lemonade sucked through; draw lots with s. of different lengths; catch at a s. resort to utterly inadequately expedient like drowning man; the last s., slight addition that makes 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, s. ; s. bed, coarse cardboard made of s. s., coloured (ed), (of) pale yellow; s. stem, wineglass with stem not made separately & attached but drawn out of bowl; s. worm, caddis, hence a s. (Vb, archaic) straw. [OE straw, cf. Du. stroo, G stroh; cogn. w. Goth. strowjan, L sternere strait, straw] a straw. [L.]

strawberry, n. (kind of perennial plant throwing out runners & producing) pulpy red fruit having surface studded with yellow seeds (crushed s., kind of dull crimson; the s. leaves, dull rank, w. ref. to ornamentation of duke's coronet; s. mark, soft reddish mark; s. pear, (fruit of) W. Ind. cactaceous plant; s. arbutus bearing s. like fruit. [OE straw-berige, prec., w. ref. to runners, BERRY]]

stray, v.t. (p.p. as -stray'd, 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.) strayed domestic animal; waifs & s.; property of deceased person escheating to crown in default of heirs. (Adj.) strayed; scattered, sporadic, occurring or met with now then & or casually or unexpectedly, a few stray in.

stream, v.t. & i. 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., streamer n.; flow of any liquid, on water moved in stream, etc. (a large quantity of or of something that flows or moves along; saw a s. of lava; came out, went by, in a s. or ss.; a s., s. of blood, tears, people; current, direction of flow, [Gulf-ss.; with, against, the s. go with the s. do as other way; s. anchor, intermediate between bow & kedge esp. for use in warping; hence streamy a. (n.) (Vb) flow or move as s.; run with liquid (streaming eyes, windows, umbrellas); of banner, loose hair, &c. float or wave in the wind; emit s. of (blood &c.). [OE stræma, cf. Du. striem, G ström; cogn. w. Skr. strū, Gk rhè, flow]

streamer, n. Pennon, ribbon attached at one end & floating or waving at the other; column of light shooting up in aurora. [-k] t.]

street, n. Town or village road that has houses on one side or both, this with the houses, go down across; the s. has s.; live in the s., be constantly outside one's house; lives in a fashionable s., in house of such s.; live in the s. on the s., on the s., living by prostitution; key of the s. GRUB-STREET, LOMBARD, QUEER, s.; 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 (-streeted) a, streetward adv. & a. [OE stref t. L strata (via) paved (way) f. sternere strata- lay]

strength, n. Being strong, as degree in which person or thing is strong (the s. of a man, rope, beam, fortvs., current, argument, fleet, the s. of wine, acid, tea, evidence; s. of body, mind, will, memory, judgment; his s. is in endurance; has the s. of a horse, is as strong; has not the s. to lift a cup, walk upstairs; s. is beyond his s. to do this; MEASURE one's s. with; on the s. of, encouraged by or relying on or arguing from, as I did on the s. of your promise); what makes strong (God is our s.; his s. is patience); proportion of whole number present (were there in good, full s.; (Mill.) on the s., on the other roll (score); the n. for my s., a.

strengthless a. [OE strengthless (strong STRONG, -TH)]]

strengthen, v.t. & i. Make or become stronger. [-en]


Strophon, n. Fond lover (S. & Chlor, pair of lovers). (character in Sidney's Arcadia)

strepitoso, mus. direction. Boisterously, impetuously. [-I]

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 slackness & 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. & quality 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; stressless. [vb in present sense f. n., which is f. the vb in obs. sense stritten f. Of estreicer f. pop. L stringere see DRESS] stress. v.t. & I. & n. Make taut, tighten, straighten, place somewhere in tight-drawn or outspread state, (the rope must be stretched tight); the s. of a wire must be s. to break it; s. over them; s. trousers, 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 &c. &c.; s. oneself entirely; s. oneself out, stretch oneself out, extend oneself 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 principle, one's powers, one's course, one's effect, etc.) 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; diver's dive, a dive of water, an outgrow, ground, our, into greater length or extension or size, (grows, boots, want stretching; it stretches like elastic.) (N.) stretching or being stretched (with a s. & a yawn, whence stretchily s., stretching- ness n.; by a s. of authority, language, etc., with every facet of a s.; on command, by s. command, in span or tract or spell (as s. of road, open country, etc.; works ten hours at a s.), (Naut.) distance covered on one tack. [OE strecan (streng strong, severe), cf. Du. strekken, G strecken; cogn. w. L strin gere draw tight, G straggen twisted, & STRING, STRONG]

strike, v.i. & t. (p.p. n. -ed). Scatter (sand, flowers, small objects) over a surface; (partly) cover (surface, object) with small objects scattered. [OE straewian (straw), cf. G streuen]

strike, a. (anat. zool., bot., geol., pl. -ae). Laying on, touching surface, strip, slight ridge or furrow or score. Hence striate, v.t. striat' y adv., striation, striature (-tary), n. [L]

stricken. See strike.

strict, a. Precisely limited or defined, 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 s. code of laws or customs; s. morals, acts, not to be done; s. discipline, to obey s. discipline.) Hence strictly adv. (s. speaking, if one is to use words in their s. sense, s. strictly n. (a. L stringere, tight- en).]

stricture, v.t. (past stricture, rare p.p. stricture or stricter), n. A piece of censure, critical remark, (usu. on or upon; (Fath.) morbid contraction of some canal or duct in the body, whence strictured s. & n. [L striction contractio (proc. -Lat).]

strike, v.t. (past strike, rare p.p. stridden or striden), n. Walk with long steps; pass over (ditch etc.) with one step; bestride, straddle (trans.). (N.), single step esp. in respect of length, get, the step taken by length of s. (scales 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 striden, cf. Du. striden strike out, give s. a. in s. a strike out, strike, v.t. & i. (on strick, cogn. w. strick)]

strident, a. Loud & harsh in tone. Hence stridently adv. [L stridere creak, -KNT]

stridulate, v.t. (entom.). Make shrill jar- ring sound by rubbing together hard parts of body (of cicadas, grasshoppers, etc.). So strid- ulation, stridulator s. & n. [L striduleus, rowing, rower s. 

strife, n. Contention, state of conflict, struggle between opposed persons or things. [L OF 

strif f. ON strick cogn. w. strick]
trem供ies, a. into a gallop, begin galloping; level grain &c. in (measure) by passing straight rod over it, ascertain (balance) by deducting credit or debit from the other, arrive at average, (average) by equalising all items, company by any reason, allowing both sides to react the same number; suddenly & dramatically assume (attitude); a-光t, apparatus for getting light from flint, hence strik3(-a)(l) n. (N.) concerted refusal to work by employees till some grievance is remedied on (a, acting on such refusal; s, person, also) by registering all claims, complaints, or grievances for consideration by their workmen who have struck). [OE strician; cf. Du. strijken, G streichen, smooth, stroke; cogn. w. L. stricere, gr.]

string, n. & v.t. & l. (sting). Twine or fine cord, piece of this or of leather, ribbon, webbing, or other material, used for tying up, lacing, drawing or holding together, actualizing puppet, &c., (want some & brown paper; APHON, bonet, bow, tle, &c., &c., two sa. to one bow; first, second, s. person or thing that one's chief alternative, reliance is set on, w. ref. to prec. phr. pull the sa., be the real actor of what and how much one's own strength can perform, cutting two halves of pod in beans &c.; stretched piece of catgut, cord, or wire, yielding musical tone(s) in piano, harp, violin, & other instruments (harp, fiddle, bass, soprano, &c., s., touch the sa., play; harp on one sa., dwell on single subject; touch a s. fig. excite particular feeling of the soul or heart, for desire or the instrument; in a band or part contributed by them to the effect, cf. the wind), whence (-stirng3d, &c.; set of or usu. of objects stung together or persons or things of one kind coming one after another (a s. of beads, pearls; filled pan. as from a. of ports, carriages, instances, &c.); (Billiards) scoring-board with buttons sliding on wires, the score, stroke made in stringing for lead; s.-alphabet, code for the blind in which special knots on s. represent letters; s.-band, of stringed instruments only; a.-bard, stringy-bard; a.-board, supporting thing on which one sits, go out from, one in which ends of staircase steps are set; s.-course, raised horizontal band or course running round or along building; s.-halt, = spring-halt; s.-piece, sort of staircase, also s.-board, also long timber esp. supporting floor; hence stringy3ssed a. (V b. supply with strings, tie with strings) to fasten or use by binding or bending it & slipping loop of s. into notch, (fig., chiefly in p. p.) tighten up or make ready or sensitive or excited (senses, nerves, resolution, or person in regard to them, was stringy up to the deed; high-strung or highly stringy nature or person, nervous, susceptible, over sensitive); thread (beads &c. on a. s. strip as. from beans); a. up colloq., kill by hanging; (of glue &c.) become stringy; (Billiards) make the preliminary strokes that decide which player shall begin. [OF. streng, cf. Du. streng, G strang; cogn. w. strong; stringy3ed (stren3gd) adj. (-e), mus. direction, with increased speed & loudness. [It.]

stringent (stren3nt) a. (Of rules, stipulations, &c.) strict, precise, requiring exact performance, leaving no loophole or discretion; (of money-market &c.) tight, hampered by scarcity, unaccommodating, hard to operate in. Hence stringy3d adj. strongly3ly adv. L stringere draw tight.-ENT

stringer (-ng3r), n. In vbl senses; also string-board. [ER]

stringy (stren3), adj. Fibrous, like string, (s.-board, kinds of gum-tree); (of liquid) viscous, ropy. Hence stringiness n. [v.t. & n.]

strip 1, v.t. & l. Denude, lay bare, deprive of covering or appurtenance or property, (a. one to the skin, leave him no clothes; stripped, naked; stripped of fine names, it is a swindle; a. from, shat, tree, remove the skin from, allowing both sides to react some number; suddenly & dramatically assume (attitude); a-light, apparatus for getting light from flint, hence strik3(-a)(l) n. (N.) concerted refusal to work by employees till some grievance is remedied on (a, acting on such refusal; s, person, also) by registering all claims, complaints, or grievances for consideration by their workmen who have struck). [OE strician; cf. Du. strijken, G streichen, smooth, stroke; cogn. w. L. stricere, gr.]

strip 2, n. Long, narrow piece (a. of card, paper, cloth, garden, territory, board). [prob. var. of foli, or perh. f. prec.]

strip 3, n. Long narrow band usu. of uniform breadth on a surface from which it differs in colour or texture (black with a red s.; STAR3 & s.; sa. on soldier's trousers; sergeant's, corporal's, sa., chevron; get, lose, one's sa., be promoted, degraded; zebra's sa.), whence (-stirng3d, &c.; set of or usu. of objects stung together or persons or things of one kind coming one after another (a s. of beads, pearls; filled pan. as from a. of ports, carriages, instances, &c.); (Billiards) scoring-board with buttons sliding on wires, the score, stroke made in stringing for lead; s.-alphabet, code for the blind in which special knots on s. represent letters; s.-band, of stringed instruments only; a.-bard, stringy-bard; a.-board, supporting thing on which one sits, go out from, one in which ends of staircase steps are set; s.-course, raised horizontal band or course running round or along building; s.-halt, = spring-halt; s.-piece, sort of staircase, also s.-board, also long timber esp. supporting floor; hence stringy3ssed a. (V b. supply with strings, tie with strings) to fasten or use by binding or bending it & slipping loop of s. into notch, (fig., chiefly in p. p.) tighten up or make ready or sensitive or excited (senses, nerves, resolution, or person in regard to them, was stringy up to the deed; high-strung or highly stringy nature or person, nervous, susceptible, over sensitive); thread (beads &c. on a. s. strip as. from beans); a. up colloq., kill by hanging; (of glue &c.) become stringy; (Billiards) make the preliminary strokes that decide which player shall begin. [OF. streng, cf. Du. streng, G strang; cogn. w. strong; stringy3ed (stren3gd) adj. (-e), mus. direction, with increased speed & loudness. [It.]

strip 4, v.t. & l. To strike, hit, beat, or push, with or against opponent or person, or on or against object, or on or against timber or wall or other substance, or in such a way as to cause a particular effect; /s./ Together, or with each other, quarrel, dispute pre-eminence &c. [f. OE striven (esthrived)];

striping n. Lad, young man whose figure has not yet filled out. [prec.-ling]

stroke, v.t. stroke, stroke'. Struggle, endeavour, try hard, make efforts, contend, strive against; /s./ Together, or with each other, quarrel, dispute pre-eminence &c. [f. OE striven (esthrived)];

stroke 2, n. & v.t. & l. Blow, shock given by blow, to receive 20 ss. of the birch; with one of his sword; killed by a s. of lightning or lightning-s., finishing s., coup de grace, final & fatal blow; a. of paralysis or apoplexy, or s. sudden disabling attack; sun-s., single effort; /s./ Together, or with each other, quarrel, dispute pre-eminence &c. [f. OE striven (esthrived)];

stroke, n. See STRIDE.

struggle, n. & v.t. & l. Blow, shock given by blow, to receive 20 ss. of the birch; with one of his sword; killed by a s. of lightning or lightning-s., finishing s., coup de grace, final & fatal blow; a. of paralysis or apoplexy, or s. sudden disabling attack; sun-s., single effort; /s./ Together, or with each other, quarrel, dispute pre-eminence &c. [f. OE striven (esthrived)];

struggle, n. & v.t. & l. Blow, shock given by blow, to receive 20 ss. of the birch; with one of his sword; killed by a s. of lightning or lightning-s., finishing s., coup de grace, final & fatal blow; a. of paralysis or apoplexy, or s. sudden disabling attack; sun-s., single effort; /s./ Together, or with each other, quarrel, dispute pre-eminence &c. [f. OE striven (esthrived)];
strona, n. (blot: pl.-ata). Framework of an organ or cell, usu. of connective tissue. Hence *stromatic* n. [L. Fr. Gk (-to)-, -coverlet (strōnumi spread, -rek); a.o. et. (-to)-, prefixed]

stroma, n. (blot: pl.-ata). Framework of an organ or cell, usu. of connective tissue. Hence *stromatic* n. [L. Fr. Gk (-to)-, -coverlet (strōnumi spread, -rek); a.o. et. (-to)-, prefixed]

stróphé, n. (Lines recited during turn made in dancing by ancient-Greek chorus (a., antistrophe, epode), three sections of a choral ode or of one division of it, s. & antis, exactly corresponding in metre. So *strophicia* [Gk (-ē), orig.=turning (stépho turn)]

stróve. See STRIVE.

strów (d), v.t. (p.p. strówen or -ed). (Archai) STREW.

struck. See STRIKE.

structure (-isher), n. Manner in which a building or organism or other complete whole is constructed, su. of all the essential parts of something, make, construction, (the s. of a house, machine, animal, organ, poem, sentence; a sentence of loose, a rock of columnar, s., its s. is ingenious; ornament should emphasise & not disguise the lines of s.), whence *structurally*. *Structurally* adv.; s. constructed, complex whole, a building, (a fine marble s.; a lumbering s. drawn by six horses). [F. L structure (structure built, -ure)]

struggle, v.t., & n. Throw one's limbs about in violent effort to get free or escape (child struggled & cried as he saw his nurse approach); 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 infirmity, against superior numbers or the forces of bad, make or carry on with difficulty through, up, along in, &c. (light struggled in through dirty panels), (part.) experiencing difficulty in making a living or getting recognition (a struggling artist &c.); hence *struggling* v.t., adv.; *struggler* n. (N.) spell of struggling, confused wrestle or jostling, mèlée, hard contest, effort under difficulties. [ME strenge, cf. Norm. stru refractory, OE thracaen to force, G druck to print]

strüldbrug, n. One of those cursed with immortality in Gulliver's Travels. (arbitrary) strum, v.t. & n. Touch notes or twang sounds of odd, tide, ad. *

strumpet, n. Prostitutes, (pert. of strophe var. of strophe concubinage f. Lat. struma violation + -t.)

strung. See STRING.

strut, v.t., & n. (Walk with pompous or affected gait, or be strutting). *strutting* v.t., adv. [ME strount vb f. Da. strulle, cf. Norm. strudle nozzle, LG strid rigid]

strut, v.t., & n. Piece of wood or iron inserted in a framework & intended to bear weight or pressure in the direction of its length, brace, esp. one set obliquely from rafter to king-post or queen-post; (vb), brace with strut(s). [cogn. w. prec.]

struthious (-o-th), n. Of or like an ostrich, of the ostrich tribe. [Lat. struthio f. Gk stroutión ostrich] orbis struthous (struthous) sparrow, -ous]

strüchna, strüchnin(-s), -(-n), n. Vegetable oil, alkaid, got from plants of genus Strobus, highly poisonous & used in minute doses as nerve-stimulant. Hence *strowave a...
investigate carefully; my ss. have convinced me that; the s. of mathematics, morals; con- tinue your ss., go on with your lessons; thing that is or deserves to be investigated (the pro- blems of matters, the facts), a (P Kant) sketch made for practice in tech- nique or as preliminary experiment for picture or part of it (this ss. are exquisite, but his fin- ished work disappointing; a s. of a head); (Musa) composition designed to test or develop a skill, s., learner of parts (UNDER-STUDY); room, es- sery occupation, transaction of business, s. (you will find him in his, the, s.); [AF & OF studt. i. i. studium zeal, study] studt.y, v.t. & l. Make a s. of, take pains to investigate or acquire knowledge of (subject) or to assure (result sought), scrutinize or ear- nestly contemplate (visible object), i. law, French, philosophy; s. book, read it attentively; s. one's part, try to learn it by heart; s. up, get up for examination &c; s. out, succeed in finding out by hard thinking; studies others' convenience, his & hers; a s. of a person's face or of character, a map, the stars; apply itself to a, esp. reading (s. for the bar, read law); (archaic) meditate, muse; be on the watch, try constantly to manage, to do (studies to avoid disagreeable topics) (p.p.) deliberate, intentional, affected, (a studied insult); with s. oneself, without affecting oneself (unconcerned, aban- don), whence studier.d.y adv. [L. OF esti- fier. f. med. L. studiare i. as proc.] stuff, n., & v.t. Material that thing is made of or that is or may be used for some purpose (the s. that dreams, heroes, are made of; has good s. in him, sterling qualities); some s. in his tail pocket, and a s. of shoes (ad- sorry, i. household s. archaic, furniture &c; bread, food, s., things made into bread, used as food; green, garden, s., vegetables; doctors' s. physis, inch s., boards 1 in. thick, thick s., planking over 4 in. thick), any woollen fabric (opp. silk, cotton, linen); a s. gown, worn by bar- rister who has not taken SILK); valuelessness matter, refuse, trash, nonsense (n. & int.), (Takes that s. away. Smith a liar? & nonsense. What s. he writes i.); (vb) pack, cram, stop up, fill, distend, s. one's ears with wool, cushion; (vb) stop down, stuffed birds, s. skin with interior removed and stuffed with en caul to restore original shape; stuffed foul, turkey, haddock,veal, with minced seasoning inserted before cooking; s. child, goose, &c, make it eat largely; a head stuffed with romance, facts, folly, whence stuffing (i. stuffing-box, chamber in machinery through which steam can work without allowing passage of air &c, all vacant space being filled with stuffing); ram or press into receptacle (stuffed his necessaries into a small bag, his fingers into his ears, the food into his mouth); gull with lies, hoax, gorge over s. of music, (vb) stuff; maneavy; [vb f. n. Of cuttoff i. L. stupefica see stop i]; stuffy, a. (Of valley, room, &c., or atmosphere in it) lacking fresh air or ventilation, close, hard to breathe in, stuffy. Hence stuff- finess n. [-v]; stuffy, n. See stock-; stuffily, v.t. (Of act, statement, agent, speaker) reduce (previous act &c.) to absurdity, exhibit (act &c. or oneself) in ridiculous light, make (act &c.) of no effect, neutralize oneself (oneself) as agent, by later inconsistent act &c. Hence stuffification (n. [L stutus for fish, i.-v]) stuffy, n. & v.t. Unfermented grape juice; must; (vb) prevent from fermenting, secure (wine) against further fermentation in cask,
by introduction of antiseptic. [f. Du. stom. n.,
stommen vb. (Stom a. quiet, cf. G. stammi)]
stumble, v. i. & t. & n. Lurch forward,
have partial fall, from catching or striking foot
or making false step (s. along, go with frequent
ss., make blunderers in doing something (stum-
bles in his speech; s. through a recitation); be
offended, feel scuffled. (archaic) give a kick
(stumbling-block, obstacle, circumstance
that causes difficulty or hesitation or scruples;
and hence stumbleingly adj. (N.)
act of stumbling. [as stammer w. different
suite, see -L(3), & application; cogn. w. prec.;
for stum]}

stump, n., v.i. & t. Projecting remnant
of cut or fallen tree, corresponding remnant of
broken branch or tooth or amputated limb, use-
less end of cigar or pencil, worn-down brush or
other implement, stub; (pl. facel.) legs (usu.
Stir one's ass); a. of tree used by orator to
address meeting from (on the. colloc., engaged
in political speech-making or agitating; a. ora-
tory, of kind suitable for such speeches;
(Cricket) one of the three uprights of a wicket
(opf. middle, leg, s.); cylinder of rolled paper
or other material with conical ends for soft-
softening; (vulgar) walk stiffly & noisily on wood
legs; (of question & colloc.) pose, be too hard for,
(am stamped, at a loss, at my wits' end), whence
stumpen (12); n.; (Cricket) put (batsman who
is not in his ground) out by disturbing wicket
while holding ball. Hence stumpsly adv., stum-
pleness n. [ fr. sturdy]

stun, v.t. (Of sound) deafen temporarily,
be-bettered; (of blow lit. or fig.) knock senseless,
reduce to insensibility or stupor, baffle, over-
whelm; (part as adj., slurred) ravishingly good
in aspect, splendid, delightful, ripping, whence
stunningly adj. adv., stunningness n. [OE stuen
resounding, cf. ON styu, G. stöhen, groan]

Sturdism, Sturdist, (stürd-) n., n. Doc-
trines, adherent, of a religious body in Russia,
which, founded by peasants, rejecting ceremonies of
Orthodox Church & basing itself on the Bible as
translated 1831 into modern Russian. [G. stunde
hour, lesson (the movement originating with
German colonists), -ism, -ism]

stung, stunk. See sting, stink.

stunksail, v. t. Studding-sail.

stutcher, v. i. Check growth or development
of, dwarf, cramped, (esp. in p.p.) [f. OE stunt a
. dull, of ON stuðr short]

stupa (or stupá), n. & v.t. Flannel &c. wrung
out of hot water & applied as fomentation;
pledged of soft material used as surgical dress-
ings to apply to, foment. [f. L. STUFF] 

stupéfied, stupéfying, v.t. Make stupid or torpid, deprive
of sensibility, (stupéfied with drink, narcotics,
grief, &c.). Hence or cogn. stupefacient a.
& n. (mod.), stupefaction, stupéfier (1, 2), stupe-
facitive a. [f. L. stupefacere (L. stupefiere) to
be torpid, be stupefied]

stupendous, a. Amazing, prodigious, as-
tounding, esp. by size or degree (a. a. structure,
error, achievement; s. folly). Hence stupen-
dously adv., stupendousness n. [L.
stupendus (stupebre amaz ed at, -ND), -ous]
lancelet windows & simple tracery, flowing tracery & elaborate ornament, slender pillars & vast windows divided by vertical & horizontal lines. Tudor, Jacobean, Queen Anne, etc. kind of &c. &c. &c. (architecture): descriptive formula, designation of person or thing, full title, (is entitled to the s. of Right honourable, King, Esquire; did not recognize him under his new s.; my s. is plain John Smith; regret that I am not acquainted with your s. you are, 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 thing in s. of work at all), whence stylish a. stylistically adv. stylishness 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); in all sizes & se.; (vb) use specified designation of (is styled king, jolly). ME stile f. of a pavement, (usually in the s. of style, 18c); (incorrectly spell style by late writers w. assim. to Gk (foll.)) style 4 n. Gnomon of sun-dial; (Bot.) narrow extended ovary supporting stigma. [f. Gk stiudos pillar] style 5 n. Person with or aiming at good literary style. [1st] stylistic a. Of literary style. Hence stylistically adv. [1st] stylistically adv. [1st] style 6 n. Medieval acetic living on top of a pillar. [f. late Gk stiudites (style 2, - ITE)] stylo n. (collog. abbr.; pl. -oes). Stylograph. stylo-, comb. form of stiuid in names of muscles = of the styloid process &-, as-hyoïd, -macular, [f. L as style 1, -0] stylobate n. Continuous basement supporting a row or rows of columns. [f. Gk stiudobates (style 2, bainoi stand)] stylograph n. Kind of pen containing reservoir of ink & marking with point instead of split nib. Hence stylographic a., stylographic n. styloïd a. & n. S. (process), spine projecting from base of temporal bone. [style 1, -0] styrmle n., & v.t. (Var. of stymy) styptic a. & n. (Substance) that checks bleeding. [F styptique f. L f. Gk styptikon (stypho contract, prob. cogn. w. stop)] styphax n. Kinds of tree & shrub, some of which yield valuable gums. [L f. Gk styrax] styrian a. & n. (Native) of Styria. styx n. (Gk myth.). River encompassing Hades (cross the S., die; black Ecs. as S.). [L f. Gk styx, -0] stye n. See SWABIAN. suable a. That can be sued. Hence suability n. [-ABLE] suasion (swä'zhan), n. Persuasion as opposed to force (esp. moral s.). [F, L svausenem nom, o (sw ade suau- urge, cogn. w. follow. -0) suave a. (swäv), a. bland, soothing, mollifying, polite, (n. person, speech, manners, wine, medicine). Hence or cogn. suavely adv. suavity n. [F, L suavis cogn. w. sweet] subj. n. (collog.). Subaltern. (abbr.) subj 2 prep. = under, in some L phr.; s. is, which express clearly, (newspaper comment on cases s. is prohibited, not yet decided, still debatable (the matter is still s.); cf. res judicata; s. ro'sa (sà or -zà), (of communications, consultations, &c.) in confidence, under express or implied pledge of secrecy (lit. under the rose, as emblem of secrecy); s. stile ratio (-tì, -shì), in hushed-up manner, private, secret; abbr. s. &c. (in references to dictionaries &c.) under the word in question, under the word. sub- pref. f. L subjep. & subjef. - pref. = under. Many words are formed from L compounds, in which sub- (or often by assim. &c. su-, sub-, sub-, su-, s. &c.) is express or suggest obscurely the ideas of lower position (subherent, subordinate, subside, subist, substance), motion to this (subject, subjugate, subjunctive, submerge, submit, subside, succumb, suppose, suppress) or from this (subtract, succed, suspect, suspend, suport), covetousness or secrecy or tacitness (subaudition, suborn, summon, surreptitious), inclusion (subsume), closeness (subjoin, subjunctive, subtime, subsequent, subward, succeed), inferiority (subaltern, subjerve, succeedor), support (subsidy, subscription, subwoofer, suffer, suffice, sustain), addition (suffix, supplem- ment), or substitution (substitutive, substitute, supplant, surrogation). 2. Sub-, without the above changes into suco &c., is also used as a living pref. with more definite senses: a. On anal. of L subtruncus under foot (the feet below the knee), adj., are formed from subj. the abl. of any L noun, & an adj. ending, esp. as anat. terms with sense situated under the (subeventual f. L sub sternum below the breastbone); in others subj. has the secondary sense below in degree (subnormal below normal), & in some having this sense, as in b below, subj. is prefixed directly to a derived E adj. (subhuman less than human, as from subj homine). b. On anal. of L subactus slightly acid, adj. & rarely nn. are formed by prefixing subj- to E adj. & nn. whether of L orig. or not, the pref. having an effect equivalent to rather (subacidic), more or less (subaqueous), roughly (subcylindrical), incipient (subdelirium), not quite (subconscious), approaching the specified character (subrect), on the borders of (subpine). c. On anal. of med. L subprior underprior, subj. is prefixed to on. From subpriet, subj. is prefixed directly in (subordinate), secondary, further, (subprécégt, subheading, subespécies, subsidiary, sublet). d. On anal. of substruction f. L substructio, subj. is rarely prefixed to E nn. with sense underlying (subnaïd, subnaïo). e. With multiplicative adj., (double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, sextuple, septuple, octuple, decuple, sub- inverts the sense; so, double, triple, expressing the ratios 2:1, 3:1, subdouble, subtriple, = 1:2, 1:3. The following list includes, with letters of reference & further explanation when necessary, subj. words in subj. and subj. forms. 1. On subj. uses in E that fall under 2: the L wds needed to give the meaning of wds marked a will be found by reference to the simple adj. that is left when subj. is removed, or to wds added in brackets. subactu'minal, a.; -cad, -cadity, b. (lit. & fig. of words &c.); subjacent, subjacent, subjacent adj. a.; -dial, a.; -elevary, b. (of Andes mountains): -epraxine, b.; apostolic, b. of period after that of apostles: -aquatic, b. of more or less aquatic habits or kind, also a, under-water; -dqueous, a.; -artic, b.; -astral, a. terrestrial; -aur'at, a.; -collary, a.; subj-bone. e. Sub-cerebro-spinal a. (esp. of reflex action in which the spinal cord is concerned, but not the brain); subjclass, b.; -clavate, b.; -clavian, -clavicular, a. (CLAVICLE);
subject

stratum of anything as opp. its attributes; theme of or of discussion or description or representation, matter (to be) treated of or dealt with, (never talks on serious ss; proposed a s. for debate); a tabooed, ticklish, interesting, dull, what will s. a picture? constantly wanders from the s.; pastoral, genre, marine, historical, &c., s. in painting; s. of piece of music, base-melody, leading phrase, motif; s. for dissection, or s., dead body; was made the s. of an experiment; could write the s. of a book; create, make notable, treat, to (s.); s. of a subject (or a case, or s. as n., the nominative, s. genuine, as in 'by the act of God'; cf. objective). Hence subjectively adv. [L subjectivus (subject-iv-us)]

subjective, a. & n. (Philos.) belonging to, of, due to, the consciousness or thinking or perceiving subject or ego as opp. real or external truth; or dependent on personal idiosyncrasy or individual point of view, not producing the effect of literal & impartial transcription of external realities, whence subjectiveness, subjectivitv, mn.; (Gram.) of the subject to case. or s. as n., the nominative, subjector, nn. [L subjungere bring under the yoke (subj. jugum yoke). -ATE3]

subjunctive, a. & n. s. mood or s., a verbal mood, 2nd. is a poor substitute for English, named as being used in the classical languages chiefly in subordinate or subjoined clauses (cf. conjunctive); the two names denote the same form & 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 conditional sentence. Hence subjectively and subjectively [L subjunctio (subjunct-1-10)]

subjectless a. [L masc. & neut. p.p. (prec.)]

subject, v.t. Subdue (nation &c. usu. to one's sway &c.); expose, make liable, treat, to (s.); subject to heat; that must be subjected to great heat; shall it to criticism. So subjectation n. [L subjectus (subject-1-10)]

subjectiveism, n. Doctrine that knowledge is merely subjective & that there is no external or objective test of truth. So subjectivist (n. & a.) [IVe]

subjectivize, v.t. Add at the end, append, (illustration, anecdote, &c.). [L OF subjoindre f. L subjungere junct-1-10]

subjugate, v.t. Subdue, vanquish, bring under bondage or into subjection. Hence subjugation, n. [L subjungere bring under the yoke (subj. jugum yoke). -ATE3]

subjudicia, subjunctive, a. & n. & s. mood or s., a verbal mood, 2nd. is a poor substitute for English, named as being used in the classical languages chiefly in subordinate or subjoined clauses (cf. conjunctive); the two names denote the same form & 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 conditional sentence. Hence subjectively and subjectively [L subjunctio (subjunct-1-10)]

subjugation, n. [L subjungere bring under the yoke (subj. jugum yoke). -ATE3]

subjunctive, a. & n. & s. mood or s., a verbal mood, 2nd. is a poor substitute for English, named as being used in the classical languages chiefly in subordinate or subjoined clauses (cf. conjunctive); the two names denote the same form & 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 conditional sentence. Hence subjectively and subjectively [L subjunctio (subjunct-1-10)]

sublime, a. Of the most exalted kind, so distinguished by elevation 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, temple, pest, ambition, virtue, heroism, self-sacrifice, love, thought, beauty, genius, poet, &c.; s. indifference, impudence, &c., as of one too exalted to fear consequences; the S. Porte; the s., all that is s., sublimity), whence subliminary, &c., subjacent, &c. (Anat.) lying near the surface, not deep-sunk. [F. L sublimis, perfh. f. S. SUBlimat (lit.)—reaching up to the lintel]

sublimation, n. 1. Make sublime. [f. L sublimare in med. sense sublimation (prec.)]

submerge, v.t. Place below water, fixed with water, inundate, (also fig. the submergence, the part of the population that is plunged in debt or permanently in distress). Hence or cogn. submergence, n. [f. OF submerger L SUBMERGERE MERS-DIP]

submerse, v.t. & a. (rare). Submerge (rare exc. in p.p. used in Bot. of parts of plants growing under water); (adj.), rare, bot. submersed. Hence submersed, a. [L submergere (prec.)]

sublimation, n. The process of changing a substance from one state into another, as it is submitted (shall be satisfied with nothing short of complete s.; demands the s. of the signature to an spirit, &c.); humility, meekness, resignation, acceptance of authority, obedient conduct or spirit, etc. Hence sublimative a. submissively adv. [OF. L submissio (foll., -JONI)]

submit, v.t. & i. (lit.). Surrender oneself for control &c. (usu. to wives, s. yourself unto your own husbands); present for consideration or decision (should like to s. it to your inspection; s. a case to the court; urge or represent derogatorily that (I. T. that an actual fact has been passed over; also parentl, as that, I. A. is a false inference; give way, make submission, yield, cease or abstain from resistance, (will never never, s. to indignity, s. to being parted from you; had to s. to defeat, God's will). [L. Of submettere L. SUBMITTERE MISS-SEND)

subordinate, a. & n. Of inferior importance or rank, secondary, subservient, (lo.); s. clause, sentence made by addition of a conjunction or by position to serve as a noun or verb adv. in a sentence, s. (adj.) & s. (n.), s. (adv.). Ordinarily adv. (N.) person working under another (leaves everything to, never trusts, ss. or his ss.). [L. med. L sub(ordina tus) F. L ordinaire ordain)]

subordinate, v.t. Make s., treat or regard as of minor importance, bring s. (in an observant relation), (lo.). Hence subordinate, n. [L ordinaire ordain)]

subordination, n. [L ordinar ism] (theol.). Doctrine that second & third persons of Trinity are inferior to the Father as regards (orthodox view) order only or (Arian view) essence. [ism]

suborn, v.t. & a. To induce or persuade another (leaves everything to, never trusts, ss. or his ss.). [med. L sub(ordinatus) F. L ordinaire ordain)]

subornation, n. [L. Of subornisr f. L SUBORNARE equip or incite secretly]
at foot of, 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; a c. fund, or a common object, raise or guarantee raising of by subscribing thus, (s. to a charity, for a testimonial, £10; s. for a book, engage before it is published to take copy or copies; s. to a newspaper, engage to take it for specified time; to subscrib, names, (s. several thousand). Hence or cogn. subscrib 1. (the s. the under-signed). subscrib'prion, un. [f. L subscrib're script- write] subscrib' a. (Gk gram.). Written below (only in iota s., small iota written below ǎ, ē & ô). [f. L p.p. (prec.)] subscrib'llum, n. (pl. -lla). = MISERICORD (last sense). [L sub预案, salsa seat)] subscrib', a. That follow(s) or followed the event &c. indicated in the context, of later time or date than something, posterior in time to. Hence subscrib'rence n., subscrib'ency, n., subscrib'ently 2 adv. [f. L subscribere] subscrib'er, v.t. Serve as means in promoting (purpose, end, &c.). [f. L subscribere] subscrib'vent, a. Useful as means, having merely instrumental relation, (to); cringing, obsequious. Hence subscrib'ence, subscrib'ency, n., subscrib'ently 2 adv. [f. L subscribere] subsi'de, v.i. (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 (subsided from arm-chair;); to cease, needs, tax or agitation, become tranquil, abate, (storm, tumult, apprehension, excitement, subsided). Hence subscrib'ence n. [f. L subscribere] subsidi'ary, a. & n. Serving to assist or supplement, auxiliary, supplementary, whence subsidiarily 2 adv.; (of troops) subsidized, hired by another nation; (?n., usu. n.pl.) thing or person, accessory. [f. L subsidiarius (subsidy, -ary)] subsidize, v.t. Pay subsidy to. [fol., -ize] subsidy, n. (Hlst.) parliamentary grant of money to or for a particular person, society, f. a need, levied on particular occasion; money granted 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 reserve troops f. subscrier = sedere sit)] subsid'est, v.i. & t. 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, &c. 1000 a year for his master &c. [F. subsidier (under) saisie, bourse &c.]) subsist, v.i. & t. 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, &c. 1000 a year for his master &c. [F. subsidier (under) saisie, bourse &c.]) sustenance, n. Subsisting; means of supporting life, livelihood, what one lives on or by. [f. L. subsistensia substance (prec., -ence)] sustenance, n. (Metaphys.) the substratum to which all qualities, attributes or accidents of things are compared, as inquirer in or affecting, the essential nature underlying phenomena, (a. & accidents in metaphysics correspond to subject & predicate in logic; a. s. a being subsisting in itself & substance) of accidents; being composed of, with the Father; essence or most important part of anything, pith, purport, real meaning, (I agree with you in & 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 is bad); solid, substantial, solid; actual, possessions, sacrifice the s. for the shadow; there is no s. in him; an argument of little s.; a man of s., with property, cf. mass of straw; waste one's s., be spendthrift; particular kind of matter (a heavy, porous, yellow, recessed); the number of us, the make up the world. [OF, f. L substantia (at subst., stare stand, -ANCE)] substantial (shl), a. Having substance, actually existing, not illusory, (the ghost proved s. after all); of real importance or value, of considerable amount, (opp. nominal, verbal; a. argument, point; made a contribution, s. progress, s. concessions); of solid material or structure, not flimsy, stout, (a s. hou-e; 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 essential, typical, personal, particular, practical, practical, performance of contract. Hence or cogn. substantiability n., substantially 2 adv. [f. OF substantiel t. L substantialis (prec., -AL)] substantialism, n. (philos.). Doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities. So substantialis(t)(s). n. -ism substantize, v.t. & l. Invert, alter, or acquire substance or actual existence. [IZE] substantiate (shl), v.t. Prove the truth of, give good grounds for, (charge, statement, claim). Hence substantiation (shl, -shl) n. [med. L substantiare f. L substantia substantive, -ar(e) substantive, -ar(e)] substantive, a. & n. Expressing existence (the s. verb, the vb be); having a separate & independent existence, not merely inferential or implicit or subsistent or paradigmatic, (a. exactment, 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 substantively 2 adv. (esp. in gram., = substantivaly). (N.) noun s., noun in the now usual sense excluding adjectives; so substantival a., substantivaly 2 adv. [f. substantia substance self-existent (substance, -ary)] substitue, 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); so substitution n., substitutional, substitutionally 1, sub'titutiveness, n., substitutionally 2 adv. [f. L substitutere -ut = statutere see STATUTE] subsume, v.t. Include (instance &c.) under a rule or class. Hence subsumption n. [sub, L sumere sumpt-take] sub'ordinate, v.t. (of chord, side of triangle) be opposite to (arc, angle). [f. L sub'endentiae (of triangle) be opposite to (arc, angle).] subtense, n. Line subtending arc or angle. [f. L p.p. (prec.)] subter, prep. = under, less than, esp. in wds formed as opposites to compounds of super, super-, over, over-, human, natural. [L sub2, -er as in INTER?] sub'terfuge, n. Attempt to escape censure or defeat in argument by evading the issue, statement &c. resorted to for such purpose, use of such statements &c. [f. L. subterfugium f. L subter fugere flee]
is divided, player's holding in it (long, short, a. in which, 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 ditties; s.-case, kind of small portmanteau); when s. it's tail end, a. of clothes, vula sell s. with frills, for singularly us. (Vb) accommodate, 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, (democracy is not suited to or for singing); s. to suit habit, or s. of water, morally or physically, to satisfy, meet the demands or requirements or interests of, (does not s. all tastes; it suits me or, prob. w. ref. to betting, my book to put up with him; a. 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 does not s. with or s. her complexion; the parts suit him but s. not quite); s. (s. t. that date will s.), to suit convenient 'that date will s.', (vb t. n. f. Of suite following f. med. L secta (L sectum follow?)-suitable, a. Suited to or for, well fitted for the purpose, appropriate to the occasion. Hence suitability, suitableness, ns., suitably adv. [prec. -able].

suites, s. Room, set of persons in audience; set of things belonging together, esp. s. of rooms or furniture, (Mus.) series of dance tunes. [F. as suit]

suitor, s. Party to law-suit; petitioner; wooer; man who asks for woman's hand in marriage, or lover. [L suitor]

sulphur, n. Mohammedan sovereign (the K., of Turkey), whence sultanate, n., kind of gorgeously coloured bird of rail family; variety of white costal fowl from Turkey, appears yellow, a. kind of spice (F. s.; Arab. sultana), sultana (-tab.), n. Sultan's mother, wife, or daughter; mistress of king &c.; sultan-bird; kind of raisin grown at Smyrna & used in puddings & cakes. [It. f. sultano, prec.]
sultanas, ns. Prec. (first sense). [L]
sultana, s. Name of a kind of orange. [It. sultana, close or oppressive. Hence sultana's ady., sultanas n. (earlier sultana (SWELTER, -Y) sum, n. & v.t. & i. Total amount resulting from addition of items, brief expression that includes but does not specify details, substance, summary, (also s. & i.) 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 to this; in a., briefly & comprehensively put; particular amount of money (what s. would you give me for it?); for the s. of a. considerable. a.; LUM1 a.; (working out) of an arithmetical problem (good at s.; 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.); sum up (material s. of iron; sum up (intr.), make recapitulation of evidence or argument (esp. of judge after both sides have been heard; so summarizing up-n.); (f. F. sommérir) f. L summa n. orig. fem. of summa highest (SUPER-); summary vb summarish (b. -k), n. (Dried & ground leaves,
sundry, a. & n. Divers, several, (chiefly archa. & joc.; all & a., each & all, everyone collectively & individually). (N. pl.) oddments, accessories or items not needing special mention. [OE syndur (sundur prep., -y 9)]
sung. See SING.
sunk, (en). See SINK.
Sunna(h), n. Traditional portion of Mohammedan law based on Mohammed's words or acts but not written by him, accepted as authoritative by the orthodox (Sunnites) or (Sunnis pr., -n.) & rejected by the Shitites. [Ar. Sunna—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 sunnymly adv., sunniness n. [y 9]
sup, v.t. & l., & n. Take (soup, tea, &c.) by sips or spoonfuls (he must have a long spoon with her dievil, parlaying with doubtful characters is risky); take supper; (of food or drink) more than is customary or allowable (esp. neither bit or bite nor n.). [OE supan, cf. Du. suiten, ON supa, OHG swu/an; partly also f. F. supper see SUFFER]
sup-, =sub- in L compds w. wds in p. & their derivatives.
supper, n. (sing.). (Short for) supernumerary action.
superc-, pref. f. L super prep., super- prefix, over beyond [compare f. sub, cf. Gk super, Skr. upari]. 1. In adj. (& their deriv.) formed on anal. of L super-numerarius L. pl. consisting of super & n. governed by it; super-numerary group incl. the number. super-numerary = being beyond the number. The distinguishing varieties of meaning are:
   a. situated directly over, as -columnar above columns, -numerous over the shoulder;
   b. not in or under but above, as -aqueous, -buminous above water, ear, or sky;
   c. exceeding, 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 other.
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, write, structure;
   b. observation from above, as intend, stition, vie;
   c. besides, in addition, as add, expropriation, fetation;
   d. to a degree beyond the usual or the right, as eminent, natural, -able;
   e. in the second degree, as parasites the parasite site of a parasite, laceration the tearing of tubers on tubers.
4. In math. wds expressing ratio on anal. of L super-tius exceed by 4, -bipartite or -bivalent = exceeding by 4 or in the ratio 5:3, -biquinlal in ratio 7:6, -tripartite or -trimar-
suppliant, v.t. Oust & take the place of esp. by underhand means. Hence supplanter n. [f. OF supplanter t. L supplantare L plantare to plant a trip l.]

supple, a., & v.t. & i. Easily bent, pliant, flexible; given to compliance, avoiding over-bearing; wanting in sternness of character, artfully submissive, fawning: a. jack-(walking cane of) kinds of strong twining shrub; hence suppleteness n. [i. of a. & v. Of supple; also supple-ly adv. (Vowels grown a. hence train him to obey slightest touch of rain).] [f. F supple t. L supple(plex-plicris plicare fold) submissive]

supplemen'ta]l, a., & adj. Things added to supply the deficiencies of something else; (Math.) the angle that added to another angle make the sum two right angles. Hence supplemen'ta]l, supplementary a. [f. (adj.), L supplementum l. plicre full, -ment)]

supplement, n. & t. Make addition(s) to. Hence supplementa]tion n. [f. prec.]

suppliant, a. & n. Supplicating, express, or express the sentiments of heavy, gravely, or politely (N.) humble petitioner. [f. supplier t. L as foll., -ant]

supplant, v.t. & i. Make humble petitioner to or to person or for or for thing. Hence or cogn. supplan]tanly adv., supplica]tion n., supplement a. [L. supplementare as supplare (suppletum)]

supply, v.t. & n. Furnish, provide, (thing needed, or person, receptacle, &c., with or with thing needed), whence supplier n.; make up for, meet, serve to obviate, (deficiency, need, loss); fill (place, vacancy, pupil) as substitute. (N.) supply of what is necessary, (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 &get at, able, (s. & demand in Pol. Econ., chief factors regulating price of commodities; an inexhaustible s. of fish, coal, &c.; water &c. s.), (pl.) collected necessities for army &c.; (pl.) grant of money by Parliament for cost of government, money allowance to person (his father cut off the s.), [n. f. vb. f. OF supplier t. L suppleare fill, supply, supply (L. supplicare pray, beseech one that is of power, hold up, keep from falling or sinking, (foundation, buttress, supports house, wall; supported 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 conscience, hope, your approval; too little food to s. life); endure, tolerate, (support fatiguel well; I can s. life, such insolence, no longer), whence supportable a., supportably adv.; supply with necessaries, provide for, (a family); lend assistance or countenance to, back, support; a. of a leader, candidate; s. actor or other performer, take secondary part to him; s. resolution &c., speak in favour of it; s. lecturer &c., appear on his platform; s. institution, subscribe to its funds; bear out, tend to substantiate, bring forward in the case of (the cause); hence supportless a. [f. F supporter t. L supporter (pertarle carty)]

supporter, n. In vbl. sense: esp. (Herald.) representation of living creature holding up or standing (usu. as one of pair) beside an escutcheon. [-er]

support (s), v.t. Assume as a hypothesis (let s. a second flood; well, s. it was so; in part, or impersonal, with conjunctival force = if, as supposing white were black you would be right, s. your father saw you what would he say?); also in impersonal, as formula of proposal, as we s. we went for a walk, s. we try another; (Math.) theory, result, (conjectured; hence s. as C. of the cause); hence supportless a. [f. F supporter t. L supponere (pertarle carty)]

supposed (2), v.t. Assume as a hypothesis (let s. a second flood; well, s. it was so; in part, or impersonal, with conjunctival force = if, as supposing white were black you would be right, s. your father saw you what would he say?); also in impersonal, as formula of proposal, as we s. we went for a walk, s. we try another; (Math.) theory, result, (conjectured; hence s. as C. of the cause); take for granted, presume, assume in default of knowledge, be inclined to think, accept as probable, (if, we shall be back in an hour; you cannot s.); not to be supposed that, (f. we s. he don't s. e. he will come; what do you s.); hence also abs. in parent., 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 suppos]edly adv. Hence or cogn. supposedness n. Suppose a. (see below)

suppositional, a., suppositionally adv. [f. F supposer pose]; supposition F. L supposi]tionem t. L ponere post-place, -ion, cf. DEPOSITION]

supposition (s), n. Substituted for the real, spurious, (a. wild surmises). Hence suppositori]um a. (see above)

suppository, n. (med.) Cone or cylinder of medicinal substance introduced into rectum or vagina or uterus & lid to dissolve. [f. L suppositorius (see above)]

suppress, v.t. Put down, quell, put an end to activity or existence of, (rebellion, sedition, agitation, conscience, piracy, monasteries, &c.); restrain, keep in, not give vent to, withhold or withdraw from publication, keep secret, not reveal, (groan, yawn, feelings, name, book, evidence, facts). So suppressible a., suppression (s), suppressor a., suppression (s) n. Suppression of truth, misrepresentation by concealment of facts that ought to be made known. [L. suppres]}

suppurative, a. Suppurate from pus, fester. So sup]puration n., suppurrative a. [L suppurare t. L pus, -ate]

supra, prep. f. L supra adv. & prep. above (for supra abl. fem. of superus higher f. super see SUPER); freely used in forming anat. terms indifferently with SUPER- as -acalvarial above the clavicle, -orbital above the eye-sockets, -renal above the kidney, or with super- as -mamillary a. & n. (of the) upper jaw; also in other ways. s. over, beyond, before, after, often in contrast with compds of infra, sub, as-mundane above or superior to the world, beyond the natural, ody, holder of doctrine that God's decrees of election & reprobation were not due to the Fall but preceded it & his presence of it (cf. INFRALPSARIAN); -protest, acceptance or payment of bill by third person after protest for non-accept or non-payment, -supremacy, n. Being supreme, highest authority. (Act. oath of, s. securing ecclesiastical a. to the Crown & excluding the authority of the Pope). [f. OF supremacie (fol.), -acy]

supreme (s), a. & n. Highest in authority or rank (the s. & being or the S. as S. Court of the U.S.); s. of the highest or chief summus bonum; s. Pontifex, (the Pope); greatest possible, uttermost, extreme, last & greatest of most important, (s. wisdom, courage, &c.)
the s. test of fidelity; or the s. hour, moment, &c.; [Hence supreme.] adv. (Of f. l. extraordinary.)

sur-1, = sub- in some L compds w. ws in r- & their derivatives, as surge, surreptitious.

sur-2, = super- in many ws took into E f. OF, as surcharge, surface, surtorn, surprise, surrender, also sometimes for super-, surp- in anat. ws as surratal.

Surah, n. Chapter of Koran. [Arab. (z=) = step]

Surah-2, n. Kind of soft twilled usu. unicoloured silk. [Persh. f. Surat in India]

sural, a. Of the calf of the leg ( لا reg. &c.); [L surus call., AL.

suran-of, = supplant also meant of cotton grown, kind of cotton cloth made, in the Bombay Presidency. [Place-name]

sursa-se, a., & v.l. (archaic). Cessation; (vb) cease; [vb f. n. AF surisse delay, orig. fem. p.p. of sursier = OF surcier l. as surscede, w. assim. to cease];

surcharge, n., & v.t. Excessive or additional load or burden or amount of money charged; supply of force, electricity, &c., in excess of what is required; additional charge made by assessors as penalty for false returns of taxable property; amount in official account not due or receivable 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 s. fine (person sum as s.; show omission of credit in (account); [vb f. n. AF surisse]

surfage, n., & vb. Band round horse’s body rarely as saddlegirth, usu. to keep blanket &c. in place; girdle of cassock; surf, girdle (horse), fasten (blanket &c.), with a. [OF surcergie girth (l. cingula l. cingere girdle)]

surcoat, n. (hist.). Loose robe worn over armour; 13th-16th c. woman’s jacket. [AF surcoat (cote coat)]

surgicol. -ious, a. (bot.). Producing suckers. [L surculus sucker, -osus, -ous]

surd, a. & n. (Math.) irrational (a. & n.); (Phonet.) consonant, consonantal sound uttered with the breath & not the voice (as p, t, s, etc.) compound

surnail, n. & vb. Band round horse’s body rarely as saddlegirth, usu. to keep blanket &c. in place; girdle of cassock; surf, girdle (horse), fasten (blanket &c.), with a. [OF surcergie girth (l. cingula l. cingere girdle)]

surr-oil, 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 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; I could not feel s. about it; if one could be s. of living to 70; I’m sure I didn’t mean to hurt you, form of asseveration; well, I’m s.; excl. of or s. of through, by, through; (sent it by a. hand; put it in a. s. place; a. s. shot, markman who never misses; a. s. draw, covert certain to yield fox, remark &c. certain to draw person; a. s. card, scheme &c. certain to succeed; slow & s.; there is only one s. way; x. footed, never stumbling or making false step like; a. s. 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 f. b. s. she is not perfect, is pretty, also as excl. of surprise, as no it is, t. a. s. well, to s. of, to make s. of, to see s. of, to see 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;
patients & not confining himself to consultation; medical officer in navy or army or military hospital (army surgeons are now styled comanent officers); a, up to field rank, in which title is S- General; a is still prefixed in territorial force & to the rank, as S- Captain; a, jeh, kind named from lance-shaped spines on either side of tail. [contr. of obs. chirurgeon f. Of quirurgien (quirurgie f. L.) f. L quirurgia handwork, surgery, f. L quirurgus suture (see prec. - ery)]

surgery, n. Manual treatment of Injuries or disorders of the body, operative therapeutics, surgical work, (antiseptic, clinical, plastic, &c.), conservator s, avoiding amputations & surgeon's consulting-room & dispensary. [f. Of quirurgie (quirurgie see prec. - ery)]

surgical, a. Of surgeons or surgery (s. skill, operations, instruments; s. fever, caused by s. operation through sepsis). Hence surgically adv. [as SURGEON, -ICAL]


surly, a. Uncivil, given to making rude answers, showing unfriendly temper, churlish. Hence surly adv. [as SOURE, -LY]

surmount, v.t. Cap, be on the top of, (usu. in pass.); peaks surmounted with snow; overcome, get over, (difficulty, obstacle), whence surmountable a. [f. F surmonter MOUNT (5)]

surmulet, n. The red mullet. [f. OF surmulet (mor sorrel, MULLET)]

surname, n., & v.t. Additional name of descriptive or allus. ;e kind attached to a person & sometimes becoming hereditary; the name common to all members of a family (cf. CHRISTIAN NAME). (Vb) give a. to; give (person a) a surname as a legal name; having as family name. [SUR-2, NAME after F SUR-2 nom f. L nomen see NOMINAL]

surpass, v.t. Outdo, excel. Hence surpassingly adv. [as SUR-2 passer PASSE] (adv)

surplus, n. Loos full-wooven white-linen vestment descending to hips or knees or ankles & worn usu. over cassock by clergy & choristers at divine service; s. choir, wearing s. & see, paid to clerg for baptism, funerals, &c. Hence surplused a. [f. OF surplis f. L. superius see SUPER]

superficial, a., & v.t. Catching of person(s) unprepared. (The art was taken, the truth must be elicited, by s.; determined to attempt s. s. visit, without notice); emotion excited by the unexpected, astonishment, (full of s. s. was visible; to my great s. much against my expectations; a. packet, with unexpected contents, in a hand of which of was often fig.); event &c. that excites s. (a great s. to me; I have a s. for you; piece of unexpected news, unexpected gift, &c. &c.)

s. (Vb) capture (place, person) by s. attack at unawares, come upon (person) off his guard (surprised him in the act); affect with s. a., make s. turn, affix prefix a., up to field rank, in which title is S- General; a is still prefixed in territorial force & to the rank, as S- Captain; a, jeh, kind named from lance-shaped spines on either side of tail. [contr. of obs. chirurgeon f. Of quirurgien (quirurgie f. L.) f. L quirurgia handwork, surgery, f. L quirurgus suture (see prec. - ery)]

surrebut (-tt), surrejohum, v.v.l. (Of plaintiff) reply, make surrebut (-tt), surrejohum, m., to defendant's rebutter, re- cend, (order of). Plaintiff's declaration. Defendant's plea, P.'s replication, D.'s rejoinder, P.'s surrejohum, D.'s rebutter, P.'s surrebut) [SUR-2]

surrender, v.t., & l, & n. Hand over, give into another's power or control, relinquish posses- sion of, of, give over to, demand, surrender (s. fortune, army, ship, freedom, hopes, chastity, privilege, office, &c.; s. insurance policy, aban- don claims in return for repayment of part of premiums); give oneself over to habit, emotion, influence, &c. (of fortress, ship, or force, or its commander) accept enemy's demand for sub- mission; give oneself to, submit, (s. to one's bail, appear in court after being admitted to bail). (N.) surrendering or being surrendered (s. value, amount payable to surrenderer of insurance policy). [f. OF surr- (rende renderer)]

surreptitious (-jashes), a. Underhand, kept secret, done by stealth, clandestine. Hence surreptitiously adv. [as SURREPTITIOUS, -LY]

surrogat (-t), n. Deputy, esp. of bishop or his chancellor. Hence surrogatship n. [L surrogare] (l. to substitute, -ate)

surround (-ow), v.t. Come around, invest, enclose, encompass, circumscribe, environ, (the surrounding country, the neighbouring district). [earlier sense overwhelm]. f. OF surr- (under l. undare see ABOUND); present sense by confusing, w. round]

surroundings, n.pl. Sum total or general effect of all that is in the neighbourhood of a person or thing (picturesque, healthy, luxury, degraded, cultured, s.). [-ING]

surtax, n. & v.t. (Impose) additional tax (on). [f. SUR-2 taxe, -TAX, TACER, TAX]

surtout (-toö), n.(now rare). Overcoat, esp. of frock-coat shape. [F. sur l. super over tot (l. totus whole) over all]

surveillance (vélahms, -lyans), n. Supervision, close observation, inventigation, (esp. under s. not trusted to work or go about unwatched). [f. F. surveillant, l. as vigilant]

survey (-vay), v.t. Set the eyes upon, take general view of, form the 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, &c.), &c. &c. [AF sur-veir f. L siveir l. videor see]

surveyor, n. General view, casting of eyes or mind over something; inspection of the condition, amount, &c., of something, account given of result of this; department carrying on inspections, constituting piece of, surveying of land &c. [see prec.]; see prec. for results of such s. (ORDNANCE). [f. prec.]

surveyor, n. Official inspector of (s. of
weights & measures &c., whence survey-
orship n.; person professionally engaged in
Surveying. [A2 surreour (surveyor, -or)]
and (purposely) by some re-
cess 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, be still alive or
in existence after the passing away of, come
alive, be reanimated. Can continue to exist in spite of,
(s.o.'s children continue to be children) on
uselessness; s. all peril); continue to live or
exist, be still alive or existent. Hence sur-
vivor [n., survivorship n. (esp. right of
joint tenant to whole estate on other's death).
[p. F surviver L supervivere (literally live)]
sus- = sub- in L. combs w. wds in c. (also
suc-, cf. succeed, susceptible), in p- (also
sub-, cf. suppose, suspend), & in t-, & their
derivatives. [for subs var. of sub; cf. abs-]
susceptible (səs-), a. (Prod.) admitting of
(passage is s. of another interpretation; facts
not s. or s.); one easily moved or affected by
sensitive to (s. to pain, injury, kindness,
female charms); impressionable, sensitive,
readily touched with emotion, touchy. Hence
or cogn. susceptibility n. (often in pl. =
sensitive points of person's nature), susceptible
by adv. [f. L suscipere [-cept- = capere] to
take, receive]
susceptible, a. Concerned with the receiving
of emotional impressions (cf. prec. & recep-
tive; the s. faculties, nature). [Las prec.-ive
xus- (söe)-, n. K.-ind. cotton fabric with
stripes of different-coloured silk. [Hind.]
sus- (söe)-, v.t. Hang up, set up, put up.
In or on limb or support of the
existence or presence of (answer a plot, soul
play, collusion, a causal relation); half believe
of (I s. him to be my brother, a liar, dying);
be inclined to think that or that (I s. you once
thought otherwise); also parenth., as you, I s.,
don't care); incline to mentally accusc. of or
inculate, doubt the genuineness or truth of,
(s. the authenticity of, the evidence).

suspect, v.t. & i. Think of, suspect
(suspect persons; the ignorant s. everybody); hold
to be uncertain, mistrust, doubt the genuineness
or truth of, (s. the authenticity of, the evidence).

suspect, n.掂, pred. a. & n. Of suspected char-
acter, subject to suspicion, not unimpeachable,
(the statement of an interested party is natu-
ral ly s.); (n.) suspected person (political ss are
kept under surveillance). [f. L. suspicere
suspect- [-sue-; specere look)]
suspend, v.t. Hang up, p.p. of solid par-
ticles or body in fluid medium) sustained some-
where between top & bottom (a balloon sus-
pended in mid-air; suspended particles of
dust), so suspensible a., suspensi-
bility n.; keep in undecided or inoperative state
for a time; delay temporarily from office or function
or privilege or membership, (s. judgment, one's
indication, the rules, the Habeas Corpus Act,
proceedings, a clergyman; s. payment, fail to
meet financial engagements, admit insolvency;
suspending or emanation, state of insubmissibility
without death). [f. F suspendre L suspenderen-
dere pene- hang-] suspend, v.t. In vi. senses; esp., (pl.) pair of
braces (chiefly shop), pair of (sets of) attachments
to which tops of socks or stockings are hung. [-erà]
suspended, a. State of usu. anxious uncertain-
tality or expectation or waiting for information
(keep one in s., 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 vi. senses (suspend
sion; s. bridge, in which roadway is hung across
stream &c.; suspended on wires cables passing over
towers & anchored, without support from
below), so suspensive a., suspensive
by adv. [f. L suspensionem, -ion]
suspending, -ing, -e, -s. Suspend-[
ion, -ion]
suspending, -ing, -e, -s. Suspend-
froce, -o-llum, n. (chiefly in fac-
tet. abbr. sus. per. coll.). Execution by hang-
ing. [L. = suspension by neck]
suspicion (-ish), n., & v.t. Feeling of one
who suspects, suspecting or being suspected
(above a., too obviously good &c. to be suspect-
ct), partial or unconfirmed belief of that
thing is wrong or some one guilty; soupeon
of; hence suspicionless a. (Vb. U.S. slang)
have a that or that. [of (now suspense), f. L.
suspicionem, -ici, f. suspicere SUSPECT-ION]
suspicious, a. Prone to, feeling, indicating,
suggesting, justifying, suspicion (the
person are s.; he is s. under s. circumsta-
ces). Hence suspiciously adv., suspicious-
ness n. [f. F suspicieux L suspicieux (prec., -iscie)]
suspire, v.t. (poet.) Sigh. So sus-
piration n. [f. O.F. souspirer t. suspendre] suspirare (suspirare bro-
sus, v.t. Bear weight of, hold up, keep
from falling or sinking (cf. supv ort); enable to
last out, keep from falling, give strength to,
encourage, (exx. as in support; sustaining
food, that keeps up the strength); endure with-
out giving way, stand, bear up against,
sustained the shock of the enemy's cavalry; even
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 obiec-
tion, the applicant 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 sustainable a.,
sustaining n. (rare). [f. O.F. sustener L
curare tentus = having been 
sustained] sustenance, n. Nourishing (now rare;
given for the s. of our bodies); nourishing
quality, subsistence, food ltt. or fig. (there is
no s. in it; how shall we get s.; lived a week
without s. of any kind). [of, L. LL sustentia
(see above)]
sustentation, n. Support of life (rare;
s. fund, collected to support indigent clergy).
[Of, f. L. sustentationem (sustentare frequent.
of sustentare sustain-ION)]
susurrate, a., susurrous n., susur-
rate, v.i. Whispering, rustling. [L susurrare,
susurrus (see above)]
sutler, n. Camp-follower selling provisions
&c. [f. Du. zoetelaar scullion, sutler, cf. G
sudeln to sully, cogn. w. Sude] sutra (söe)-, n. Set of aphorisms in San-
skrit literature. [Skr., orig. = string, cogn. w.
L. sutura sew] suttee, sati (-a), n. Hindu widow who
immolates herself on her husband's funeral
pyre; custom requiring such immolation, also
sutrism (s) n. [Skr. (sac.) = virtuous wife]
suture (tether), n., & v.t. Seamslike articu-
ation of two bones at their edges, esp. one of
those in the skull, conjoined, &c. [bot., entom.
&c.; Surg. uniting of edges of wound by stitching, thread, or wire used for this,
(Vb. unite thus). Hence saturas a., saturas
SUTURE, n.
ally 2 adv. Saturation n. Sutured 2 a. [F. L satura (surer sub-i-URB)] s. A lord, lord paramount, sovereign or State having nominal sovereignty or right of general control over semi-independent or internally autonomous State. So suzerainty n. [OE f. sus above f. L suzeratum upward (sub-, versus) on anal. of suzerain.] suzerain n.

Swet n. Lightly built, lissom, supple, (chiefly of human, esp. female, figure). [F]

Swab (ob), v. t. & n. (Clean with water & mop or other arrangement of absorbent material on handle for cleaning (s. down or s. the deck &c.); s. up, take up (moisture) with s.; (F) do the washing in short order; Clumsy fellow, also s. swabber & n. [back-form. s. swabber f. Du. swabber ship-drudge, cf. s. wabberen do dirty work, G schwappen splash]

Swabian, Suev., s. & n. (Inhabitant) of Swabia (S. emperors, Hohenstaufen, 1138-1254).

Swaddle (obdi), v. t. Swathe in bandages or many or thick wraps or garments (swaddling-bands, clothes, etc.). Swaddling-bands (swathing, whaling). [OE swetheh swaddling-bands (swathing, whaling).

s) (S) managed by a fellow cart driver.

Swag (vb hang swaying of bundle, fat belly, &c.), cogn. w. Sway.

saw, n. & v. Kinds of die or form for shaping wrought iron &c. by hammering or pressure; a block, with variety of perforations, grooves, &c., for this purpose; (vb) shape with s. [vb f. n., F Fa twig etym. dub.]

sawder (obd), v. t., & n. & a. Walk like a superior among inferiors, show self-confidence or self-satisfaction by gait, go about, out, &c. with such walk; behave in domineering or defiant way; talk boastfully (about prep.) or in hectoring manner; bluff (person) into, out of, &c. hence s. sawderer n., s. sawderingly adv. (N) sawdering gait or manner or talk; dashing or confident air or way of doing something, freedom from tameness or hesitation, self-confidence; also, in allusion to sailors when walking out. (Adj.) smart, fashionable, in clothes, society, &c. [obs. Sway vb., ERK]

swain, n. Young rustic; bucolic lover; (facet.) lover, suitor. [F. ON ax, Ine, laud, cf. OE swan, etym. dub.]

swallow 1 (obdi), v. t. & I., & n. Cause or allow (food &c.) to pass down one's throat (s. a camel, make no difficulty about something incredible or impossible or outrageous); engulf, absorb, exhaust, draw in, make away with, (usu. up. the earth swallowed them up, the earth swallowed the crops more than s. up the earnings; death that swallowed us with ready credulity (will s. anything you tell him); put up with, pocket, stomach, (afront); recant (one's words); perform muscular operation of swallowing something. Hence s. swallowable a. (N) gullet; act of swallowing; swallow a. that s. the gnat, a. (a) funnel-shaped cavity in limestone. [ME swallowen f. OE swelen, f. Du. zwelgen, G geschwelen gorgie]

swallow 2 (obdi), n. Kinds of usu. migratory, long-winged, swift-flying, wide-gaped, weak-legged, fork-tailed, insectivorous bird; fish, bird; s. fish, fritter-eater, skimmer, skimmer; fork-tailed kinds of hawk &c. (a-tail, dep.), fork-tail, dep., fork-tail, dep., fritter, kind of butterfly & humming-bird having this points of burrige, (sing. or pl.) s. -tailed cost, with deeply forked tail (of butterflies, birds, &c.; as t. cost, kind with tapering tails formerly worn in ordinary costume & still in evening dress; s. -wort, milkweed, also painted, [OE swalcwe cf. Du. swaleuw, G schwalbe]

Swan. See Swim.

Swamp (obdi), n. & v. t. Piece of wet spongy ground, bog, marsh, (attrib., in many names of plants & animals found in s.); hence s. swamp-o. (vb) entangle in (used to p.p.); (of water) overwhelm, flood, soak, (boat or its crew or contents, house, provisions, &c.), make helpless with excessive supply of something (am s. wiped out with letters, applications, work), (of greater quantity or number) s. up, make invisible &c., prevent from being noticed or distinguishing effect; s. puddle. [Du. swam, sump, also OE s. wam, G schwamm, fungus, people]

Swan (obdi), n. Kinds of large water-bird with long flexible neck, webbed feet, and in most species snow-white plumage, formerly supposed to sing melodiously at point of death, white, black-necked, black, mute or tame or common, hooper or hooping, trumpeter, &c.; black, same, name given before discovery of black species to extreme rarity; all his geese are sa., see Goose, (fig. w. ref. sweetness of singing) poet (a. & of A. of Shakespear). Swamp, etc. (M. constellation Cygnus). A-flower, kind of orchid; s. -goose, long-necked China goose; s. herd, royal officer having charge of s. -marks, s. -mark, cut in skin of beak to show ownership; s. neck, curved end of discharge-pipe; s. -down, down of s. used in trimmings &c. in powder-puffs, also kind of thick cotton cloth with soft nap on one side; s. shot, of large size; s. skin, kind of fine twilled flannel; s. song, of dying s., also person's last production &c.; s. upping, annual marking of Thames sa. on upper mandible. Hence s. whale, s. -whale, s. -whale, n. OE, cf. Du. orson, G schwamm; perh. cogn. w. Skr. srun, L sornis, sound.


sward (ordi), n. Expanse covered with short grass, lawnlike ground; turf, whence swardly, ed. [OE sweard, skin, cf. Du. sward, baum, G schwader, deck, wind]

Swar. See Sware.

Swarm 1 (orm), n. & v. I. Large number of insects, birds, small animals, sharpshooters, horsemen, &c., moving about in a cluster or irregular body esp. round prey or enemy (as, great numbers of children, stars, people, &c.); cluster of honey-bees emigrating from hive with queen-bee to establish new home; s. cell, hose, hose. (Vb) move in a sa. (round, about, over, &c., prep.), (of bees) cluster for emigration; congregate in numbers, be very numerous; of places be overrun, be invaded, be swarmed over, be swarmed with; s. warm, cf. Du. warm, G schwarm, perh. cogn. w. Skr. srunyr to sound, L surruus whisper.

Swarm 2 (orm), v. t. Climb rope or tree or pole (always up), climb (rope &c., or up rope &c.), by clinging to knees, rise, (of s. warm, a. (archaic). Dark-hued, swarthy. [OE sware, cf. Du. swart, G schwärzen, cogn. w. BORD]
swath (awth)-n. Ridge of grass, corn, &c., lying after being cut, or space left clear after one passage of mower &c. [OK swath, swathu, track, cf. Du. zwaa, G schwat; cogn. w. LG swade, scythe, Norw. swada to slice off] v.i. & t. to slice off; to enclose in swathes or cloths or warm or many garments; (n., rare) a bandage or fold. [ME swath (OE swath track, band, see prec.)]

sway, v.i., t., & n. Lean unsteadily to one side or in different directions by turns, have unsteady swinging motion, oscillate irregularly, waver, vacillate; give swinging motion to, govern the motion of, wield, control, direction of, have influence over, govern, rule over, (wind sway trees; s. sceptre, cricket-ball, sword; his speech swayed votes; is too much swayed by the needs of the moment; sways a child to; (appl.) to sway a mule.) to back (backed) with back abnormally hollowed. (N.) swaying motion or position; rule, government. [ME swygen, cf. Sw. svaga jerk, Norw. svaga]

sweat (swat), v.i., t. & l. (sweat or archaic sworn, sworn) n. Take oath (or to or to, that or that, promise, solemnly swear, take oath, swear to, etc.) emphatically that, (sweat s., s. is, s. it, s. to it, s. you or that you were not there, on the Testament?; s. eternal fidelity; had sworn, or sworn a solemn oath, to return; if it is too bad of him; s. to, or by, appeal to as witness & guarantee of oath; s. by colloq. profess or have a 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 at); cause to take oath, administer oath to (s. witness &c.; s. person to secrecy; s. sworn brothers or friends, close intimates; s. sworn enemies, open & irreconcilable; s. 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 both life and limb; make oath to stick to the spell of profane swearing (relieved his feelings by a hearty s.;) (colloq., also s. word) a profane oath. [OE sweterian, cf. Du. sweren, G schwören, orig. = speak (cf. ANSWER); cogn. w. SWARM I]

sweat (at), n., v.i., & t. 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 exerting, piece of exercise that induces s., (in a colloq. all of s.; nightly s.; a cold s., as in death, swoon, terror, &c.; a s. will do him good) (in a colloq.) drudgery, toll, effort, a laborious task or undertaking, (cannot stand the s. of it; says it is a horrid s.; will not ask the s.); drops exuding from or condensing on any surface; s. band, leather or flannel lining of hat or cap; s. cold, a cold; s. drop, the trout's s. drop, or collar; s. duct, by which s. exudes from s. gland, secreting s. below skin; s. shop, in which sweated workers are employed; hence sweatless, sweatly adv., sweatiness n. (Vb) exude a, perspire; (fig.) be in state of terror or suffering or oppressed; (fig.) feel hot; (fig.) unkind, rude, brutal, uncivil, rude, &c. like s.; toll, drudge; 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 sweated workers), (sweated workers) work on such terms; subject (sweat) to fermentation in manufacturing; deprive (coins) of part of metal by shaving in bag; remove a. from (horse) by scraping; sweating-bath, for producing a.; sweating-iron, for scraping a. from horse; sweating-room, in Turkish bath; sweating-sickness, epidemic fever prevalent in 19th & 20th cc. [vb f. n., OK sweat, cf. Du. zwelaad, G Gschwei, cogn. w. Skr. sweda, Gk hidrós, L sudor]

sweater, n. In vbl senses; esp. sweating employer; thick woolen jersey worn during or after exercise to reduce weight or prevent chills. [EN]

Sweated, n. Native of Sweden (S); Swedish turnip. [cf. Du. Zweed, G Schwede, Fr. Suede, L Siones pl.]

Swedeborgian, a. & n. (Adherent) of the Swedish philosophical & religious mystic Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) or his doctrine or New Age. Hence Swedenborgianism (3) n. [IAN]

Swedish, a. & n. (Language) of Sweden or its inhabitants. [SWEDE, SISH]

sweet, a. & n. Atrophy of muscle, esp. of shoulder, in horse. [swee]

sweep, v.i., t. & l. (swept, sweeping, swept) n. Glide swiftly, fly along with a spurt unimpeded motion, go majestically, extend (intr.) in continuous curve or line or slope, (eagle sweeps past; wind sweeps along; cavalry sweeps down on the enemy; she swept out of the room; his glance sweeps from right to left; with a sweeping stroke; N. & S. sweep northward; plain sweeps away to the sea); (part.) of wide range, regardless of limitations or exceptions, (sweeping remark, generalization, &c.), whence sweeping adv., sweeping n.; impart sweeping motion to, carry along or down or away or off in impetuous course, clear off or away or out of existence &c. or from, (sweep his hand across; river sweeps away bridge, sweeps 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 enthusiasm; his driving & magnetic speech was a path); traverse or range swiftly, pass lightly across or along, pass eyes or hand quickly along or over, scan, scour, graze, (s. the seas, traverse in all directions, & see below; wind sweeps the hillside; s. the strings, tune, &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, enfilade, rake, (battery sweeps the approaches, glacis, street); clear everything from, clear of dust or soot or litter with broom (often sp.), gather up or clean up (s.) with broom &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; swept & garnished, generally renovated, w. ref. to Luke xi. 25; s. the board, win all the money on gamblings, &c. &c.; s. off, free of a; a constituency &c., receive nearly all votes, have large majority; sweeps everything into his net, seize all that comes; s. up litter &c., whence sweeping (2) n. usu. in pl.; propel (barge &c.) with s.; s.-net, long fishing-net; s.-tooth, motanometer; s. &c., a constituent &c., &c. &c.; s. paleake(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 (-sweep) (1, 2) n.
kinds of moth; revolving frame for winding yarn &c. from. [OE sweatan move quickly, cf. 1N seet, cogn. w. SWEEP]

SWEEP, v.t., & i. & n. Take draughts (off); (n.) (act of taking) a draught of liquor. [perh. f. OE svealan SWALLOW]"
board, arrangement for varying the connexion between a number of electric circuits; a-lever, right; b-lever, left; c-lever, principal; d-lever, secondary; e-lever, main; f-lever, railroad; g-lever, railroad; h-lever, railroad; i-lever, railroad; j-lever, railroad; k-lever, railroad; l-lever, railroad; m-lever, railroad; n-lever, railroad; o-lever, railroad; p-lever, railroad; q-lever, railroad; r-lever, railroad; s-lever, railroad; t-lever, railroad; u-lever, railroad; v-lever, railroad; w-lever, railroad; x-lever, railroad; y-lever, railroad; z-lever, railroad.

swiveled, adj. (archaic). [L. G. svivellum; = svi, svive, to turn; svellum, a swivel].

swivel (v.-l.), n., v.-l. & t.-l. (hilt). Ring & pivot serving as connexion between something & enabling one of them to revolve without the other's, (chain, -book-rest, -gun, -hook, joint, -rowlock, &c., provided with a;); eyepit (with) squinting eye (v-b) turn (t.l.) on s. [OE svifan see SWIFT, -L(al.)]

swivel(p), var. of SWAB(ber).

swollen, swolin (archaic), p.p. of SWELL.

swoon, v.t. & n. [Have] fainting fit; (of muscle &c.) die languidly away, whence swoonlike, adj. swownen, derivative vb. f. OE svogan sough.

swoop, v.t., v.l. & n. Come down or down with the rush of a bird of prey, make sudden attack from a distance, (often upon prey, place, &c.); (colloq.) snatch up, snatch, the whole of at ones. (S) sudden attack or downward plunge of bird of prey; snatching action carrying off many things at once. [n.f. vb. OE svopen rush, cf. ON sveipa, G schweifen ramble; cogn. w. SWEEP, SWIPE.]

swoop, swap (-sp), v.t. & l., & n. (slang). Exchange (v.t. & l.) by way of barter (ne'er s. horses while crossing the stream, leave changes till crisis is past; swooped my knife for bread; will you s. places &c.; or, s.); 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 (SWORD; cavalry s., sabre; court; dress; s., weapon, sword, edged weapon, &c.); handed, &c.; s. dulcet, small, &c., kind with straight edgeless blade of triangular section used for thrusting only; SCUTCHING-s.; s. of State, borne before sovereign on State occasions; the s. of the spirit, the word of God; cross or measure s., have fight or controversy or open rivalry, often with; draw, sheath, the s., begin cease from; war; throw one's s. into the scale, back claim &c. with arms; put to the s., kill, esp. of victors or captors; fire & s., rapine, destruction spread by invading army; this, official authority; the s. war, the arbitrament of power, person carrying sovereign's or other great person's s. on some occasions; a-belt, to which scabbard is attached; a-billet, long-billed humming-bird; a-cuck, a sparrowhawk; a-dis, pike, cudgel; a-edge, sword; a-cut, wound given with s-edge; s. edger, left by it; a-dance, in which s.s. are brandished, or women pass under men's crossed s.s., or performer treads about s.s. laid on ground; a-fish, large Atlantic & Mediterranean kind with up-pointing teeth upon capable of piercing other fish or ship's timbers; exs. yellow iris; a-flighted of birds, having flight-feathers of separate colour & looking when closed like s. worn at side; s.-gnawed, gladiolus, kinds of sedge with s.-like leaves; a-guard, part of s.-hilt that protects hand; a-grip, ribbon or tassel attached to a-hilt orig. for securing it to wrist; a-law, military domination; a-lyly, gladiolus; a-play, fencing, (fig.) repartee, cut & thrust argument; swordman, person of (usu. specified) skill with s., whence swordmanship (2 n.); a-saddle, a-canal; hence a-warded, a-swordless, sword-like, sword-proof, &c. [OE. sward, cf. Du. wraard, G schwert, stym. dub.] sware, sworn. See SWEAR.

swot, v.t., l., & n. (school slang). Work hard esp. at books, sap. (N.) hard study; (thing that demands) effort, a s. (it is too much s.; what a s.); hence s.-ward, hard esp. at learning, a sap. [var. of SWEAT]

swum, swung. See SWIM.

sym- = SYN- in Gk compds with wds in s.- followed by consonant or in s.- & their deriv.

sybarite, n. & a. Inhabitant of ancient-Greek colony of Sybaris in Italy noted for luxury; luxurious & effeminate (person). Hence sybaritically adv.

sycamore, n. Also s.-fig or 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. G sukumoroes perh. Heb. shigamah sycamore]

sycophant, n. Flatterer, toady, parasitic person. So sycophantically adv.


sympol, n. (bot.; -l.). Fleshy hollow receptacle developing into multiple fruit as in fig. [mod. L (Gk sukun fig)]

syphon, n. Flatterer, toady, parasitic person. So sycophantically adv.

syphonate, v.t. & l. (bot.). Bearing fruit several times before dying, perennial [Gk sukunos numerous, karpos fruit, -ous]

syrung, n. [bot.; -l.] Fleshy hollow receptacle developing into multiple fruit as in fig. [mod. L (GK sukun fig)]

syrup, n. Skin-disease of bearded part of face or scalp also called barber's itch. [f. G sukubis figlike ulcer (sukun fig. -osis)]

syrnite, n. Grey crystalline rock of fossil & hornblendo with or without quartz. Hence syneritically a. [f. L Sycenites (lapis stone) of Syre in Egypt, see -ite]

syl- = SYN- in Gk compds w. words in s.- & their derivatives.

symbalopper. List of characters representing syllables & serving the purpose. In some languages or stages of an alphabet. [L syllaba SYLLABLE, -ARY]
SYMPHONY

(of analogous qualities or by association in fact or thought, white, the lion, the thunderbolt, the cross, are . . . of purity, courage, Zeus, Christ, etc.) the theory that names and sounds were originally symbolic (Vb); symbolize (n. & v. t.). (1.) mark or character taken as the conventional sign of some object or idea or process, e.g. the astronomical signs for the planets, the letters standing for chemical elements, letters of the alphabet, the mathematical signs for addition &c.; (2.) the design or figure, or cogn. symbolıc(al) aa., symbolıcal,ly; symbolıc,ly, symbols, symbolizem, symbolizem, (n., v.t.) treat (a process or theory) not literal, import symbolism into it. [f. symbol bo f. L. f. Gk. symbolos, on token, watchword, f. symbollo (sym., balló throw) agree]
symmetrical, symmetrically, symmetrician, symmetricius, nn. (rare). Person insisting on symmetry. [AN.-ICIAN.]
symetrosy, j, s. (archolic. & m. = in symmetrical right proportion between the parts of the body or any whole, balance, congruity, harmony, keeping: such structure as allows of an object's being divided by a point or line or plane or radiating lines or planes into two or more parts exactly alike. In exactly & perfectly identical, with respect to the decision relatively to the dividing point &c., repetition of exactly similar parts facing each other or a centre, whence (in art) symmetro- phobia n.; approximation to such structure, possession by a whole of corresponding parts correspondingly placed, (Bot.) possession by flowers of sepals & petals & stamens & pistils in (multiples of) the same number. Hence or cogn. symmetrical (sym.,) symmetricaly, adv. symmetricalize (sym.,) symmetricalize (v.t.) symmetricalization n. (f. OF symmetric f. L f. Gk. symmetricia f. (metron) f. meter measure) commensurate, symmetric.
sympathetic, a. & n. Of, full of, exhibiting, expressing, due to, effecting, sympathy (heart. person, conduct, words; s. landscape &c., that touches the feelings by association &c.; s. pata &c., caused by pain or injury to one else or his property). (Bot.) existence of common life, as common life; s. sound, resonance, string, sounding by vibration communicated through the air or other medium from vibrating object; s. nerve, any, esp. either of two extending the length of the vertebral column, of a system of nerves uniting viscera & blood-vessels in common nervous action; s. ink, writing done with which is invisible till brought out by warmth or other agency); hence sympathetically adv. (N.) s. nerve or system; person peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic or similar influence. [f. late Gk. sympathetikos (sympati, patheti) sympatize, v.i. Feel or express sympathy. [f. L. Gk. sympathia f. sympato impulse etc. &c. agree with sentiment. Hence sympathizer, n. [f. F. sympathiser (foll., f. sympatize, n. (archaic) harmony, consonance of sounds, hence sound; [Mus.] clef, orderly arrangement of several contrapuntal but closely related movements. Hence sympome- ny, n. (archaic) harmony, consonance of sounds; [Mus.] clear, orderly arrangement of several contrapuntal but closely related movements. Hence symphonious: a. [f. OI;
SYMPOSIARCH

symphonic f. L.f. Gk symphonía f. symphonos f. phoné sound) harmonious

symposium (συμπόσιον) n. n. pres. of symposiarch; a feast or dinner. [f. Gk symposiarchés (foll., arché-rules f. arché rules)]

symposium (συμπόσιον) n. n. pl. -a, n. Ancient-Greek after-dinner drinking-party with music, dancers, or conversation; any drinking-party; philosophical or other friendly discussion; set of contributions on other subjects & papers; a new magazine. Hence symposiāla. [f. Gk symposion f. symphonía, 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 patients, to others; sign or token of the existence of something. Hence or cogn. symptómatico adv., symptomatically adv., symptomatology n. [f. Of symptom f. Gk sympómatos chance, symptom, f. sympis πότα fall, -mi]

sym-, prep. (also also as syv-, ym-, sym-, syb-) before s. not followed by consonant, -syv & -sy; the Gk change of sun to sug before gutturals is disregarded in mod. derivatives) repr. Gk sun prep. & prep., with, together or alike, in wsg derived directly f. Gk ws (symcope) or made f. Gk (symphonos) or very rarely Gk (symphonos) (nē, -nē), contraction of two vowels or syllables into one [Gk hairé take]; allagmatique, (of treaty or contract) imposing reciprocal obligations [Gk allasso exchange]; alojépha (-ē), elision or obscuration of final before initial vowel in compounds with stems coalescent by the anthers; ansthous, with flowers & leaves appearing simultaneously [Gk anthis flower]; aspēthia's (-ēs), continuity between lines or sections of lines in verse, allowing the ordinary rules of elision & quantity to operate with the final syllable [Gk kapto join]; arthronos (pl. -anōs), immovable articulation, as in sutures of skull & socketing of teeth; carp, aggregate or multiple fruit, e.g. blackberry, fig, so-car'pous a. [Gk karpos fruit]; chondro'tis (pl. -ōnēs), nearly immovable articulation of bones by layer of cartilage, as in spinal vertebrae; convex, all over (opp. antilastic, partly concave & partly convex) [Gk kíao break]; -cēnal, (of strata) dipping towards a common line or point (opp. antilastic, dipping away); cytólédonous, with cytolymph united; cretism, attempt to sink differences & effect union between sects or philosohical schools, so -crétic, -cretist, -creticide, -cretize v. t. & i. [Gk skurkéite étym. dub., combine against common enemy]; cy'tium (pl. -ia), mass of protoplasm with several nuclei but forming one cell [-cyte]; da'tchylow (sa), with digits united as in webbed feet &c., so do-d'chylite; -de'mótic, -demótico, -demotology, -demography [Gk demos bond f. dé moi]; diétic, of, using, conjunctions [SYNDONON]; edo'che (kī), extended acceptance by which when a part is named the whole it belongs to is understood, as in so syne sth, in its meaning; sny'sis, violation of grammatical rule due to influence exerted by the sense (as neither of them is right) [Gk sunesis understanding (hiēmi send)]; -pěnesis, formation of embryo partly from the male & partly from the female elements, so op'istes] (op. edoche (kī), extended acceptance by which when a part is named the whole it belongs to is understood, as in so syne sth, in its meaning; sny'sis, violation of grammatical rule due to influence exerted by the sense (as neither of them is right) [Gk sunesis understanding (hiēmi send)]; -pěnesis, formation of embryo partly from the male & partly from the female elements, so op'istes] (op. edoche (kī), extended acceptance by which when a part is named the whole it belongs to is understood, as in so syne sth, in its meaning; sny'sis, violation of grammatical rule due to influence exerted by the sense (as neither of them is right) [Gk sunesis understanding (hiēmi send)]; -pěnesis, formation of embryo partly from the male & partly from the female elements, so op'istes]

SYNONYMY

drenflorescence or receptacle, as in composite flowers & mosses [Gk okos house]; -ontology, science of the being of the soul of the whole being; premesis, so -ostetria a.; -ostria, albuminous fluid secreted by membranes in interior of joints & in other places needing lubrication, so syn'vial a. [Locuma egg; named by Paracelsus f. resemblance to white of egg]; -ony, the tuning or accommodation to the year, the regularity of the year or of its parts; sony, a, sony; sony, a, sony. Hence or cogn. syn'gogical, -ical (-g, -j-) a. [F. f. L. f. Gk synagóge bringj; agóge bringing f. agó bring]

syn'chronize, v. t. & i. Occur at the same time, be simultaneous or synchronized a. (whence syn'chronous adv., with); ascertain or set forth the correspondence in date of (events); cause (clocks) to show, (of clocks) show, a standard or uniform time. Hence or cogn. syn'chronism(i) or rarely syn'chronistic, a. [Gk synkhorísé (-syn-, khronos time, -izel]

syncope, v. t. Shorten (word) by dropping interior letter(s) or syllable(s), as in symbology for symbology, Gloster for Gloucester; (Mus.) invert rhythm of (note, tone) by beginning on unaccented & sustaining into accented. Hence or cogn. syncope'ous, a. [L syncope swno (foll.), -ate]

syncope, n. (Gram.) syncope swapping pronunciation; (Med.) fainting, loss of consciousness from fall of blood-pressure, whence syncope'tic a.; (Mus.) syncope, also such combinations of notes as two that more notes in one coincide with one in another. [L. f. Gk sugkópē (syn-, kópto strike)]

synode, n. Official of kinds differing in different countries & times, (Camb. Univ.) member of special committee of senate. [F. f. L. f. Gk sýmûdikos f. diké justice & diké]

synodical, a. & v. t. (at). Body of synods (esp. at Camb.); combination of commercial firms &c. associated to forward some common interest (vb. esp. in p.p. form into a, whence synodical a. n. [vb f. n. f. med. L synodicus (prec. -ate)]

synod, n. Ecclesiastical council (eccumenical or general, national, provincial, diocesan, a., attended by bishop(s) & delegated clergy of all nations, a nation, a province, a diocese; (Presb.) ecclesiastical court above presbyteries & subject to General Assembly; any meeting for debate; (Astron.) conjunction of planets or stars. So synodal, synodical, as, synodically adv. [F. f. Synode f. L. f. Gk synodos (syn-, hodos way) meeting]

synonymy, n. Synonymy, in sense & usage with another of the same language (as caecid, cf. typhilitis); word denoting the same thing(s) as another but suitable to different context (as leap, sly, cf. jump, kill) or containing different suggestion (as bland, licentious, cf. subtle, licentious, licentious); expressing the same or other in some only of either's senses (as skip, cf. vessel). Hence or cogn. synonymity adv. n. synonymously adv. [F.-ime, f. L. synonyma n. pl. f. Gk synonymos of like sense (syn-, onuma-atos name)]

synonymátic, synomymic, aa. Of or relating to synonymy, n. Synonymity; collocation of synonyms for emphasis (as in any shape or form); system or collection of, treatise on,
synonymy, [F. -mi], L. L. f. Gk sunόnumia (SYNONYM. -y)], n. (pl. -ae). Summary, conspectus; [F. Gk synópsis seeing f. op-see]
synoptic, a. & n. Affording a conspectus or general survey (e.g., the gospels, those of Matthew, Mark, & Luke); of the gospels; hence synoptically adv. [N. pl. branch of mathematics relating to the number of ways of putting things together under conditions; [F. synoptikos, f. Gk sunoptikos (prec. -ic)].
syntactic, a. & n. Of, according to, syntax; hence syntactically adv. [N. pl. branch of mathematics relating to the number of ways of putting things together under conditions; [F. syntaktikos, f. Gk sunoptikos (prec. -ic)].
syntax, n. Sentence-structure, the grammatical arrangement of words in speech or writing, set of rules governing this. [F. -xe, L. L. f. Gk swantëis (SYN., tense order) marshalling, syntax] syntaxis, n. (pl. -theses). Combination, composition, putting together, (prep. analysis); building up of separate elements, esp. of conceptions or propositions or facts, into a connected whole, esp. a theory or system; (Gram.) making of compound & derivative words, preference of composition & inflexion to use of propositions &; (Surg.) joining of divided parts. Hence syntactically, syntactic(al), etc. adj., syntactically adv., syntactize(l), -tize, v.t., syntactist,-ist, n. [L. f. Gk suntheisis (SYN., tithemi put)]
sypher, v.t. Join (planks) with overlapping edges into flush surface; a. joint, thus made. [L.]
syphilis, n. Pox, an infectious venereal disease affecting first the genitals (primary s.), secondly the skin & mucous membrane (secondary s.), & thirdly the bones & muscles & brain (tertiary s.). Hence syphilitic, syphilous, syphiloid, aa., syphilize(s) v.t., syphilology n. [F. l. syphilis, character (in) 18th-c. Latin poem on the subject] syphon, syren, erron, for sl.-
Syriaac, n., & a. (in) the language of ancient Syria, western Aramaic. Hence Syriaicism(s) n. [L. L. f. Gk Suriakos (Syracus Syria f. Suros a Syrian)]
Syrian, n. & a. (Native) of Syria. [Syracuse, -AN] syringa, n. (ngs). The mock-orange, a shrub with strong-scented white usu. clustered flowers. [SYRINX (w. ref. to use of stems cleared of pith as pipe-sticks) g]
syringe(l), j., 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 syringer PUT 2 n. (Vb) sluice or spray (eas, plants, &c.) with f. syringe. F. l. syringe u. [L. syrinx (n. of a Gk as foll.)]
syringe, n. (pl. es, -ngs). Pan-pipe; (Archaeol.) narrow rock-cut gallery in Egyptian tombs; (Anat.) Eustachian tube from throat to drum of ear supplying latter with air, whence syringeritic s., lower larynx or song-organ of birds, &c.; (Syrac.) flutula, whence syringerptom n. [f. Gk sirinx pipe]
syro-, comb. form f. Gk Syros Syrian, as -arian, phoenician. [-o-]
syrts, n. (pl. teé). Quicksand. [L. L. f. Gk siris (sure draw)]
Syrup, n. (water) (nearly) saturated with sugar, this combined with flavouring as beverage & with drugs as medicine; condensed sugarcane-juice, part of this remaining uncrystallized at various stages of refining, molasses, treacle, (golden s.), trade name for palo kind). Hence syrupy 2 a. [f. OF syrop l. Arab. sharab beverage, cf. SHAB] syropoacacia, n. Cinnamon, cross between bones by intervening muscle. [f. Gk sussarkosis (syrkoéd f. sars sarskos flesh, -siss)]
systatic, n. (pl. Gk ant.). Public messes of Spartans & some other Dorians at which citizens were required to feed with a view to the preservation of patriotism, military discipline, &c., [Gk (ew.) pl. of sustition (SYN., sitos food)]
systatic, a. Contracting & diluting by turns, having systole & diastole, pulsatory. [f. L. f. Gk sustatikos (SYN., stelle place, -ic)]
system, n. Complex whole, set of connected things or parts, organized in a unified manner of interrelated things, (ps. of pulleys, several arranged to work together; of philosophy, set of coordinated doctrines; mountain a., range or connected ranges; river, railway, a., river, railway, with its tributaries or branches, also rivers, railways, of a country, continent, &c.; solar a., sun & planets; nervous, muscular, &c., nerves, muscles, of a person's or animal's body; digestive &c., a., all bodily parts subserving digestion etc.; the a., the body as a functional whole, as the poison has passed into the or his a., Ptolemaic &c., set of hypotheses or principles comprising a theory, &c.; astrophysical &c., set of strata & so named]; method, organization, considered principles of procedure, (principle of) classification, (a. of government; what a. do you go on?; lacks, works with, S. Linnæan, natural, &c., a., classifications with different criteria), whence systemless a.; (Mus.) braced staffs of score. [L. l. Gk sustema-atos (SYN., histemi set, -m)]
systematic, a. Methodical, according to a plan, not casual or sporadic or unintentional, (a. worker, liar, insouciance, nomenclature). Hence or cogn. systematically adv., systematize(s) v.t., systematist(l), systematization, n. [f. Gk sustematikos (prec. -ic)]
systémic, a. (physiol). Of the bodily system as a whole, not confined to a particular part. Hence systemlessly a. [f. L.]
systolé, n. (physiol). Contraction of heart &c. alternate with diastole. Hence systólic a. [f. Gk sustolet (sustell see SYSTATIC)]

T,
T, t, (t), letter (pl. Ts, T's). T-shaped thing, esp. attrib., as T-bandag., -bar, -bolt, -joint, -pipe. SQUARE; suits me, hit it off, &c., to a T, exactly, to a nicety; cross the T's, (fig.) be minutely accurate, also, emphasize a point.
Abbreviations: -全社会, T.R.H. (Royal Highnessess); Trinity, T.C.D. (College, Dublin); Turn, T.O. (Over).
Abbreviations: (2) TEMP.; Tenn.(essec); Tex.(as); Thess.(alonians), Tim.(othy), Tit.- (tus). N.-T. books.
ta, (tab), sentence & n. (nursery, colloq.)- to you, as far as i can reach, must say ta. [I]
taal, n. The t. Cape Dutch patois. [D. an -language]
tab, n. Small flap, strip, tag, or tongue, as part of or appendage to garment &c., e.g. metallic binding at end of boot-lace, (also card.)
flap at side of cap to protect ear. [perh. cogn. w. TAPe]

tábard, n. (Hist.) coarse outer garment worn by the poor, knight’s garment worn over armour; herald’s coat blazoned with arms of sovereign. [OF. etym. dub.]

tábaret, n. Upholstered fabric of alternate satin & watered-silk stripes. [I]

tabascheer, -shir (-sh) n. Kind of opal found in S. Africa & used in E.-Ind. medicine. [Hind. & Arab.-ir]

tabby, n. & v. t. Watered fabric esp. silk (often striped); also t. cat) binned or mottled or streaked cat, esp. of grey or brownish colour with dark stripes; cat, esp. female; gossipping woman; mud; (also t.-moth) kinds of moth; (perh. diff. wd.) kind of concrete; (vb) give wavy appearance to (fabric). [(vb t. n.) F. tabi s. Tabi, Arab. tabi]

tabesiaction, n. Emaciation due to disease. [F. l. tabasieare (tabère l. tabes, see -ACTION)]
	tabesione, n. Official scribe in [(F. t. Li. t. tabellion (tabella dim. of tabula TABLE, see -ION)]

tábendar, n. Scholar of Queen’s College, Oxford. (= t. tabardar (TABARDE + -ER), from former dress)

tabernáculo, n. & v. & t. & l. (Bibl.) fixed or movable habitation usu. of slight construction, (fig.) human body; Feast of Tt., Jewish 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 habitation; receptacle for byxo, eschatological elements; socket for mast of river-boat, post to which mast is hinged; (Archit.) canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle, t-work, series, tracery characteristic, of such tt; socket or hinged post for mast that requires lowering to pass under bridges; (vb fig.) provide with shelter, dwell temporarily. So tabernaculare a. [(vb f. n.) F. l. tabernaculum tent (taberna hut, see -CULE)

tábes (z.), n. (med.). Emaciation; dorsal t., wasting disease of spinal cord, locomotor ataxia; in Otho. or any article of use or ornament kept, work done, or games played; breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, supper, 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 bed when turned over, t. (for billiards, with slate top covered with green cloth) round, 1. knee-hole, dressing, toilet, t.; part of machine-tool on which work is put to be operated on; slab of wood, stone, &c.; matter written on this, esp. the two t. or the two tables or testamentum, ten commandments, the twelve tables, law, inculcated in Rome 451-0 B.C., principal source of Roman jurisprudence; level area, plateau; (Archit.) flat usu. rectangular surface, horizontal moulding esp. cornice; flat surface of gem, cut gem with two flat faces; (Palmistry) palm, esp. part indicating treasure or fame; each of two bone 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., systematically arranged esp. in columns, matter contained in this, as mathematica of (logarithms, trigonometry); t. of weights & measures, knows his multiplication t. up to 12 times 12, t. of (i.e. procribed) degrees, t. of content; lay, lie, on the t., postpone (measure, report, &c., in Parliament &c.), be postponed, indefinitely; turn in t. (on person or thing) esp. pass from inferior to superior position (i.e. backgammon sense of t.); t.-beer, ordinary beer used at t.; t.-book, ornamental usu. illustrated book kept on t.; t.-clam, (for fastening thing to t.); t.-cloth (of white linen &c. for use at meals, coloured material for use at other times); t.-cut of (gem) cut with flat top; t-flat, 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.-flat; t.-lifting, -lifting, -lifting, lifting, lacing, fitting of t. apparently without physical force, as spiritualistic phenomenon; t.-lined, t.-cloths, napkins &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. (i.e. custom of speaking freely); t.-tomb, flat-topped chest-like tomb in Roman catacombs; t.-ware (for use at t.). Hence tableful. (vb) lay (measure &c., as above) on the t.; set (timbers) together with alternate grooves & projections in each to prevent shifting; strengthen (sail) with wide hens. Hence tabbling 1., 2. n. (vb) part of T, Of tabler OF, l. l. tabula board, tablet, &c.]
	tablang, n. (pl. -baug pr. -ba,2. Pictoresque presentation, esp. (also t. viennt, F. living picture) silent & motionless group of persons &c. arranged to represent a scene; t.-block, t.-t & v. thing that has been brought about. [F. = picture, dim. of prec.]
	table d’îte (tablédod’é), n. Common table for guests at hotel; t. dinner &c. (served in hotel &c. at fixed hour & price). [F. host’s table]
	table, 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 carte t.; small flat piece of prepared substance, esp. (also tabblönd, n., proprietary name) fixed weight or measure of a drug brought by pressure or discharge of gum etc. out of shape; (also tabler) protect horizontal copy of wall. [earlier & Old style t. med.]. Tabléted med. dim. as TABLE]
	tablifier (4a), n. Woman’s small apron or apron-like part of dress. [F]
	taboo, n. a., & v. t. (Among Polynesians &c.) system, act of setting apart persons or objects which has accrued to a person or thing by (adj.) under a ban, prohibited, consecrated; (vb) put (thing, practice, &c.) under t., exclude or prohibit by authority or social influence, as the subject was tabooed. [(vb f. n.) F. Polyn. t. l. tabe a. & n.]
	table, n. (hist.). Small drum, esp. one used to accompany pipe. [OF. tabour & Aram. as TAMBOUR]
	tabouret, n. (berit), n. Small seat usu. without arms or back, stool; embroidery-frame;
needle-case; (also tabret) small tabor. [OF. =
stoel, pincushion, dim. as prec.]

tabula, n. (pl. ae). (Anat.) hard flat surface
of bone &c.; t. raas, eras, eras tablet, fig. human
mind. [L, board, table, pl. tablets -

\*tabular, a. Of, arranged in, computed &c.
by means of tables, as t. statement, t. values,
results, computations, arranged in t. form, t.
difference (between successive logarithms &c.
in mathematical tables), t. bread & flat like a t.
t. surface; (formed) in thin plates, as t. structure.
Hence t.\*tablature, a. Adv. [f. L
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\*tabulat, v.t. & a. Arrange (figures, facts)
in tabular form, whence t. tabulation, t. bu-
lator, n.; give flat surface to; (adj.) having flat
surface or composed of thin plate. [f. L
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tabula + \*ate, s.]

\*tacama, n. Gum-resin from some S.-Amer.
& other trees; balsam poplar, [native]

taco-au-tte (-o), n. (fencing). Parry com-
binied with riposte; rapid succession of attacks
& parries. [f. imit.]

\*tacate, v.t. & a. Make tacate, be silent, esp.
in factet. [f. L]

\*tacet, mus. direction indicating silence of
a voice, instrument, &c. [L, it is silent]

\*tach (tahsh, tash), n. (med.). Freckle; sym-
ptomatic blotch on skin. [OF. = spot, blot, as TAC.

\*tachometer (-k), n. Instrument for mea-
suring velocity. So tachometry n. [f. L
takhos speed + -meter]

tachography (-k), n. Stenography, esp.
that of ancient Greeks & Romans. Hence

\*tachograph (pl. -graphs), a. Vittaco swift + -graphy

\*tachylytic n. A vitreous form of basalt.
Hence tachylytic a. [as prec. + -lytic]

\*tach, tachometer, n. Surveyor's instrument for
rapid location of points. [as prec. + -meter]

tact, a. Understood, implied, existing,
without being being being, as t. present,
understanding. Hence t.\*tactility a. [f. L
tactus silent (tactre be silent)]

tactility, n. Resolved in speech, not given
to much speaking. So t.\*tactility n. [f. L
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\*tactility as prec.

\*tact, v.t. & a. Small sharp flat-headed
nail of iron, copper, &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, starboardside), temporary change
of direction in sailing to take advantage of
side wind &c., esp. each of several alternate
movements to port & starboard (t. & t., by suc-
cessive t.); (fig.) course of action or policy, as
must t. & t., can on the right & wrong. Hence
try another t.; = foll. (2nd sense); sticky
condition of varnish &c., whence t.\*tackiness n.,
tackey a.; [prob. diff. wd.]

\*tac, t. food, fare, esp. hard t., soft t., bread, good fare; t-driver,
machine that automatically places & drives t.
in the flour, 

\*tactics, n. t. usu. with claw for extracting t. (Vb) fasten
(carpet &c., often down) with t. 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, a. (fig.)
change one's conduct, policy, &c. Hence
\*tacker, t. (1, 2) n. [vb t. n. of O. NF tauge, n.
TAKE

exact fit; tailor's chair (without legs), for setting cross-legged as at work; tailor's cramp (in fingers and thumbs); tailor's twist, kind of strong silk thread, used to fasten cloth; tailor's dummy, n.; tailor's mill, n.; tailor's taffetas (n.) (vb) be, work as, as if, whence tailoring (n.); make clothes for (chiefly in p.p., as well-tailored). [f. OF tailleur (tailer cut, see TAIL & -AIR)]

tail, n. Thin tin-plate; tin-foil for backing mirror. [perh. f. L. tenuis] tail, n. & v.t. & i. Sp. taro, of decay or corruption or disease (lit. & fig.), corrupt condition, infection, as there was a t. of insanity in the family, the moral t. had spread among all classes, without the t. of commercialism; (vb) introduce corruption or disease into, infect, be infected, as tainted meat, tainted (adj.); meat will t. readily in hot weather, his mind was tainted. Hence taintless a., taintlessly a. adv. [f. L. teneas & n. of teindre tinge; partly also aphetic I. ATTAIN] tail-ful, -ful (adj.), -ful, adj. One of those who took part in a rebellion in China (1850-51). [f. tail-ful (adj.)] tail, n. Tail cap of Mohammedan diver. [Pers. f. Arab.]

take, 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, get hold of, seize with eager desire, (esp.) to, and to, derive, or draw, as we take our point from your letter, we take it. [f. L. teneas & n. of teindre tinge; partly also aphetic I. ATTAIN]

tak, n. & a. (law). Limited estate; ownership limited to a person & heirs of his body; (adj.) so limited, esp. estate t.; [f. F. talié notch, cut t.; tailer cut t.; L. talear (tailea, tailea) slip of wood)]

tail, n. In vb senses of tail, also or esp.: unexposed end of brick or stone in wall; (pl.) refuse or inferior part of grain, ore, &c.; blur or other fault in calico-printing. [ING'] tailed, a. & n. (adj. & n.) of tail garments esp. to order; t.-bird, kinds of small bird sewing leaves together to form nest; t.-made, (esp. of woman's dress) made by t. usu. w. little ornament & w. special attention to

take

this; t.-raöq = raöq t.; t.-söve, putastal disease of sheep; t.-taqil, kind of worm, syncoeyanth. (Vb) furnish (lace &c., literary composition) with a t.; join (thing, esp. piece of writing, &c. or ed. to) with another thing or parts of it; shape a t. from (sheep); (colloq.) follow closely or persistently; touch (person pursued) in game of t. ([vb t. n.) perh. f. Sw. tagg prickel, tooth, cf. Norw. tagge tooth]

tailges (t.), n. Kinds of plant of aster family, with yellow or orange flowers. [f. L. Tagetes, Etruscan divinity]

tagger, n. In vb senses: also or esp.: pursuer (also called t. in game of tag); (pl.) thin sheet-iron, whether coated with tin or (black) t. not. [ER 1]

tale (tal), n. & a. (Language) of the Tai, the chief race in the Indo-Chinese peninsula including Siamese, Shan, &c. [10]

tall, n., & v.t. & i. Hindmost part of animal esp. when prolonged beyond rest of body, as dog wag t. of its t.; tail wag's dog, dog has its t. between his legs (as sign of alarm or defeat); of tall buildings, as the t. of the city; (naut.) the t. of a ship, the run away, twist the lion's t., drop pinch of salt on t. of, passa of three &c. tt.; thing like or suggesting t. in shape or position, hind or lower or subordinate or inferior part, slender part or prolongation, as t. luminous train (of comet); (esp.) t. of courtier, of t. of attendants, t. to a. (of tree), t. (back) of a cart, t. (string & paper appendage at lower end) of a kite, cow's t., frayed end of rope &c., t. (= stem) of musical note, t. (part below) of &c. &c. t. (exposed end) of stick or tile in &c., t. (exposed end) of brick or stone in wall, t. (slender backward prolongation) of butterfly's wing, t. (comparative calm at end) of a gale, t. (calm) stretch following rough water of a stream, t. of the trenches (buff), part first made by advancing party, make head 1 or t. of, pirogat; (pl.) t.-coat, as boys go into t. at sixteen; t.-bay, part of canal lock between t.-gate and lower pond; t.-board, hinged or removable back of cart; t.-coat, man's morning or evening coat with long skirt divided back into t. and cut away in front; t.-fence, name for the triangular piece of wood to which lower ends of strings are fastened in some musical instruments; t.-pipe, suction-pipe of pump, (v.t.) fasten something to t. of (dog, fig. person); t.-raöq, part of mill-race below water-wheel. Hence (stall) tail-less, a., (v.t.) furnish with t. (colloq.) remove the ends of (fruit); join (thing on to another); t. after, follow closely; t. away or off, of persons, dogs, &c. fall behind or away in scattered line; t. in, fasten (timber) by one end into wall &c.; t. to the tide, (a) (naut.) to leeward, (b) (naut.) to change course to leeward and swing up and down with tide. ([vb t. n.) OE tægel, cf. OE tagl, Sw. tagl, dial. G. zegel] tail, n., & a. (law). Limited estate; ownership limited to a person & heirs of his body; (adj.) so limited, esp. estate t.; [f. F. talié notch, cut t.; tailer cut t.; L. talear (tailea, tailea) slip of wood] tailing, n. In vb senses of tail, also or esp.: unexposed end of brick or stone in wall; (pl.) refuse or inferior part of grain, ore, &c.; blur or other fault in calico-printing. [ING'] tailed, a. & n. (adj. & n.) of tail garments esp. to order; t.-bird, kinds of small bird sewing leaves together to form nest; t.-made, (esp. of woman's dress) made by t. usu. w. little ornament & w. special attention to
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ert, as t. offence, umbrage, t. a fancy to, takes a pride in his work, a pleasure in contradict-
ing, t. pity on him, t. no notice, t. heed, pains, try, t. out of the way, t. out of the box, or control (raced weather, temperature, address, &c.). by inquiry, measure-
ment, &c.; apprehend, grasp mentally, infer, conclude, understand, interpret, as I t. your meaning or (archaic) you t. I t. to be ironical, I t. it that we are to wait here, t. person at his word, at his word do on, get upon, set one's face, as in this passage, t. it for granted, assume it, do you t. me for (think me) a fool?; treat or re-
gard in specified manner, adopt specified attitude towards, as t. thingscool, t. it easy, should t. it kindly of you (be obliged) if you would an-
swer my letter to me, t. it for a fact, t. the air or t. my word for it, t. a well-informed person, 
as sure you, t. sides, join one of two parties, t. (hold, adopt) a different view, takes its name 
from the inventor; perform, execute, make, undertake, negotiate, deal with, as take work for-
ward, t. an account of the amount, t. care of, 
or t. my word for it, t. a walk, (t. be examined in) the mathematical tripos, t. (conduct) the evening service, t. a glance round 
you, took it a deep breath, t. an oath, photograph, come out well &c., when photographed, ast. 
him in cap & gown, does not t. well; t. account of, involves in one's reckoning, not overlooked, t. 
a direct weapon or missile (at object); t. care, be 
careful, be on one's guard, not neglect or fail, be cautious in arranging or deciding, as t. care? 
t. care to leave plenty of room, t. care not to 
wake the baby, t. care how you speak or what 
you say to him; t. care of, be careful of, be in charge of; t. one's chance, accept risk (or) 
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 in a profane manner, t. person's hand, 
t. stock (of); t. the wall, t. wind? Since 
uses w. prep., advv., & adv. phr.: T. after, 
resemble (person esp. parent or relation) in 
character, feature, &c. T. back colloq., 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; swallow (food &c.) esp. with difficulty 
or reluctance; remove (building, structure) by 
taking to pieces. T. from, diminish, lessen, 
weaken, as such faults do not t. from his credit 
as a historian. T. in: admit, receive (lodgers, 
guests), receive (paper) by subscrip., t. in n.; 
(t. &c.) to be done at home; include, compr.-
pose; reduce (garment &c.) to smaller compass, 
fulfil (sail); understand, digest mentally, believe 
(false statement); deceive, cheat; t. (newspaper 
&c.) by subscription; t. in n., a fraud, deception, or piece of humbug, t. in, t. in, t. 
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, con-
duct away, as took him off to the station, took 
himself off to town, &c. t. off, distinct (r. of price); 
drink off; ridicule by imitation, mimic; jump, 
spring, (from at, place) 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 viol-
etion emotion, make a fuss. T. out: cause to come 
out, bring into the open, if out, cast him out for 
several looks must not be taken out of the library; re-
move (stain &c.); t. the nonsense &c. out of per-
person, cure him of it; accept payment of (debt 
&c.) or compensation for (injury &c.) in, as took 
it out in cigars & drinks; t. it out of, have re-
waxed, exhausted, used up, t. the strength of; procure, get issued, (upset salt) mon-
s, &c. T. over, succeed to management or 
ownership of (business &c.). T. to: begin, 
fall into the habit of, begin to busy oneself with, 
like to humming a tune, t. to bad habits, 
abuse, misuse: conceit, a liking for (person &c.). 
T. up: lift up, lift up; absorb, occupy, one's 
senses t. up water, takes up all my time, my 
attention; train stops to t. up (admit) passen-
gers; t. into custody; enter upon (profession, 
subject); pursue (matter, inquiry) further; se-
cure, fasten, (dropped stitch, artery, &c.); fur-
nish, provide, t. up with &c. ; t. up with con-
sort with; t. up the cudgels, Gauntlet?; 
glove; t. up n. (mech.), kinds of device for 
tightening band &c. in machine, drawing up 
slack of thread, removing material that has 
been operated on, &c. T. (at) upon or on one 
surprise, pranks people, put them on the 
spot, t. on, make a guess at, t. up with con-
tact, cf. Sw. taga, Da. taga; cogn. w. Tack, Tag? 
take, n. Amount of (fish, game, &c.) taken 
or caught; (Print.) amount of copy set up at 
one time; takings, esp. money received at 
theatre for seats, &c. [prec.]
taker, n. In vb senses, esp. one who takes a 
sight as no tt., a few tt. at 5 to 1. [ser] 
taking, n. In vb senses, esp. (pl.) money 
taken in business, receipts (archaic) state of 
agitation, as was in a great deal. [ing] 
taking, n. a. Attractive, captivating; catching, 
infectious. Hence taker, adv., taker-
ingess n. [ing]
talapoin, n. Buddhist monk; In Ceylon, 
Siam, &c.; kind of monkey. [of E.-Ind. orig.]
talbot, n. pl. Winged boots or sandals as 
attribute of Mercury, Iris, & others. [L] 
talbotype (taw-l), n. Photographic process 
introduced by W. H. Talbot in 1840, the basis of 
that now used. [type] 
tale, n. & v.t. A magnesia silicate 
used in flat smooth often transparent plates 
& used as lubricator &c.; (pop. commcr.) mica 
esp. as glazing-material. Hence t- (o)ky?, 
tale-oid, tale-ois', ta-lei-o, as. (v.b) treat 
with t. [f. f. Arab. talq] 
tale-tell, n. A massive variety of tale. [ite] 
tale, n. True or usual, fictitious narrative esp. 
one imaginatively treated, story, as tell him a 
tale, a true t. of the Crusades, old wives' tt., 
marvellous legendary tt., t. of a tub, idle 
flowery, fanciful tale, story, drar, t. that I 
prefer to (reg. of own account the matter), thing tells its own t. (is significant, requires no comment, explains it-
self); malicious report whether true or false, as 
all sorts of tt. will get about, tell tt. (out of 
school), report esp. with malicious intention 
what is meant to be secret, tale-bearing person 
who does this, tale-bearing a. & n.; tale-teller, 
one who tells tt. (in either sense); (archaic, rhet., 
poet.) number, total, as the t. is complete, 
shpherd tells his t. of sheet). [OE tæl number, 
tau narrative, cf. Du. taal, ON tal talk, tale, 
tale number, t. see above, cogn. with tal; 
talent, n. Special aptitude, faculty, gift, 
(for music &c., for doing; see Matt. xxv. 29-50); 
high mental ability, whence talent, n. 
talentless, a. a. persons of, as all t. of the 
country, looking out for local t. (Sport slang)
TALUS

TALUS, n. (Also L talus.) the law of retaliation inflicting punishment of same kind & degree as injury (see Lev. xxiv. 30). Hence talonian a. [F, f. L talio- minus (talis such)]]
tallied, a. & n. Club-footed; (Zool., of sloth &c.) having feet twisted into unusual position; (s.) person or animal. [As toll.]
tallied formation. [Mod. L (TALUS, pes pedis foot)]
tallipot, -ut. A fan-leaved palm. [f. Hind. talapat t. Skr. talapattra (tala palm + patra leaf)]]
tallisman, n. Charm, amulet, thing capable of working wonders; (Astrol.) magical figure cut or engraved & capable of benefiting its possessor. Hence talismannic. [Sp. f. Arab. 'ismaan (an pl.) f. Gk telesma payment, (late Gk) mystery, (telos pay f. telos end, initiation, -n)]
talk (tawk), v.t. & n. Converse, communicate spoken words, as sea-talkling with or to a friend, what a person talks 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. reason, you are talking nonsense. [As talk.]
talk (tla),-k, & -k. v.t. a. & c. to talk 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 persistence; t. of, discuss, mention, as talking (with us on the subject) of muffins; t. a time do you have tea?, express some intention of (doing); t. over, discuss at some length, win over by talking; t. round, discuss (subject) at length without reaching conclusion; t. to, speak to, (coll.) reprove, give a piece of one's mind to; t. through, talk to him a talking-to; t. up, discuss (subject) in order to rouse interest in it. Hence talker 1.n. (N. conversation, as let us have a t., small t.; theme of gossip, as they, their quarrels, are the t. of the town. [n. f. vb ME ME)
talkative, adj. -at- (in TALIS frequent. -ki)]
talkatively, adv. Hence talkativeness n. [-ATIVELY]\ntalkie, -talkee, n. Incessant chatter; broken English of negroes &c. [TALK + -ee l.imit. of broken English]\ntalking, v. In vb senses, esp. having the power of speech, as t. parrot; expressive, as t. eyes. [-ING]
tamarrack, n. Kinds of Amer. tree, esp. = HACKMATACK. [Amer.-Ind.]
tamarnin, n. Kinds of S.-Amer. marmoset.
[tamam] thamarmind, n. Tropical tree with fruit whose pulp is used in making cooling drinks &c; t.fish, preparation of fish with t. pulp. [MF, t.Sp. tamaramdo t. Arab. tamur ripe date + Hind.India]
tambar, n. sp. tambar, n. Kind of plant, esp. common or French t. evergreen shrub with feathery branches & white or pink flowers suitable for planting near sea. [t. L. tamaramus, etym. dub.]
tambiour, n. & v.t. Drum, esp. bass drum; circular frame on which silk &c. is stretched to be embroidered, stuff so embroidered; (Arach.) cylindrical stone in shaft of column, circular part of various structures, ceiled lobby with folding doors in church porch &c. to obviate draught; kinds of fish making drumming noise or like drum in shape; (Fort.) palisaded defense for road, gate, &c.; (vb) decorate, embro- dier, etc. [F. tambour lute, drum, perh. ult. imit.]
tambourin, n. Long narrow drum used in Provence; (music for) dance accompanied by this. [F, dim. of prec.]
tambourine (én), n. Small drum made of wooden or metal hoop, with parchment stretched over on end & loose, in which metal disks &c. (music for) Provençal dance orig. executed to tabor & pipe; kind of African pig. [prob. f. prec.]
tame, v.t. & a. Make gentle & tractable, domesticate, break in, (wild beast, bird, &c.); subdue, curb, reduce to submission, humble, (pol., spirit, bane, regulate, &c.; esp. arrogant, &c.). Hence tamableness &c.
tamable, tamableness (-tamer), nn. (OF temian vb, tam a, cf. Du., Sw., Da., tam, tama, cgnn. W. domare, Gr domao)
Tamal, n. Language, member of a race inhabiting S. India & Ceylon. Hence Tamalique, Tamale.
tama, n. Cloth used for straining liquids. [E = sieve, etym. dub.]
Tammany, n. Central organization of democratic party in T. Hall, New York (often implying political corruption). Hence Tams.
tam-o’-shanter, n. Round woolen or cloth cap fitting closely round brows but large & full above. [Burns T. O.] 
tamp, v.t. Pack (blast-hole) full of clay &c. to get full force of explosion, whence tam- ping [‘k] n.; ram down (road material &c.) [I] to tamp, v.t. & a. (Colloq.) to tamp down, out (fire, etc.); (v.b.) to tamp, v.t. & a. (v.b.) to tamp down, out (fire, etc.); (v.b.)
tampon, n. Wooden stopper for muzzle of gun; (mil.) to tamp down, out (fire, etc.); (v.b.)
tamponade, n. Use of tampon for wound &c. So tamponage, tamponnet, n. [AF]
tam-tam. See TOMTOM.
tan, v.t. & i., a. Convert (raw hide) into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannin acid or by use of mineral salts &c. whence tanable, tanate, tanney, tan, taner [L] tannery (2), nn.; make, become, brown with exposure to or in contact with a liquid or liquor (as fish-nets, &c.) with hardening process; (slang) beat, thrash. Hence tanning [‘k] n. (N.) bark of oak or other tree bruised & used for tanning hides; colour of this, yellowish-brown; the t. (slang), the circus; (also spent t.) from which tannin acid has been extracted, used for covering coverings, &c.; t.-balls, t.-balls, &c. (v.t. & a.); t.-fuel; t.-liquor, -ose, -pickle, liquid used in tanning; t.-yard, tannery. [Adj. of t. colour, black & t. [v.f. n.] F, f. G tanne fir-tree]
tan1, n. See TANGENT.
tana (kah), tannée, n. Military post, police-station, in India; tanadar, chief officer of this. [t. Hind. thana]
tanagers, n. Kinds of Amer. birds of finch family &c. of brilliant plumage. Hence tanargine, tangerine, a. [f. F. tangerine]
tandeem, ad., n. & a. (Of horses in harness) one behind another; drive t. (with horses so harnessed); (n.) (carriage with) horses t., bicycle or tricycle with seats for two or more one behind another; (ad.) of bicycle) so arranged. [L. = at length of (time), orig. facet. use in E.]
tandsticker, n. Swedish wooden Lucifer matches. [Sw. tandsticks match, pl. -or (tanda kindle + sticks splinter)]
tag, n., & v.t. Point, projection, esp. part of chisel &c. that goes into handle; (vb) furnish with t. [F. on Tang, cogn. w. Tungs]
tag, n. Strong taste or flavour; characteristic property. Hence taggy (-ng), a. [MF, = stinging, cogn. w. prec.]
tag, n. Kinds of sea-weed. [see TANGLE]
tag, 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 a t., diverge impetuously from matter in hand or from normal line of thought or conduct; (Trig., abbr. an) t. of an angle, ratio of the perpendicular subtended by it in any right-angled triangle to the base; f. balance (showing weight by position of beam as shown on graduated arc). Hence tangency, tangential, a. tangentiality, a. [f. L. tangere, touch, see -ENT]
tangeredine (én), a. & n. (Native of) Tangers; T. (orange), small flattened kind. [F =, ine] tangerine, a. T. Tangiers, Tangiers, see -INE1
tanghine (-ngg), n. Madagascar tree the fruit of which has poisonous kernels formerly used in ordeals. [F. f. native tangena]
tagible, a. Perceptible by touch; definite, clearly intelligible, not evasive or visionary, as f. tangibles, tangibility, tangibility, distinction, (Law) corporal. Hence or cogn. tangibility, tangibility, tangibility, a. tangibility, adv. [F, f. L. tangibilis (L. tangere touch, see -BL)]
tagile, v.t. & i. & n. Intwine (threads, hair, &c.), become involved, in confused mass; get entangled; (v.b.) in a t.; device used in dredging for delicate forms of marine life; kinds of sea-weed. Hence tangles, tangly, a. [f. Da. tanga sea- weed, TANG, of. ON tang; vb & other noun senses perfh. f. last sense]
tagrom, n. Chinese puzzle square cut
into seven pieces to be combined with various figures. [f]

Tanist, n. (hist.) Successor apparent to Celtic chief, usu. most vigorous adult of his kin. [f. Ir. taniste heir to prince (tan territory)]

Tanskirt, n. Celtic mode of tenure according to which Tanist's successor was chosen from his family by election (abolished in Ireland under James I). [-RY]

tank, n. Large metal or wooden vessel for liquid, gas, &c.; part of locomotive tender containing water for boiler; (E.-Ind.) storage pond; vessel for water; (drama) (Theat.) sensual 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. LL as STANCH; or perh. of Ind. orig.]

tankage (-1i), n. (Charge for) storage in tanks; cubic content of tank(s); kind of fertilizer got from refuse fate &c. [-AGE]

tankard, n. Large drinking-vessel usu. of silver or pewter & often with cover; contents of tankard. [f. OF tancre f. LL ta-; t. tearrip, kind with oblong root usu. rising high above ground. [cf. Du. tankeert, F TANQUART, etym. dub.]

tanner (2) [for t. see TAN 1], n. (slang). A sixpence. [I]

tannia, a. Oftan; t. acid (also tannin n.), astrigent substance got chiefly from bark &c. of oak & other trees & used in preparing leather & writing-ink & in medicine. So tan-
nate (3) n. (chem.), tanniferous a. [-IC]

tanny (-zl), n. Herb with yellow flowers & finely-toothed, bitter aromatic leaves used in medicine, confectionery. [f. OF tannez l. L f. Gk akhanasia mortality (a not + thanatos death)]

tantalize, v.t. Torment, tease, (person &c.) with hopes that seem continually on point of fulfillment or with object almost within his grasp or with imperfect information &c. Hence tantalization n., tantalizingly adv. [f. foll. + -IZE]

tantrum, n. A rare metal used for incandescent filament in electric lamps. [f. foll. w. ref. to its non-absorbent quality + -UM]

Tanwora, n. (Ok Myth.) Son of Zeus conceived in Tanais (a stream) & sent to claim in perpetually receding water; kinds of ibis; spirit-stand in which decanters are locked up but visible; T. cup, toy cup containing figure of man illustrating principle of siphon. [L. L. Gk Tanatos]

tanamount, a. Equivalent, as his message was t. to a flat refusal. [orig. as vb. f. A] taut amunter AMOUNT so much (tant l. tan- tus so great)

tantra, n. Succession of notes on trumpet or horn. [imit.]

tangent, n. A. v., adv., v.l. (archaic). Hunting cry; swift movement, gallop, rush; (adj.) swift; (adv.) swiftly; (vb) hurry, rush. [perh. imit. = prec.]

tantra, n. Each of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works dealing chiefly with magic. Hence tantrism(3), tantrist(3), n. [Skra., t. division of work]

tantrum, n. Display of temper or petulance, as is in, went into, her t. [perh. f. W TAN WHIRM &c.]

Taosism (tah'-, tow'-), n. Religious doctrine of one of these philosophers (c. 500 B.C.). [f. Chin. Tao way + -ISM]

tap 1, n., & v.t. 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 found him in the t.; instrument for cutting threads of internal screws; on t., (of cask) furnished with t. (v. t.); t. (n.) (pl. t.); t. 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.) to allow a particular fluid to escape by a small opening (for instance, to let off a fluid or air from an abscess); operate thus on (person); draw sap from (tree) by cutting into it; penetrate to, get into communication with, establish trade &c. 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. [vb OE tepan F. ON tappi, G zapfen]

tap'st, v.t. & l. & 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 shoulder; t. back of alder, (basketry); t. black, rap, (at door &c.); apply leather to (heel of shoe). (N.) light blow, rap; sound of this, as heard a t. at the door; (Milt. pl.) signal on drum or trumpet for lights to be put out in soldiers' quarters. [n. f. vb. F f. TAPIER, of TAPIER & prob. imit.]

tara (lah'), n. Bark of a tree used in Pacific islands for clothes, mate, &c. [native]

tape, n. & v.t. Narrow cotton or linen strip used for tying up parcels &c. in dress-making &c. (red t.); such strip stretched across racing-track between winning-posts, as breast the t. of a race; tapestry (t.) weaving, hanging on pulleys &c. in machinery; continuous strip of paper in receiving-instrument of recording telegraph; t.-measure, tawnporn; (slang) spiritual liquor; t.-inch, measure, strip of t. or thin flexible metal marked for use as measure, & often coiled up in cylindrical case; tawnporn, kinds of t.-like many-jointed worm infesting alimentary canal of man & most vertebrates. Hence tapeless a. (Vb) furnish, tie up, with t.; join sections of (book) with bands of t. [vb f. n. OE TEPPE, cf. TIPPER]

taper, n., & v.t. & l. & adv. (Slender candle, wick covered with wax or gum or cloth or net, or thread, or paper, or roet) growing gradually smaller towards one end like cone or pyramid, as t. fingers, whence tapersness, taperswise adv.; (vb, often t. off) make or become t., (cause to) grow gradually less, as the upper part tapers or is tapered off to a point, whence tapersgravy adv. [vb f. adj. f. n., & ref. to shape OE, cf. Ir. tapar, W TAMP]

tapecry, n. Textile fabric in which wool is supplied with spindle instead of shuttle, with design formed by stitches across warp, used for making rugs, wall hangings, &c. [Fr. tapis] 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 (-)tapestrip s a. [f. F tapiserie (tab- piser weave with t., f. TAPES, see -ERY)]

tapiche, n. Starchy substance in hard white potato; fruit of potato; bunch of potatoes; bundle of puds- dings &c. [Port. f. Brao. tipica juice of casava (tapioca + ok plug, squeezer)]


tapul (pl. also tapul), n. (Of suffix) be, come, on the t. (under consideration or discussion). [OF = tapery, carpet, f. med.L f. Gk
TAPETUM

dim. of *tapēs* -ītus; phrr. L. use of tapestry for table-cloths.

tapetum, n. (tim. or as f.), n. (med.). Pervasion as part of massage treatment.

tappet, n. Arm, collar, cam, &c., used in machinery to impart intermittent motion; t. room (in which hammers are worked by t.). [perh. f. TAP*, + *-IT*]

target, m. Person employed at a bar to draw & serve liquor. [Ok Teppōstre, orig. fem. (TAP*, -STRE)]

tar, m., & v.t. Dark viscid liquid got by dry distillation of wood, coal, &c., used as preservative of timber & iron, antiseptic, &c.; a touch of the t.-brush, admixture of negro blood & tar, &c.; t.-board, stout millboard of tarred rope &c.; t.-water, cold infusion of t. used as medicine, also, tarry amni- moniacal water obtained in gas-manufacture. (Vb) cover with t.; t. & feather, smear with tar & then cover with feathers as punishment. (Vb & n.) OE teora, cf. Du. teer, ON jara, Sve. tjarre, cogn. w. TREK.

tar, m. (Also Jack t.). Sailor. [abr. of TAR-PAULIN].

tāradiddle, tarra, n. (colloq.). Fib. lie. (F. târadiddle, tarra, as fern).

tarara (-fern), n. Edible fern of New Zealand &c.

tarantânu, m. Springless four-wheeled Russian vehicle. [L. Russ. tarantanu].

tarantânu-elle, -elle (-âlê), n. (Music for) rapid whirling Italian dance for one couple, once a cure for tarantism. [F (-e) IT. -alla, as folk].

tarantânum, m. Dancing mania, esp. that originating in S. Italy among those who (thought they) had been bitten by the tarantula. [L. IT. Tarantō f. L. Tarentum, S.-Ital. town, -ism].

tarantūla, n. Large spider of S. Europe whose bite was formerly held to cause tarantism; other kinds of spider. Hence tarantu- lar, a. [F. It. tarantola, as prec.]

tarantântara (or -tara), a. Sound of trump- pet or bugle. [imit., cf. TANTARA].

taraxesum, n. Kinds of plant of aster family including dandelion; drug prepared from this. [prob. of Arab. or Pers. orig.]

tarax, m. Cap like fez. [F. Arab. tarbus].

tardsavant, adv. (musa). Slowly. [It.]


tardy, a. Slow-moving, slow, sluggish; late coming or done late, as t. retribution, amends, &c.; (of person &c.) reluctant, hanging back. Hence tardily, adv.; tardiness n. [F. Tardif f. L. tardus slow, see -IVE]


tar, m. & v.t. Allowance made for weight of box &c. in which goods are packed, as real, customary, average, t. weight of motor vehicle without fuel &c. & t., arithmetical rule for computing t.; (Chem.) weight of vessel in which substance is weighed; (vb) ascertain weight of (box &c.). [F. Sp. tara f. Arab. tarah what is rejected (tāraha reject)].

targe, see folio.

target, m. & v.t. Circular stuffed pad with canvas & paint painted on surface as mark in archery; similar usu. rectangular mark for rifles or pistols; (fig.) person, thing, serving as mark for (scorn &c.); circular railway signal e.g. at a switch; neck & breast of lamb as joint; (also tarpe archaic) shield, buckler, es. small round one, whence target (a.; f. card-

(coloured like t., for keeping archer's score); t. ship, old ship used as t. [Of tarpea, dim. of tarpe (also large) L. ON targa, cf. G zarge frame, border].

targetea, m. Soldier armed with target. [ZER].

targum, m. Each of various ancient Aramaic or Chaldee paraphrases of the Hebrew Scriptures. Hence targumistic, targumisti- c, aa., Targumist(-i) (-i). [Chald., = interpretation (targem interpret)].

tariff, m. & v.t. List of duties or customs to be paid on imports or exports; such duties collectively; law imposing these; duty on pa- rables for class or group; preference, t.-, reduced duties on imports from favoured countries; special 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, t. (Vb) make t. of duties on (goods); put a valuation on. (Vb & n.) f. Of tari or arithmetic f. Sp. tarifa tariff f. Arab. tarif notification ("i?r knowledge).


tarn, m. See TERN.


tarnish, v.t. & f. & n. Losen 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, blemish, stain, (Mineral.) film of colour formed on exposed surface of mineral. Hence tarnishable a. [It. mf] v. Tarnieren see,is. & f. MBG tarnen darken (OHS tarn secret).

tar, m. Kinds of tropical plant of arum family with root used as food esp. in Pacific islands. [native]

taro, m. -ot (-o), n. Game played with, each card of, a pack of 78 cards. [F. F tarot f. It. tarocco, etym. dub.]

tarzan, m. Wild horse of Tartary. [native]

tarpaulin, m. Waterproof cloth esp. of tarred canvas; sheet of this as covering; sailor's tareed or oiled hat; (colloq.) sailor. [F. TARB + PALLING covering f. palle vb cover f. PALL].

tarpam, es. A rock, cliff from which ancient Roman criminals were hurled. [L. Tarpeius of Tarpeia (who was buried at foot of T. rock) + AN].

tarpon, m. Large game-fish common on south coast of U.S. [It].

taron, m. See TARA.-

tåragon, m. Plant allied to wormwood & used in salads & in making t. vinegar. [Sp. taragona f. Arab. tarkhun f. Gk as DRAGON].

tärlock, m. Young kitiwake; common tern; guillemot.

tarry, v.i., v.t. Smeared with tar. [Fr.]

tarry, v.t. & t. (now literary). Remain, stay, lodge, (at, in, &c.); wait (often for); delay to come or appear, be late; wait for. [ME tarren irritate, worry, delay, OE targan vex; influenced in sense by ME tarpen delay f. OF tarpier f. LL tardicare = L tardare (tardus slow)].

tar, n. Small large-eyed nocturnal lemur. [F. tarrer, 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. [təlʌnt adv. naut. fully rigged t. F. autant as much] Taurus: n. A zodiacal sign. So taunting form of a. in the zodiacal sign Taurus. [L. taurus (taurus bull, see -ine a.)]
tauromachy (tk) n. Bull-battling. [f. Gk tauromachia (taurus bull + makhe fight)]
Taurus, n. A constellation; second sign of zodiac, [l. f. Gk taurus bull] Ta-tau (t(au)u) (Of) light. (Not slack; (of vessel &c.) in good order or condition. Hence
taxt(n. & v. i., taxt2 adv., taxtness a.)
taxt(ne) n. ([ME]t, prob. p.p. of togen pull, tow)]
taxto incomb. = Gk ta to, to auto, the same, as: -bary (f. Gk barus heavy), curve on which the hands of a clock point, every minute and each hour, the hands everywhere the same. -chronos (f. Gk chronos 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.
taxtology n. Saying of the same thing twice over in different words (e.g. arrived one after the other in succession). Hence
taxtologic(al) n., taxtologically adv., taxtologist (n.) taxtologize (v. I.) [l. f. L taurus (taurus bull, see -ine a.)]
taxto p.l. Publ house for supply of food & drink. [f. Fr. tavernerie l. tabernaa hut, tavern]
taw, v.l. Make (hide) into leather without use of tannin, esp. by soaking in solution of alum & salt. Hence
taxtner, taxtneries (n.) (earlier also tax) 1. [OE taxian prepare, cf. Du. taueren curry. OHG szouzan make, prepare] taxtn a, n. Game at marbles; limit in line in playing marbles; a marble. [perh. l. tau, w. ref. to way of marking line]
taxtner, a. & n. Showy but worthless, gaudy, having too much or ill-judged ornament, whence
taxtnerical adj. taxtnic adv. taxtnically (adv.) taxtnness n. (n.) cheap or excessive or tasteless finery. [l. & Audrey's fair held in Isle of Ely (Audry corrupt of Etheldrda) who founded Ely Cathedral]
taxwny, a. Brownish-yellow, tan-coloured. Hence
taxtwnnes n. [f. Fr. tawnee p.p. of taxtner]
taxter n. a. Impose tax on (subjects, citizens, &c., commodity, land, &c.), so
taxtation n. (N.T.) register (person) for purpose of imposing tribute; make demands upon, demand exertion from, (person's resources, powers, ingenuity, &c.;) (Law) examine & (dis)allow items of costs &c.; 
taxt in (tax) cart, two-wheeled cart used for agriculture, or trade purposes on which only reduced duty (& later none) was charged, charge (person with fault, with doing). Hence
taxtbinility, taxtnblesness, nn., taxtnble a., taxtnibly adv. [f. Fr. taxer f. l. taxare t. tag root of tangere touch, cf. task, taste] taxtn in (tax) off, owing, usually used in legal, property, or business, for support of government, as direct, indirect, capital, income, poll tax, single tax, proposed sole tax, on value of land irrespective of improvements; strain, heavy demand, (wpn) person, his energies &c.; t. cart, 2-wheeled cart; t. collector, official who collects it; taxtation, the right to collect certain t.; t.-free, exempt from it; t.-gatherer, = t.-collector; taxpayer.
Hence
taxtnless a. [f. Fr. f. taxe as prec.]
taxt n. (Also t.-cab) cab, esp. motor-cab, fitted with taximeter; = taximeter. [ab. t. 1. (taxt) 2. (taxt) skins &c. Art of dressing skins &c. & for making skins of animals in lifelike manner. Hence
taxtderma,l taxtdermic a., taxtdermist (n.) [f. F. taxis + DKRM]
taximeter n. Automatic device fitted to
cab & indicating distance traversed & fare due. [f. Fr. taximetre (taxe tariff, tax2, -meter)]
taxxxs, n. (Surg.) manual pressure applied to restore parts to their place; (Gk AnL) various divisions of troops; (Zool.) classification; (Gram., Rhet.) arrangement. [Gk. f. tass60 arrange]
taxonomy n. (nat. hist.) Principles of classification. Theme, sign. t. taxonomist (n.), taxonomically adv. [f. Fr. taxonomie (taxa + Gk nomos f. nem6 manage)]
taxa n., v.l. & t. (Also t.-plant) shrub or small tree of camelina family grown in China, India, &c.; leaf of this dried & prepared for (black, green, &c. prepared by decomposition processes; bohea, congou, wouchong, peckoe, &c.; t. kinds of black, hyson, gunpowder, &c., t. kinds of green; tile t., in brick form) infusion or decoction of t.-leaves as beverage; infusion &c. of leaves of other plants or of other substances, t. cup, (in which tea is drunk (story in a t.-cup motion in circumscribed circle or about trivial matter), as measure, also tea cup (gl)ill; t.-flight (coll.), -party; -garden (in which t. is served to the public); t.-gown, woman's loose gown worn at t. &c.; t.-house (in which t. is served in China & Japan); t.-kettle (used in making t.); t.-leaf, leaf of t. esp. (pl.) after infusion or soaking; t.-party (at which t. is served); t.-pot, vessel in which t. is made; t.-rose, kinds with scent compared to that of t.; t.-service, -set, t.-pot, cups, &c., used in serving t.; t.-spoon; t.-table (often attrib. as t.-t. conversation); t.-thep, etc.; t.-tumbler, -tea (t.-t. is used or carried); t.-urn, for boiling or holding water for t. (VB take t. as, we at t. &c.); give t. to (person). [vb f. n.] earlier also tea, tea, f. Chin. dian f. cha & cha &c. f. Chin. chaa]
taxt (tæx), v.t. (taught prom. tawt) Enable or cause (person &c. to do) by instruction & training, as t. him to swim, dog was taught to b. misfortune has taught him to be thankful for small mercies, this (punishment) will t. you to speak the truth, (coll.) 1. will t. him (not) to meddle in my affairs; give lessons at school or elsewhere in or on (subject, game, instrument, &c.); teach someone (child, &c., to any one of the above, (person &c. to or). (Law) examine & (dis)allow items of costs &c.; 
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teethe (vb., v.i. Grow or cut teeth. Hence teething n. [cf. prec.]
teotóal. a. Of, advocating, total abstinence from intoxicants, as of meeting, pledge, whence teetotalism n.; (collq.) total, entire, whole teetotally adv. (replu. of total; of anecedent)
teetotaller. n. Total abstainer. [-er] teétósum. n. Children's four-sided top with mobiles to determine gain or loss of the spinner. [f. T (the latter on side) + L totum the whole (stakes), for which it stood]
tegg(n). a. Female fallow-deer, doe in second year of age.
tégular. a. Of or like tiles. Hence or cogn. tegularly adv. tegulated [ate] a. [f. L tegula tile (tegere cover) + -ARI]
tégument. n. Natural covering of (part of) the animal body. Hence tegumental, tegumentary, a. [OF, L tegumentum (tegere cover, see -MENT) téhéece, n. & v.i. Restrained or contemptuous laugh; (v.i.) laugh thus, titter. [imit.]
[t. = web; (arch.)] Male figure as bearing-piller (cf. carvátid). [L, Gk telamón strap &c. (tela-bear)]
télaunograph. n. Telegraph that reproduces writing &c. [f. TÉLE + AUTO + GRAPH]
télé-. in comb. = Gk téle- far, esp. in names of instruments producing or recording results &c. and the like, as télemeter, Gk téle- meter; instrument for determining distances in surveying, artillery practice, &c. whence métrieca, metry n.; -thermo-meter.
télédù (-50). n. Stinking bagder of Java and Sumatra. [native]
télégamn. n. Telegraphic message. [GRGAM] télegamnograph. n. Apparatus for transmitting messages or signals to a distance esp. by electricity; semaphore; (in titles of newspapers) Daily T. &c.; t.(board), board on which numbers of horses running in race, cricket scores, &c., are put up so as to be visible at distance; télegraphed, a. (vb.); sent, sent, sent for making and breaking electric circuit of; télegraphy, n.; -line, pole or post, wire. (used in forming telegraphic connexion); -plant. E.-Ind. plant whose leaves have spontaneous jerking motion. [TELE + GRAPH]
télegraph, v.t. & l. Send (message to person or abs.) by telegraph, as t. the news to your father, t. me the result, t. him to come, that we cannot come; make signals (to person to do, that, &c.). [as prec.]
télegrapher (or té-i). n. Person skilled or employed in telegraphy. So telegraphist n. [-er]
télegraphico, a. Of telegraphs or telegrams; of brevity, economically worded, with unessential words omitted; téaddress, abbreviated or other registered address for use in telegrams. Hence telegraphically adv. [10]
télegraphy, n. Art of constructing, practice of communicating by telegraph; wireless t. transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves. [Gk]
télepathy, n. Action of one mind on another at a distance through emotional influence without communication through sense. Hence telepathica, telepathically adv., telepathism, n.; telepathism(1), 2 v.t. & l. (TELE + -PATHY)
télephone. n., & v.t. & l. Apparatus for transmitting sound word or speech to a distance by wire or cord, esp. by means of electricity; (vb) send (message &c.), speak, (to person) y by t. Hence telephónica, telephonically adv., telephonism, n. (TELE + -PHONE sound)
télescope, n., & v.t. & l. Instrument for making distant objects appear nearer & larger, hence telescopic(1), (2) v.t. & l. (TELE + -SCOPE)
télescopio, a. Of, made with, a telescope, as t. observations; visible only through telescope, as t. stars; consisting of sections that telescope, as t. chimney (of steam), so telescopiform a. Hence telescopically adv. [10]
télescope. n. System of electrical signalling including annunciator, used in hotels &c. [f. TELE + Gk sémá sign]
tell, v.t. & l. (told). Relate in spoken or written words, as t. me a tale, a story; make known, divulge, state, express in words, as t. me what you want, t. me all about it, will t. you a secret, t. that to the (horses') marines, told him my candid opinion, t. me your name, t. tales (out of school), cannot t. you how glad I was, t. FORTUNES; utter, as you told me a lie, t. the news, t. me, t. me the situation, the facts, the information or description, as told me or of about his difficulties, he told of foreign lands; decide, determine, as how do you t. which button to press? distinguish, as cannot t. them apart, from his brother; (childish) don't t. in your own against me; assure, as I can t. you, it is not so easy: produce mannered effect, as to blow their, strain begins to t. on him, whence tell 2 a., tellingly 2 adv.; count (votes esp. in H. of Commons, one's BEAD; we were 15 men all told; t. a hundred; tells over his gold every night); t. off, count off, detach, for unity, as of the score, I was told off to get fuel. Hence tellable a. [OE tellan (TALE), cf. Du. tellen, G sählen]
téller, n. In vb sense, esp.: any of four persons appointed (two for each party) to count votes in H. of Commons; person appointed to receive or pay out money in bank &c. Hence tellership n. [-ER]
téltale, n. One who tells about another's private affairs, tattle; (fig.) thing, circumstance, that reveals person's thoughts, conduct, &c., esp. attrib. as t. blunders, t. the clay on his shoes; kinds of mechanical device for registering person's attendance at specified time &c., giving warning that listern is full, &c.; (Naut.) index near wheel to show position of tiller, (also t. compass) compass hung usu. in captain's cabin for checking ship's course.
tellurian, a. (inhabit) of the earth. So tellurial a. [as foll. + -IAN]
tellurian, n. Instrument for illustrating succession of day & night & changes of seasons. [L. tellus -wris earth]

tellurium, n. (chem.). A rare brittle silver-coloured element resembling sulphur. Hence tellurate & (chem.) tellurium, telluride, tellurium, tellurium, telluric, tellurious, aa. [as place-name, J-M]

telegraph, n. Printing electric telegraph; telegram so printed. [TELE-, -O-, TYPE]

telegraph, a. Serving to transport (esp. goods) by electric locomotion, as a. line. Hence telegrapher, b. n. [FOR TELEPHONE]

telegrapher, n. Member in joint in dominion of Cracovia. [Gk, = limit]

témoins, n. (Gk ant.; pl. -nè). Sacred enclosure, temple precinct. [Gk (temnò outi)]

témérité, n. Rashness. [F. L témoritas (temere at random, rashly, see -TY)]

temp., abbr. (now usu. as playful pedantry) of L tempere in the time of, as temp. Henry I.

Tempér, (or -'é), a. Or of like Tempé, beautiful vale in Thessaly celebrated by Gk & L poets. [AN]

tempérer, v.t. & i. Prepare (clay &c.) by moistening, mixing, & kneading; bring (metal, earthenware) to a state of softness & elasticity by successive heating & cooling; modify, mitigate, (justice &c.) by blending with (mercy &c.); moderate, restrain, tone down; (Mus.) tune, modulate, (piano, organ) in particular tempérament. Hence tempérable, températive, aa., tempérer, n. [ME tempéron t. L tempérare (tempus- oris time, due season)]

temps, 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 was of a saturnine, frigid, fiery, placid, t., persons of congenial t., found him in a good t. (not irritable or angry), in a bad t. (peevish, angry); irritation, anger, as fit of, what a t. he is in, naughty t.; lose one's t., become angry; keep, control, one's t., not out of, not angry. Hence tempérer a., tempérément adv. [F. prec.]

tempéra, n. = DISTEMPER. [L.]

tempérance, n. Individual character of one's physical organization permanently affecting the manner of acting, feeling, & thinking, as a nervous t., the artistic t.; sangüine, lymphatique, etc., t. (French). Often of temper on account of, or in which the 12 semitones are at equal intervals. Hence tempéramental a. [F. tempérément t. L tempéramentum (as TEMPER, see -MENT)]

témérité, n. Moderation, self-restraint, in speech, conduct. &c., esp. in eating & drinking; moderation in use of, total abstinence from alcoholic liquors as beverages; t. hotel (not supplying alcoholic drinks): t. movement, society, league, for (restriction or abolition of use of alcoholic drinks). [OF, f. L tempérantia (as TEMPER, see -ANCE)]

temperate, a. Moderate; self-restrained, temperate; of mild temperature, as north, south, t. zone, a. (Temari, &c.). T. continent, arctic circle, Capricorni & antarctic. Hence tempérer adv., tempérénès, n. [as TEMPER, see -ATE]
TEMPTER

attract, whenever temptingly adv.; (archaic, bibl.) provoke, defy, as shall not t. the Lord. Hence cogn. temptation, temptation, nn., temptationable a. [f. OE tentere, temp, l. tenere, hold, test, try, freq. of tentere-hold] tentem, n. One who tempts; the T. the devil. See temptress 1 n. [f. OE temptes f. l. tentatore (as prec., see -2) ten, a. & n. One more than nine, 10, X; as read in numbers, times as easy, t. one he forgets, the heart of t.; up t., to t. penny nail; t.-pounder, person entitled to vote in parliamentary election by occupation of property of rental value of $10. Hence temperate, adv., temperate, a. & n., temperate, a. [OE ten, c.f. Du. tien, Gzehn, & l. decem, Gk. des]. Temperate. That is moderate or contained or de- tained against attack, as at position, position, tobery, teman. See temanility, temanonn, nn. (f. tenor hold f. l. tenère, see -able) tendre, n. (whist). Major, minor, &; best & third best, second & fourth best, cards in play (as prec., see -f) tenacious (-shus). a. Holding fast; keeping firm hold of property, rights, principles, &c.; (of memory) retentive; adhesive, sticky, strongly cohesive. Hence or cogn. tenacious 2 adv., tenaciousness, tenacity, nn. (f. l. tenere hold; see -acy) tenaciousum, n. (pl. -va). Surgeon's sharp hook for picking up arteries &c. ([v. holding instrument (tenère hold)] tenal, -alie, (-al). n. (forti.) Outwork in main ditch in front of curtain between two bastions. [f. (e) f. pre] tenet, a. & 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); t.-farmer (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., tenancyless a. [of f. l. tenère hold, see -ancy] teniable a. Fit to be occupied by a tenant. tenantry, n. Tenants. [RY] tench, n. A European freshwater fish of carp family. [f. of tenche f. l. tenca] tend, v.t. Be moving, be directed, hold a course, lit. fig., as tenda in our direction, downwards, this way, towards the coast, to the same conclusion; be apt or inclined, serve, conduct, (to action, quality, &c., to do). [of tendere stretch f. l. tendere or tent-ent-] tend, v.t. & l. Take care of, look after, (flocks, invalid, machine, wait upon; (Naut.) watch (ship at anchor) so as to keep turns out of danger &c. [t.踊ance n. (archaic). [shortened f. attend] tendency, n. Bent, leaning, inclination, (towards, to, thing, to do). [f. F tendance as TEND, see -ANCE] tender, n. In vb senses of TEND 2; also: poised, allowing one to supply her with stores, convey orders, &c.; carriage attached to locomotive & carrying fuel, water, &c.; small water reservoir fixed to mop &c. [ER] tender, v.t. & l. & n. Offer, present, give in, (one's services, reservation, &c.); offer (and l. &c.); agree to; make a t. for supply of things, execution of work. (N.) offer, only offer in writing to execute work or supply goods at fixed price, as are open to receive t. 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 t. & i. t. above). [l. vbi] tender, a. (-at). Art., dark, grey, or hard, as t. steak; easily touched or wounded, susceptible to pain or grief, as a t. heart, conscience, place (in body); delicate, fragile, (lit., & fig. of reputation &c.); loving, affectionate, fond, as t. parents, wrote t. verses; solicitous, of t. one's honor, &c.; afraid of (doing wrong thing); requiring careful handling, ticklish, as a t. subject; t.-eyed, having gentle eyes; weak-eyed; tendertip (colom. & U.S. slang), new-comer in bush &c., novice; t.-hearted, having t. heart, so t.-heartedly adv., t.-heartedness n.; t.-join, t. part of loin of beef; or pork. Hence tenderness 2 adv., tenderness, n. [of l. tendre f. l. tener] tenon, n. Strong band or cord of tissue forming termination or connexion of fleshly part of muscle; Achilles l. (l. tendo Achilles), the connecting heel Achilles was vulnerable with calf. So tendinous a. [of l. med. l. tendo -inis f. tendere stretch] tendril, n. Slender leafless plant-organ attaching itself to another body for support. Hence tendrilled 2 a. [of c. l. tendron as TENOR 3] tendræas, n. pl. (R.C. Ch.). Matins & lauds 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). [l. prec., see -FIC] tenebrous, a. (archaic). Dark, gloomy. [of l. tendreux f. l. tenabrousus (TENEBRÆAS, -OUS)] ténement, n. Piece of land held by an owner; (Law) any kind of permanent property, e.g. lands, rents, peerage, held of a superior, so tenementary a.; dwelling-house; set of apartments used by or for various (l. house, containing itt). Hence tenemental a. [of l. l. tenementum (tenère hold, see -MENT)] ténét, n. Principle, dogma, doctrine, of a person or school. [L. = he holds; formerly also tenet, = they hold] tenner, n. (coloq.). Ten-pound note. [ER 1] tenia, n. Galleria 3 or 4 mm., washed out by striking ball with rackets over net stretched across walled court; = lawnt.; l.-arm, elbow, affection of arm caused by t.; t.-ball, court, (for l.). [ME tenys, prob. of OF orig., perh. = tenes hold, take this, play (as foll.) ténor, n. & v.t. End of piece of wood fitted for insertion into corresponding cavity (esp. mortise) in another piece; t.-saw (small, with strong brass or steel back, for fine work); (v.t.) cut into a t., join by means of t., whence tenor-ner (1, 2) n. [of f. tenor hold f. l. tenère] tenor, n. Setting or prevailing course or direc- tion, esp. fig. of speech, writing, &c.; (Law) true intent, also exact copy; (Mus.) music for singer, with highest ordinary adult male voice, between baritone & alto (often attributable to t. voice); instrument, esp. viola, playing part second to first bass & alto. (mus. &l. [of f. tenor f. l. tenere holding on, (med.) chief melody (formerly assigned to adult male voice), f. tenère hold, see -OR] tenori-no (-ô), n. False tenor; artificial soprano. [lt., dim. of tenor] tenorino, n. Tenor singing, esp. as remedy for club-foot; sing. f. T. GK tenor, -on tenor (ténor stretch) + -TOMY] teneo, n. (gram.). Form taken by verb to indicate the time (also continuance or com-
pleseness) of the action &c. as present, future, past, (imperfect, pluperfect, aorist, t., primary, n.) &c. for the various persons &c. of tt. Hence tenseless a. [t. OF tens l. L tensems time]
tense, a. (Of cord, membrane, nerve, figur. of mind, emotion), stretched tight, strained to fig. stiffness. Hence tensely adj., tenseness, tensility, n. [l. l. TENSIO]
tension, tense, 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 tensional a. [l. l. TENSIO (as TEND, see -ION)]
tension,-zon, n. Content in verse between two quaterns or strophes of poem composed for this. [F [=] = IT. tensione, as prec.]
tensor, n. (anat.). Muscle that tightens or stretches a part. [as TEND, see -OR]
tent, n. & v.t. & i. t. Portable shelter of canvas, cloth, &c., supported by pole(s) &c. & stretched by cords secured to t. pegs driven into ground; bell tent, a tent of shaped form in which each member carries his own pole (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 leaving open space but keeping off sun & rain; t.-pegs, 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 l. & i.t.) encamp in t. [ME & OF tent (as l. Tent), orig. fem. p.p. as TEND]
tent, n. & v.t. Piece, bunch, roll, of linen &c. inserted into wound or natural opening to keep it open; (v.t.) keep open thus. [l. v.b.] of tenter as TEMPT; earlier sense probe

tent, n. Deep rod wine chiefly from Spain, used esp. as sacramental wine. [f. Sp. tinto deep-coloured l. as TINGE]
tentacle, n. Feeler, long slender flexible part of some marine animals, used for exploration, prehension, or locomotion; (Bot.) sensitive hair or filament. Hence tentacle, tentacular, tentaculiform, tentacularous, a.a. [l. l. TEMPT + -CULUM seen in spectacular &c.]
tentative, a. & n. Done by way of trial, experimental, (n.) experimental proposal or theory. Hence tentatively adv. [f. -TIVE, -IVE]
tenter, n. Person in charge of something, esp. of machinery in factory. [f. obs. & Sc. tent var. of TEND (-EN)]
tenter, 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 tt. (in state of suspense or mental torment). [ME & OF tenture stretching, hanging, l. TEND, see -URE]
tenture, n. [As pr. -ED]. Hard or surd mute (k, p, l, t) of media. [l. = thin]
tenuity, n. Slenderness; (of air, fluid) rariety, thinness; (of style) simplicity, absence of grandeur. [of OF tenue l. tenuitatem (as prec.)]
tenuous, a. (rare). Thin, slender, small; (of distinctions &c.) subtle, over-refined. [l. TENUIS + -US]
tenure, -yer, n. Kind of right or title by which (esp. real) property is held, as ALLODIAL, FEUDAL, t., military t. (involving military service); (period of) holding, possession, enjoyment. Hence tenured a., as durant or tenure of office, hold life on a precarious t.; (Hist.) t.-horn, t.-spear, produced on certain occasions as evidence of t. of estates. [Of tenir hold l. t. tenere, see -URE]
tenute (-ote), a. (mus.). Sustained, given its full time value (cf. STACCATO). [It., -held]
tenure, n. Tenure, t. of office, tenure of Amer. aborigines, usu. of the connoted pyramid. [Mex. (colg god + calli house); also teopan]
tépey, v.t. & i. Make, become, tepid. Hence tempófACTION n. [l. t. tepacere (as TEPID, see -FY)]
tephrite, n. Kinds of modern volcanic rock. [l. Lephrus ash-coloured stone l. Gk tephra ashes, see -ITIS, -ITE]
tepid, a. Slightly warm, lukewarm (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. tepidity, tepidness, n. tepidly adv. [l. tepidus (tepere be lukewarm, see -ID)]
tepidarium, n. (Rom. ant.; pl. -a). Intermediate room of moderate temperature in Roman baths; boiler for heating hot bath. [as prec., see -ARIUM]
ter, adv. Three times (esp. mus.). [l.]
ter-. See -TER.
teraph, n. (bibl.; only in pl. -im, used as sing. or collective sing.); small image (as of plastic oracle of) hearer, begetter. [Heb.]
térate- in comb.-l. Gk teras-atos monster, as -génic a., -geny n., (of) production of monstrabilities; -life, kind of clay in Saxony formerly held to have curative properties; -logy, dealing in the marvelous, (Bot.) study of animal or vegetable monstrances, so -logical a., -logist n. See TIERCE.
terceol, n. Male falcon. [Of, l. med.L tertio dim. of tertius third (hawk's third egg being held to produce small male)
tercecentenary (or -'tner-i), a. & n. Of 300 years; (n.) 30th anniversary. [TER]
terect, n. (Mus.; Prob. also hieret) triple-
ter-let. [f. dim. of tiers third l. tertius]
terébene, n. A hydrocarbon prepared by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid, used as disinfectant &c. [f. foll. -EN]
terëbinth, n. Turpentine-tree, yielding Cairo turpentine oil of t. oil of turpentine. [Of OF terbinthe l. l. Gk terëbinthose]
terëbinthine, a. Of the terebinth; of t.; for t. [l. l. Gk terëbinthinos (as prec., see -INE)]
terëbra, a. (pl. -ae). Boring ovipositor of some insects. Hence terëbplatev(2) a. (l. = bore, l. terëbra rub)
terëdo, n. Shipworm, mollusc that bores ships &c. [l. l. Gk terëdon (teiro rub) turn, t.]
tergal, a. Of the back, dersal. [l. Itergum back + -AL]
tergëminate (at), a. (bot.). Of leaf having at base a pair of leaflets &c. In pairs on each branch. [TER + GEMINATE]
terögersate (s. -), v.t. Practicăversion; equivocation; exchange sides. So termöversiona, t. -gersate-tors, n. [I. Itergumari-]
terëdor, n. turn one's back (tergum back + versari frequent. of versari turn, t.)
termin, a. (Somewhat archaic) boundary, limit, esp. of time, as set out to his computations, awaited the t. of his existence, whence termëless a. (poet., rhet.); limited period, as for a t. of 5 years, his t. of office expired; (Univ., Law) period during which instruction is given or court holds session. [Michæas, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, t. (w. ref. to administration of justice, now sitting), will end it next t. during 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. 3x^2 + b + cz has three tt.); (Logic) word(s) that may be subject or predicate of a proposition, as MAJOR, MINOR, MIDDER, t., t., t., and used by the terminology esp. in particular branch of study &c., as technical, scientific, legal, t., in t. of (in the language peculiar to), CONTRADICTION in tt., set (definite) tt.; (pl.) language employed, mode of expression, as in the most flattering tt.; (pl.) condition of: (a) accept tt., do it on your own tt., esp. charge, price, as his tt. are 2 guineas a lesson, INCLUSIVE tt.; (b) to tt., yield, give way, (also make tt.) conclude agreement (with); bring person to tt., cause him to accept conditions; (pl.) relation, footing, as am on good, bad, friendly, tt. with him, are not on speaking tt. [f. OF terms f. L TERMINUS]
term, v.t. Denominate, call, as the music termed plain-song. I forget how or what he terms it, this he termed sheer robbery. [f. prec.]
termagant, n. & a. (Hist. t.) Imaginary Mohammedan deity of turbulent character, often appearing in morality plays; brawling with, being heard of, as a quarrelsome, sullen, shrewish, whence termagancy n., termagantly adv. [f. OF Termagant f. L. trivagante, -agit, perh. = wandering under three names (Senele, Artemis, Persophone) f. L trithrice + sapari wander, -ANT]
termagant, Law one who has estate for term of years or for life; (Univ. by-terminer, one who comes into residence a term earlier than usual. [-ER], -OR]
terminable, a. That may be terminated; coming to an end after certain time, as t. annuity. Hence terminability n. [f. TERMINATE, see -ABLE]
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, sequence. t. thing, extremity, esp. connecting-screw at each end of voltaic battery. Hence terminally adv. [f. L. terminis (TERMINUS, see -AL)]
terminate, v.t. & i. Bound, limit; bring, come to an end; (of word) end in (such letters or syllable). Hence or cogn. termination n., terminational, terminative, terminatory, aa., terminatively adv. [f. L terminare (TERMINUS, see -ATE)]
terminator, n. (at), a. Coming to an end, bounded, as t. decimal. [prec., see -ATE]
term of reference, the terminal, dividing line between light & dark part of heavenly body. [LL (as prec., -OR)]
terminer. See OVER.
terminism, n. Doctrine that every one has limited term for repentence = NOMINALISM. See TERMINER per reference. Hence terminological a. (in inexactitude facet, li. terminologically adv. [f. TERMINUS + -LOGY] terminal, n. (pl. -ses, -s). (Now rare) final point, goal; station at end of main or branch railway. [pr. point of human bust ending in square pillar; f. ad quem, a quo, terminating, starting, (point of argument, policy, &c.). [L. cf. GK term limit] terminaritum, terminitary, nn. Nest of, cage for, termites. [f. foll. + ARIMUM, -ARY]
termite, n. White ant. [f. L termes -itis wood-worm t. terere rub]
termly, a. & adv. (rare). (Occurring, paid, &c.) by the term, terminally (li.) [-LY]
termor. See TERNER.
tern, t. n. Kinds of sea-bird like gull but usu. smaller & with longer bill. [f. Da. tern, t. of Swed. tann]
tern, n. & a. Set of three, esp. three lottery numbers that when drawn together win large prize; such prize; (adv.) = TERMINATE. [f. L terni three each (TEH)]
ternary, a. Composed of three, so TERNAL of Math., involving three variables. [f. L. ternarius (as prec., see -ARY)]
ternate (or -at), a. Arranged in threes, esp. (Bot. of leaves) having three leaflets, whorled in threes. Hence ternately adv. [-ATE]
terne, n. (Usu. t. plate) inferior tin-plate alloyed with much lead. [prob. f. T. terne dull, see TERNISH]
ternery, n. Place where terns breed. [-ERY]
terpsichorean (-k), t.-a. Of Terpsichore, the Muse of dancing, as the T. art. [f. L t. Terpsikhôr + -AN]
terra, n. Earth (in various L & It. pl.) t. carinosa, tripoli, rotten-stone; t. copta, hard white crystalline material & usually found & in statuary (often attrib.), statue, figurine, of this [It., t. = baked earth]; t. situlis, son of the soil, humply-born person; t. firma, dry land; t. incognita, unknown region; t. Japónica, gambler (orig. thought to be from Japan); t. terrae (nátr), pigment used by ancient artists [It., t. = black earth]; t. verde, green earth used as pigment [It.]
terrace (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. [f. Of L. terraequac t. prec.]
terrace (as), n. Defective place in marble block filled up with composition; also (trass) whitish or yellow earth common in volcanic districts, used for hydraulic cement. [f. L terraequac rubibus (TERRA = CTERRAS, trass)
terrar, n. Region, tract of land. [f. AS TERRERE]
terramar, n. (pl. -re pr. -râ) Kinds of earthly deposit containing bones, phosphates, &c., & useful as fertilizer; S.-Europ. prehistoric deposit like kitchen-MIDDEN. [f. L terraequac rubibus (TERRA = CTERRAS, trass)]
terraneous, a. (bot.) Growing on land. [f. TERRA, see -ANEUS]
terrapin, n. Kinds of freshwater tortoise, esp. salt-marsh t. (also diamond-back), kind valued as food; [prob. of Amer.-Ind. orig.] terrapeutous, a. Of the earth) comprising both land & water. [f. TERRA + -AN]
terreine, a. Of earth, earthly; terressential. [f. L terraeus (TERRA)]
terrepine (târ-pin), n. (forl. Top of rampart where cannon are placed: level surface round field-work. [f. TERRA earth t. TERRA = PIN)]
terrrestrial, 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, terrorial: inhab. of a TERRA. Hence terrestrially adv. [f. OF. f. L. terrestris (TERRA) + -AL]
terrestr, -it, n. Each of loops or rings on harness for driving-reins to pass through [f.]
terrible, a. Exciting or fit to excite terror, awful, dreadful, formidable; [coll.] excessive.
as a t. bore; enfant terrible. Hence terry-bliness n. terribly 2 adv. [F. l. terribilitis (terre'bre frighten, see -BIBLE)]

terri'ble, a. Living on or in the earth, esp. of the Terricolae, group of annelids including earthworm. [L. LL terricola (TERRA + colere inhabit) + -US]

Kinds of active & hardy dog with digging propensity; black & tan, bull, fox, t. short-haired kinds; Irish, Scotch, Skye, Yorkshire t., rough-haired kinds; Maltese, toy, small toy kinds; (colloq.) member of territorial army. [OF, t. as folk.]

n. Locality, province, county, site, boundaries, &c., of land of private persons or corporations; (Hist.) collection of acknowledgments of vassals or tenants of a lordship. [OF (papier t.), t. med. Terrarius (TERRA, see -ARY)]

terre'fiable, a. Causing terror, terrible. Hence tyrannically adv. [L. terrificus (terre'bre frighten, see -PIC)]

terrify, v.t. Fill with terror, frighten. [f. L terrificare (as prec. see -FY)]

terrigenous, a. Produced by the earth, as t. deposits; t. metals, metallic bases of earths, e.g., t. iron. [L. terreus t. born of earth (TERRA + genus = born t. f. gigno) + -ous]

terrine (tér-in), n. Earthenware vessel containing and sold with some table delicacy. [F. t. mod. t. terreneus made of earth (TERRA)]

territorial, a. & n. Of territory, as t. possessions, acquisition; limited to a district, as the right was strictly; (T.) (of an) 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 bodies of militia, yeomanry, and volunteers; (naval) t. force, fleet. [F. territoire (as TERRITORY, see -AL)]

territorialize, v.t. Extend by addition of, reduce to state of, territorial. [ أد-ะ]

territory, n. Extent of land under jurisdiction of sovereign, State, city, &c.; large tract of land; (U.S., T.) organized division of the country not yet admitted to full rights of a State. [OF. OF terreitoire f. LL territorium (TERRA)]

terror, n. Extreme fear; t. tricken, struck, (with t.); person, thing, that causes this, as a t. terror. [L. T. Terror, t. Terrorus (TERRA + FERRE; fear); v. t.b. (some child) again; king of t. death (Job xviii. 14); Reign of T., the period of French Revolution, 1783-84. [F. T. Terrorier f. L. terremus (terre'bre frighten, see -OR)]]

terrorist, n. One who favours or uses terror-inspiring methods of governing or of operating government or community, esp. (1) Jacobin under Reign of Terror, (2) Russian nihilist. Hence or cogn. terrorism (2, 3), terrorization, n., terroristic a., terrorism (1) v.t. [ad-3]


ter-tian (-shn), a. & n. (Fever, disease) whose return is every third day, as t. ague; (n. f. OF tertiaire f. L. fem. adj.) L. tertianus (tertius third f. TER, see -AN)

tertiary (-sha), a. & n. Of the third order, rank, formation, &c.; (n.) the T. third geological period. (Ornith.) flight-feather of third row, so called from being 3rd of 3d order of monastic body. [L. tertiarius (prec. -ARY)]]

terri'tate (sh-t), v.t. Examine thickness of metal of (gun). [L. t. tertiare do every third day (as prec.), see -ATE] 2

tertium quid (sh-nil), n. A third something, esp. between mind and matter or between opposite things. [L.

tertiuss (-shus), a. (In schools) Jones &c. t. (third of the names); L. tres (Shen es) ariás-ré, n. (pl. xe, mc, pr. a). Arrangement of (hendecasyllable triplets rhyming thus, bat pig cat fig box wig ox &c.) as in Dante's Commedia; such triplet. [L. tertia'rio (tarsi-), n. (mus.) Vocal trio. [It.]

tertiation, n. Formed of tesseras, as t. pavement; (Bot. Zooll.) so called. [L. tessel'lation (tessella dim. of folli., see -ATE)]

tessera, n. (pl. ae). Small hard non-square block used in mosaic, whence temporal a.; (Rom. Ant.) small square of bone &c. used as token, ticket, &c. [L. L. Gk. tessaros, four]

testina'ria (-ora), n. (mus.). Range within which most tones of a voice-part fall. [It., =TEXTURE]

test1, n. Critical examination or trial of person's or thing's qualities, as has stood (undergoes the success) of poverty and riches, must put it to the t.; a t. case (swearing to show the principle involved); means of so examining, standard for comparison or trial, circumstances suitable for this, as success is not 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 before holding office to take the t., i.e. the oaths of supremacy and allegiance; t., boiler, boiler, boiler (t.), -glass, mixer, paper, tube, (for fl. or other chem. purposes. [OF, L. t. testum earthen pot, esp. (med. L.) one for trying metals in]

test2, n. Shell, hard covering, of some animals. [OF t. test shell, head, L. testa tile, jug, shell, &c., cogn. L. testum, testa] testable (for t. law). That may be given by will; capable of being witnessed; (ed). [OF, L. testabilis (as TESTATE, see -ABLE)]

testaceous (sh-a-shus), a. Of shells or shellfish, so testa'cean a. & n.; testace'ology n. with a hard continuous shell; (Bot. Zool.) of red brick colour. [L. l. testaceus (testaceous)]

testate, a. & n. Being testate. [acy]

testament, n. = will2 (last sense), as military t., so testamentarily 2 adv., testamentary 1 a.; (bibl.) covenant, dispensation; (Old. New. T.) the portion of the Bible dealing with the Hebrew, Christian, dispensation; (T.) copy of the N.T. [OF, L. testamentum will (TESTATE, -MENT); bibl. sense f. LL mistransl. of Gk. diathéke covenant, will]

test'amentary, n. (univv.). Certificate that one has passed examination. [L. = we testify]

testifier (or -at) a. & n. (Person) who has made a will (and did so). So testi'tor, testi'rix, n. [f. L. testari testify, make will, (testis witness), see -ATE]

testify2 (for t. see TEST2), n. Canopy, esp. over four-poster. [L. OF testiere, as TEST2]

testier, n. Shilling of Henry VIII; archaic, facetious. [var. of earlier and OF testes (as TEST2, see -OON)]
textureless, a. Without discernible texture, amorphous. [-LESS, -LESSER, -LESSLY. suffix forming n. = -NESS; usu. f. adj.]

thank, v. 1. (thanked, thank′ing, thanks.) [Old Eng.: base formed as accusative of thanksgiving; (as formula) tt, thank you; tt. to (as the result of my foresight, your obstinacy. Hence thank′worthy a.

thankful, n. Grateful; (of words or act) expressive of thanks. Hence thank′fully a.

thankless, a. Not feeling or expressing gratitude; a t. task (not likely to win thanks, unprofitable). Hence thank′less a., adj. thank′lessness n. [-LESS, -LESSER, -LESSLY. suffix forming n. = -NESS; usu. f. adj.

thanksgiving, n. (in sense of act of giving 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.

thank′th, a., pron., & adv. 1. Demonstr. adj. & pron. (pr. dth; pl. those pr. dhıs). The person, thing, or fact that the person expr. thanks; as, in each of the things I gave, pointed to ordrawn 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 was t. noise?, what noise is it?. don t roll your eyes like t. (as expressing surprise, etc.)

then, adv., & conj. 1. In time; in that; by, by that. 2. At the time when; in the sense of the (the time of the) term in a speech, sense, etc. to the disgust of t. (or the) monarch, was cured from 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. (the) long years of study, or the years of study coupled or careful study, or the years of study coupled, called esp. to the farther, less immediate or obvious, &c., of two) this poker is much heavier than t. (one), went to this doctor & t. or to this t. doctor (various doctors), this t., & the other (various things), put this t. (various facts &c.) together; (as pron. replacing the w. noun, sense completed by pron.) that, in, in or on, in obj. case & archaic in subj. omitted) those who drink water think water, those may try it who choose, had t. in hve whcch forbade further trifling, all those (that) I saw, all those (usu. the) specimens that I saw, those (usu. the) few (books) that I had, a different pattern to that (which) I was used to; (by or subj. or equivalent) those unfit for use, those below the standard, a tunic like that described above, those (usu. the) persons most injured by the six, like most of those issuing from German workshops, cost is less than 20 guineas (t. is cheaper), s. such, s., as has t. confidence in his theory that he would put it into practice tomorrow, was wounded to t. degree that he resigned. 2. Adv. (pr. dth). To such a degree, so, as (coll.) will go t. far, have done t. much, (vulg.) I was t. angry I could have struck him. & Rel. pron. (pl. same; pr. dhıs; used, exo, archaic, rhet., poet., only to introduce defining-clause essential or rhet. viewed 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 & in archaic use in subj. & at end of clause. Exx.: the book (t. or which I sent you), the box (t. or which you put them in), the man (t. or whom you stopped, the people (t.) you got it from or from whom you got it, the meanest flower t. (rarely which) blovs, the best t. (not which) you can do, no one (t. who) I have seen, nothing (t. which) they had different degrees of difference. [OE that that, THÉ, cf. Du. dat, G dan; for those see this

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dispute might cease; (of result) am so sleepy (t.) I cannot keep my eyes open, my language was such t. we declined further dealings with him, t. 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) t. that we all! (O I. t. I knew the truth! (archaic or literary) in t., since, in so far as; now t., since now as you wish) it is a known address (OE. neut. as locr.); t. that, be t. that; t. t. that, be t. that; t. that I knew the address (OE. neut. as locr.);

thaton, n., & v.t. Root-covering of straw, rushes, or in (tropical countries) coconut & other leaves; (v.t.) with t. (vb t. OE thecan t. OE thec, cf. Du. deek, G deek, cogn. w. Gk tegeo, stept, root; L tops rob, tegere cover, &c.)

thaumatrope, n. Disk &c. on which are depicted images that appear to go through various movements when disk revolves. [f. Gk thaumavon + -tropo- -turning]

thaumaturge, n. Worker of miracles, wonder-worker; hence or cogn. thaumaturgical, n., & adj. [f. Gk thaumaturgos (thaumavon-matos wonder + o-o + ergos-working)]

thaw, v.t., & v. n. (Ice, snow, or frost) pass to liquid state, melt, dissolve; (of weather, it) become warmer as the sun ice &c., right as frost, wet from rain; (fig.) to remove the coldness or stiffness, unbend, become genial; cause to thaw (t. & lit. & fig.). (n.) thawing, warming; of weather that thaws, as a t. has set in. Hence thaw-less, thaw-ly 3, a. [f. L. vb OE thewan, cf. Du. dooven, G daunen].

they are, they is, they be, & vb. emphatic dbe, em- phat. dbe, a., & adv. 1. Adj. applied esp. to person(s) or thing(s) already mentioned or under discussion, or from the nature of the case actually or potentially exist, or unique (as class or individual), or familiar, or otherwise sufficiently identified, as try to soothe the child, gave f.o 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, Thamus, inflammation of t. lungs, pulled t. trigger, what was t. result? you will be t. loser, revived by t. author. And their way to t. story is, the story, t. K. G. Home Secretary, story does not lose in t. telling; to sing n. as repr. species, class, &c., as t. lion, domestic cat, philosopher, cucumber, gavotte, general reader, man in street, new woman, (rhet., esp. bibl.) t. oppressor, locust, to some n. used in restricted sense, esp. fig. repr. a pursuit &c., as t. glove, ribbons, table, stage, theatre, platform, hustings, bottle, pulpit, fancy; to names of diseases &c. (now partly archaic), as t. smallpox, measles, tooth-ache, gout, fidgets, blues (depression), hump, (vulg.) t. (habit of) drink; to nn. expr. a unit, as id. t. (degree, &c.); t. expression; to give, &c. (rhet.) t. skirt, allow 8 minutes (to) t. mile, 16 oz. to t. pound; with sense completed by rel. clause or adj. or equivalent, as t. book (that) you borrowed, t. best (that) I can do for you, has not t. nerve for motoring, wonder you have t. impudence, t. hero has t. courage, t. virtue of t. fidelity, 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 abs. as, none but t. brave (brave men) deserve, t. (and cogn), (teuthin, 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 relation to the Browning, the tobacco is (advertiser's). 2. Adv. (a) rel., only in comb. w. (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 you that, that, that no more (in the full depr. to be expected from what he was &c.); (tautologically) so much t. worse for him, t. worse, so much worse, for him. [I. OE masc. the (earlier se), fem. theo (earlier seo), neut. thea; cf. Du. de, G der, die, das, L iste, -ta, -res, Gk ho, he, to, Skr. tat. 2. OE thy, the, instrumental case]

theandrice, a. Of the union, by joint agency, of divine & human nature in Christ. [f. Gk theandrikos (theos god, aner andros man, -10)]

theanthropic, a. Both divine & human; tending to embody deity in human form. [f. Gk theos (god) + anthropo-] 1. thearchyn, n. Government by gods; class, order of gods, as the Olympian t. [f. Gk thearkhia rule of gods + arkhia f. arkhed rule]

theatre, n. Building for dramatic spectacles, playhouse; patrons distinguished by letters set not fastened by Lord Chamberlain, into a room, hall, for lectures &c. with platform & seats arranged in tiers one above another; dramatic literature or art; scene, field, of opera, as t. of war; t. poer.-going, frequenter, -ing, of tt. [ME & OE, L. Lf. Gk theatron (thea- behold f. theatra- spectacle)"

theatrical, a. & n. (Of manner, speech, gesture, person) calculated for effect, showy, affected; of or suited to the theatre, of acting or actors, so theatrical a. (rare); (n. pl.) performances, esp. private (amateur) t. Hence theatricalism (2.4), theatrically, a., nn., theatricalize(-z) v.t., theatrically adv. [f. Lf. Gk theatrikos (as prec., see -10) + -10]

theebaid (tho'be), n. Territory around Thebes (in Egypt); also Lf. poem on (s雕刻 of) Thebes (in Greece), esp. of that of Stasius. [f. Gk Thébaïkoi (Thébai Thebes)].

thee, see thou.

theft, n. Stealing; larceny. [OE thee( f. théaf the(ae) thief + -th)]]

theic, a. One who drinks tea to excess. So theism 1 [ism] [n. mod. L thea tea, -10]

theline, n. = coffee. [as prec. + -ine] their, their (dhär), possessive case of, & adj. corresponding to, they, with absolute form theirs (for uses cf. her), [orig. gen. pl. of the, see they]

theism 2 (for 1. see THEIC), n. Belief in existence of a God supernaturally revealed to man (cf. deism) & sustaining a personal relation to nature. [f. Gk théos god, -10].

them, see they.

theatrical, a. (Mus.) of themes, as t. treatment, t. catalogue (giving opening themes as well as names &c.); (Gram.) of, belonging to, a theatrical subject, as t. developed with variations. [Hist.] any of 29 musical phrases in Byzantine empire. [ME & OF tyme Lf. Gk thema-matos (thet'mi set, place, see -10)]

Thémis, n. (Gk Myth.) goddess of law &
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justice; these personified. [L f. Gk Themis law
(lithē'me, set, place)

themselfs (de'm-) pron. Emphat. & reflec.
tion of themself, to they (for use, cf. him-
self). [ THEM + pl of SELF]

then (ðen), adv., conj., a., & n. (Adv.) at
that time, as was t. much occupied, t. comes
the trouble, the t. existing ordinances; next,
afterwards, after that, as it must t. soak for
two hours & t. being complete, now & t.
at one time & another, from time to
time. (Conj.) in that case, therefore, it follows
that, o. very well, t., as t. you should have said
so, t. it is no use your going, (but) t. (if what
you say is true) why did you take it? (of
grading off) then will it be said, t. do so, as
it take, between you & t. . . .
' me,' t.; (resumptively, not as first word) ac-
cordingly, as the new Governor, t., came pre-
pared; now t. (Adv.) existing & at that time,
as the t. Duke, secretary. (N.) that time, as
before, till, by, from, t., every now & t., from
the time. (ME thine [OE thanan, tho, t. root
of this, that] then] + 5e).

- God, Gk thea god, as: - cracy, government or State governed by God directly
or through a sacerdotal class &c., the T., Jewish
commonwealth from Moses to the monarchy;
-crat ruler, subject under, theocracy, so-
cratic a.; -cratic, believer in direct inter-
vention & authority of God through revelation
in government of society; - crazy [L. Gk kratos
tumulus, union of soul with God through con-
templation (among Neoplatonists, Buddhists,
&c.); - dicy, vindication of divine providence
in view of existence of evil - gony, (poem dealing
with) genealogy of the gods, so -gonic a.,
-pogonic a., -gonism, theogony; - gony
- Gods; - ma'nia, insane belief that one is God,
also, religious insanity, so -ma'nic a.; - phany,
appearance of God to man, so -phā'nic a.; -phi-
lan'thotropic, member of a society formed in
Paris in 1786 with object of replacing Christian
ity by a form of delusion, also, one who professes
to unite love to God with love to man, so-
philanthropic a., -philanthropic, -philanthropy,
nn.; - phyletic, divine inspiration, so -p{n' nestic;
- techno, supernatural machinery, so -tech-
thonic a.; - teolite, n. Surveying-instrument
for measuring horizontal and non-vertical angles
by means of telescopes. Hence theodolite-
a.' [1]

Theodosian a. Of the emperor Theodosius
(I, II, or III), esp. T. code (published under The-
odosii I, d. 500. [ -AN]

theogian, n. Person skilled in, professor of,
theogian in comb. = theolo-
gian.

theology, n. Science of (esp. Christian) reli-
igion: natural t. (dealing with knowledge of
God as gained from his works by light of nature & reason);
positive, revealed, t. (based on revela-
tion, dealing with, according to dealing with authoritative
texts of the Scriptures & the Church's specu-
lative t., (giving scope to human speculation, not
confined to revelation); systematic t., methodi-
sic arrangement of the truths of religion in their
natural connexion. Hence or cogn. theolo-
gical a., theologically adv., theolo-

gize(l. 2) v. t. & i. [ME & OF theologie t. LL t.
Gk theologia - Logi ν]

theorbo, n. Two-necked musical instru-
ment of lute class much used in 17th c. [f. It.
tiorba etym. dub.]

tho'rēm, n. (Math.) proposition to be proved
by chain of reasoning, a truth to be established
by means of accepted truths, (cf. PROBLEM); ab-
gebraical or other rule, esp. one expressed by
symbols or formulae, as binomial t. for
for raising binomial to any power without mul-
tiplication; a speculative truth. Hence theo-
rēmatic(1)I a., theorēmatis(3) n. [f. L
Gk theorēma (theored, see THEORY & -MI)]

theorētic, a. & n. = fyll. (n. pl.) specula-
tive, partic. of theorēt-, theorēto-, theorē-
ticar-, theorētis-; theorētor, theorētis-
n. [f. Gk theorētikos (as THEORY, see -STIC)]

theoretical, a. Concerned with knowledge
but not with its practical application, specula-
tive; based on mere theory, not dealing with
facts as presented by experience. Hence theo-

erically adv. [-al]

theorist, n. (Gk theoros = rhaps). Of, for,
public spectacles, esp. t. fund (for providing free seats
at theatre for poor citizens &c.). [f. Gk theorēkos
(as THEORY, see -OCR)]

theory, n. Supposition explaining something,
esp. one based on principles independent
of experience or phenomena; hypothesis,
hypothesis, as atomic t., t. of gravitation,
evolution; speculative view, as one of my pet it.
(often implying fancifulness); the sphere of
speculative thought, as this is all very well in
it, but how will it work in practice?; expostu-
ion of the principles of a science &c., as the t. of
music; (Math.) collection of results designed to
illustrate principles of a subject, as t. of
chances, equations. Hence theoreti-
cal(3) n., theorization(11) v.n., theorize(2) v.l.
[f. OF theorie t. L Gk theorēia t. theoried beheld, contemplate
theoros spectacle t. thespectacle]

thesophy, n. Any of various ancient &
modern philosophies professing to attain to a
knowledge of God by spiritual ecstasy, direct
intuition, or special individual relations. Hence or
cogn. theosoph, theosophic, theosoph-
ical(3), nn., theosophic(1) a., theosoph-
ical(2), a. &n. [L late
Gk theosophia t. theosophos wise]

-ther, -ther, suf. in nominal & other wds.
word of distinction or comparison (other,
either, whether; neither, further, ather &c.;
after); neuter, aller vb, have the cogn.
sure. [cf. Gk teros, L ter, G der]

therapeutic, a. & n. Curative, of the healing
art; (n. pl.) branch of medicine concerned
with treatment of disease & action of remedial
agents in disease or health. Hence thera-

eutically a., therapeutically adv., thera-

tist(3) n.

therapeutical, a. The treatment on, cure, t.
the medical, the medical.

that (ðat), adv., conj., adv., n. & int.
In or at that place, as put it down t., what is
that dog doing t., lived t. some years, have
been t. before (slang), know all about it, all t.
(slang), in one's senses, sane, t. it is - on the
other hand, giving attention, attention; t. at that point in an
together, progress of affairs, situation, &c., as
if I agree with you, t. is (or comes in) the diffi-
culty, you had (the advantage of) him t. t. (the
trouble) is, you see, HERE &t., neither Here
nor t.; to that place, as got t. every day, got t.
for a little while, got t. for a while, got t. ex-
pletivo introductory, usu. d.ther, preceded,
or In interrog. or neg. or quasi-neg. preceding.

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-there, -ther, suf. in nominal & other:

w. word of distinction or comparison (other,
either, whether; neither, further, ather &c.;
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for a little while, got t. for a while, got t. ex-
pletivo introductory, usu. d.ther, preceded,
or In interrog. or neg. or quasi-neg. preceding.
engine worked by means of heat, esp. by hot air; -pyle, thermo-electric battery esp. arranged for measuring small quantities of radiant heat; -scope, instrument for detecting differences of temperature without measuring, so -sco'pic(al) aa; -stat, automatic instrument for regulating temperature, so -stacic a; -statics, theory of a stationary state of a body, tendency 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.

thermometer, n. Instrument for measuring temperature; a glass tube with small containing mercury; a graduated (Fahrenheit, Réamur, Centigrade, f., with freezing-point at 32°, 0°, 0°, boiling-point of water at 212°, 90°, 100°); clinical t. (small), with range of 25° or less, for taking temperature of the body; maximum, minimum, t. Hence thermometric(al) aa., thermometrically y adv., thermometry n. [thermo- + -meter]

thér oid, a. (Esp. of idiot) having beast-like propensities. [f. Gk ther wild beast + -oid]


therausor, n. Lexicon, cyclopaedia. [L, f. Gk thèsauros treasure (thètami place)]

thesis, n. (or thè-as below) n. (pl. theses). Proposition to be maintained; dissertation, esp. one by candidate for degree &c.; school or college exercise; (also thè-) unaccented syllable in English scansion (cf. arsis). [L. f. Gk thesis thing laid down, (Pros.) thesis or arsis, t. thètami place]

thesplan, a. Of Thespis, semi-legendary Greek dramatic poet of 6th c. B.C.; the T. art, the drama. [f. Gk thespios (Thespis) + -AN]

therurgy, 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. theurgic(al) aa., theurgist n. [f. L. f. Gk theurgia miracle f. theurgos (theos god + ergos-working)]

therps, n. n. Pl. of ther 

therm, n. Amount of heat required to raise one degree centigrade of one degree centigrade. [f. Gk thérme heat]

thermae, n.pl. (Gk & Rom. antl.). Hot springs or (esp. public) baths. [i, f. Gk thermai pl. as prec.]

thermal, a. Of heat, a. unit (for measuring heat); t. equator, line along which greatest temperature occurs on earth's surface; t. springs, hot springs; of thermae. Hence thermally y adv. [as therm + -AL]

therm antidote, n. Apparatus for cooling the air, used in India. [as therm + antidote]

thermico, n. Of heat, as t. rays, conditions. [as therm + -ico]

Thermidorian, n. Any of those who effect ed or favoured Robespierre's overthrow on Thermidor 9th, 1794. [f. F thermidoriens (thermidor, republican month July-August, as therm + Gk dórón gift), see -AY]

thermograph, n. Gk thermo warm, thermé heat, as: -baró'meter, apparatus for measuring atmospheric pressure by boiling-point of water, also, siphon barometer that can be used as thermometer; -dynam'ics, science of the relations between heat & mechanical work; -electric'ity, electricity produced by difference of temperatures; -thermo'meter, instrument for determining heating-power of electric current; -genesis, production of heat esp. in human body, so -gè'tic, -gè'tic, aa.; -gram, record made by graph (self-registering thermometer); -motive, of motion produced by heat; -motor,
heart beats t. Hence thic'kish 1 a., thic'kly 2 adv. [OE thicce, Du. dik, G dick]

thic'ken, v.t. & i. Make or become thick; make (gravy &c.) of stiffer consistency, whence thic'ken ing 3 n.; plot thickens (becomes more intricate). [EN]

thic'kness, n. Being thick; dimension other than length & breadth; piece of material of known t., as three tt. of cardboard will suf- fice. [NESS]

thic'ken (thapk) (pl. -pe). One who steals esp. secretly, without violence, whence thic'very (thepery), thic'veliness, n., thic'vish 1 a., thic'vishly 2 adv.; projection in wick of candle causing it to gutter; thic'ves' LATIN. [OE théof, cf. Du. diif, G dieb]

thic've, v.t. & c. Be a thief, practise stealing; steal (thing). [OE pethéofian (as prec.)]

thigh (thi). n. Part of human leg between hip & knee, corresponding part in other animals; smile hip 1 and t.; t. bone, single bone of t., femur. Hence (-)thighed 3 a. [OE théoth, cf. Du. dijop, OHG dijoh]

thi'ble, n. Metal cap (sometimes open at end) worn to protect finger & pinch needle in sewing; (Mech.) short metal tube, as t.-joint, -coupling; metal ring concave on outside & flaring in rope to prevent chafing; thimbful, small quantity (of brandy &c.) to drink; t.-pie, rapping on head with t., as punishment; thimbering n. & v., (pl.) sleek of-hand trick with three-t-shaped cups & pea, bystanders betting which cup covers pea, thimberigger, one who plays this sharper. [OE thymel, as TUMB, etc.]

thin 1 a. Having opposite surfaces close together, of small diameter, slender, as t. wire, string, board, sheet; not dense, as t. air; not full or closely packed, as t. house (theatre); of slight consistency, as t. gruel; lacking in im- portance, as t. matter (of discourse), t. humorous, eloquence, (fig.) shallow, transparent, flimsy, as t. disguise, excuse, (colloq.) that's too t.; lean, not plump; through thick and t. -skinned, (fig.) sensitive. Hence thin'mly 4 adv., thinness n., thin'nish 1 a. [OE thynn, cf. Old Fr. thin, thyn, thynne, Ga. thin]

thin 2 v.t. & i. Make or become thin, reduce in bulk or numbers, as his hair is thinning, nation had thinned under (or been thinned by) prescription; remove some young fruit from (vine, tree) to improve growth of rest. [OE pethýmen trans, as prec.]

thine, name. What is or may be an object of thought (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) t. (of an article of trade) t.; (of a person, esp. costly t., got my tt. (clothes) wet, pack up your tt. (per- sonal belongings); (of act, fact, idea, course, task, affair, circumstance) a foolish t. to do, SOFT t., PUT 1 up t., strange t. that you cannot hold your tongue, that is not the same t., the old t. that is the new t., the t. (to aim at) is to improve the pace, t. kin' to look for t., has made a mess of tt., takes t. too seriously; (of specimen or type of work &c.) latest t. in hats, a sweet t. in coal-scuf tiles, 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.; make a good t. of, make good profit by; do the handsomely t. by, treat handsomely; know a t. or two, be experienced or shrewd. [OK = thing, cause, sake, office, council, cf. Du. & G ding, (as thing),

thin-gamy, thin-gumajig, thin-gum-bob, thin-gummy, nn. Person, thing, whose name one forgets or treats as known, what's-one's-name, what-d'you-call-it. [prec.]

think, v.t. & i. (thought, pron. thaw). Con- sider, be of his opinion, as we t. (that) he will come. [OE thing, consider, judge, whence thought, (as) think. do not it. if proceeding from thought fair, is thought to be a fraud; intend, expect, as thinks to deceive 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. away a toothache, will it himself still; exercise the mind otherwise than by passive reception of another's ideas; t. about, consider, esp. consider the practicability 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 doing it. If going, couldn't t. of such a thing, t. of a word beginning with B. would have telephoned if I had thought of it; t. little or nothing of, consider insignificant or contemptible, as nothing of 30 miles a day, I t. nothing of your friend Jones; I much, well, highly, meanly of. esteem thus, t. no small beer of; t. out, consider care- fully, devise (plan &c.); t. over (adv. or prep.), reflect upon, as t. over what I have said, will t. it over; t. fit or good, choose (to do esp. arbitrary or foolish thing). Hence think'able, think'ing2, as, think'er 1 n. [OE thinc]en, past thined, as, think'den; cogn. w. THINE & old L. incipere think]

third, a. & n. Next after second, whence thirdly 4 adv.; t. estate, t. person, t. of exchange 1; t.-class, rate, (loosely) inferior, poor, (Crick.) t. man, (place of) field diagonally behind point away from wicket, one of the equal bloods of the batsman, t. pitch, time, a second of time or angular measurement, (Mus.) interval between two tone and next tone but one, consonance of a tone & its t.; (pl.) t. part of husband's personal property, going to widow in certain cases. [OE thridda (THREE)]

three, a. & c. Suffering or caused want of (one's desire) for drink, desire for (one's own desire), craving, (of, for, after, glory, person's blood, &c.); (v.i.) feel t. (now chiefly fig. for. after). Hence thir'tless a. [OE threstan vb, threst n., cf. Du. dorst, G durst, ON drótt, cogn. w. L. durrare parch, Gk thronomai become dry, thirsty, a. Feeling thirst; fond of drink; (of country or season) dry, parched; (colloq.) causing thirst, as this t. work. Hence thir'tly 4 adv. [OE thurstig (prec., q.)]

thirteen, a. & n. One more than twelve, thir, xiii. Hence thirteent'h 8 a. & n. [OE threti- eon (as thou art)}

thirty, a. & n. Three times ten, 30, xxx; t. one &c., t.-first &c., T.-nine Articles (subscribed to by person taking orders in Ch. of Eng.); t.-two mo, Semo, book with 33 leaves to the sheet. Hence thir'thirty a. & n. [OE thirtig, thirtig (ads, thirty, see -ty)]

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applicable to the facts, the implication of greater nearness, familiarity, &c., being purely idiomatic, as observe t. dog on the hearthrug, who are these people in the next room?, what is all t. noise?, fold it like t., I knew all t. before, t. (your action, the action I am speaking of) is not for t. (the crisis of things, abuse, things are, are in these diverse; and that?, that!?, that!?, and 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 mess. these, fem. thes, neut. this, prob. t. root of this; of good use, adv., cf. Du. deze, G dizer.] OE pl. dēs gave these, das gave those (now used as pl. of that)!

thinness, n. Quality of being this, = haecceity [-NESS]
thistle (as), 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 thistily ² a. [OE thistil, cf. Du. & G distel, ON listill]
thither (dhi'ther), adv. (archaic). To that place, there (of motion). Hence thitherwise adv. [OE thider, thy, t. root of thither, hither]
thilpess, n. (path.). Compression of bloodvessel & esp. by external compression. [Gk (thiobō press)]
tho². See thought.
thole, n. (Also t.-pin) pin in gunwale of boat as fulcrum for oar; each of two such pins between which each oar plays. [OE thola, cf. Du. dōl, ON thóllir tree, peg]

Thomism (to'), n. Theological doctrine of Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274) who maintained pro
destination & efficacious grace, and denied the
immaculate conception. So Thomist n.,
Thomistic (al) a. [ISM]

Thor, n. Scandinavian god of thunder, war,
agriculture; T.'s hammer, flint axe (-hammer).
[OE (thor)]

thorax, n. (Anat., Zool.) part of trunk be
between neck and abdomen or tail, whence tho-
raicous a. thoracic(-co), thoracic(-co), comb.
forms; [Gk Ant.] breastplate, cuirass. [L, L.
Gk thorax, -akos]
thorite, n. A black compact mineral found in
Norway. [THOR + -ITE]
thorn, n. Prickle, spiny process or plant, esp. abortive branch; kinds of thorny shrub or
tree, as haw, whitethorn, blackthorn; a t. in one's flesh or sting, constant source of annoyance;
early English symbol for the hard sound of th
as opp. to edh, symbol for soft th (dh); thorn-
back, ray with spines on back and tail, British
spider-crab; thornbill, thornbill, kinds of hum-
ing-bird. Hence thorniness, thornyi ² a. [OE
thorh, cf. Du. thorh, G thorn, thorn]
thorough (thôr'θûr), a. & n. Complete, unqual-
ified, not superficial, out-and-out, as his work
is seldom t., has caught a t. chill, wants a t.
change, a t. scoundrel; (in, Hist.) uncomprom-
ising policy of Strafford & Laud under Charles 1; t.-bâss, 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. &
n., (animal, esp. horse) of pure breed, high-
spirited, mettlesome, (also fig. of persons); th-
roughfare, road, street, esp. one through which traffic passes (esp. at end of obstructed or private road) no passage;
t-going, uncompromising, out-and-out; t.-paced, (lit. of horse) trained to all paces, (fig.) complete,
unqualified, as a t.-p. race; t.-pin, swelling
in hollow of horse's hock. Hence thorough-
ness, thoroughness, thoroughly, thorough;
thorp(e), n. Village, hamlet (in placenames). [OE & ON (p.), cf. Du. dorp, G dorf]
thou (áó;), thou conj. (Also although)
notwithstanding the fact that, as he finished
he began to set out; (also alt.) on the supposition that, as it is better to ask him (even) t. he (should) refuse
or refuses; what t. (what does it matter if) the
way is (archaic be) long?, as, if, as if it is as a
man should ask aims of a beggar, he acts as if he were mad, it looks as (vulg. means) business; (Introducing what is virtually
an independent sentence) and yet, as I have no
doubt he will understand—t. you never know;
(etc.) however, as I wish you had told me, t.
[ME thou, cf. ON þóu, Du. & G doch]
thought (áó;), n. Process, power, of thinking;
faulty of reason, reflection, consideration,
as after serious t., acts without t., whence thoughtfully, thoughtless, aa.,
thoughtfully ², thoughtlessly ² adv.,
thoughtfulness, thoughtlessness, nn.;
idea, conception, chain of reasoning, &c., pro-
duced by thinking; an essay full of strike-
ut, a happy t., 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
his thought, as his one thought to get away, a post
for your t.; a t. little, somewhat, is cut out is a t.
shorter, seems to me a t. arrogant; quick as t.,
very quick; FREE ²-; second t., further consid-
eration, 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.-trans-
ference, telepathy; t.-caut for unification of a
medium of t.-transference. Hence (–)thought-
ed ² a. [OE gethoht (THINK)]
thoughts². See think.

thousand (áó;)-, a. & n. Ten hundred, 1000,
1000, (for uses cf. HUNDRED); (loosely) many,
as a t. times easier, one in a t. (esp. rare or
excellent one); ten t. Hence thousandfold a.
& adv. (–)thousandth ² a. & n. [OE þusend, cf.
Du. duizend, G tausend, ON þusend, etym. dub.]
thrall (áó;), n., a. & v. t. Slave of (to,
person or thing, lit. & fig.); bondage, esp. in t.;
archaic); enslave, enslave, enslave, enslave.
Hence thraldom n. [ME thrail, cf. ON thrœl,
Da. trei, cogn. w. OE þrœgan run]

thrape, v. t. (naut.) Bind on, fasten, (rope
circle, about, &c.). [I]
thrash, -ash, v. t. (Usu. -ash) beat out or
separate grain from (corn &c.) on threshing-

throw, triz. (archaic or literary). Three times (now chiefly in comb. = highly, as t.-blessed, favoured). [ME] thritis (threz.-z3) trid, v.t. (archaic) = throw.
thridaolm n. Innissipated juice of lettuce, used as sedative. [f. L gk thridax-akos lettuce]
thrift, n. Frugality, economical management, hence thirriftless a. thirrfitless] adv., thirrfitlessness n.; kinds of plant, esp. sea-pink. [ME & ON (as thrive, see th-)] thirfft, a. Frugal, economical, thriving, prosperous. Hence thirrrtily] adv. [fr. thrive and triz] thirri, triz. & v.t. Generate (person &c.) with wave of emotion or sensation, as his voice thrilled the listeners; be thus penetrated or agitated (with horror &c.;) (of emotion &c.) pass through, over, along, as fear thrilled my veins; quiver, throb, as; (emotion &c.) wave of emotion or sensation, as a t. of joy, love, pulsation, Med., kinds of tremor or resonance observed in auscultation, (slang) sensational story. Hence thirrrlling] adv., thirrrlliness n. [n. f. vb] OE thyrtryan (thryel a. & n. bored, hole, f. thurh through]) thrips, n. Kinds of insect, esp. (improperly) some injurious to vines &c. [Gk. = woodworm] thrive, v.t. (throve rarely thrived, threes rarely thrived). Prosper, flourish; grow rich; (of animal or plant) grow vigorously. Hence thirrrlving] adv., thirrrllingness n. [ME] thripes, past thrif, of. f. ON thriva grasp, cf. Du. drie, Sw. & Dan. drasth, thrive]

thrist, n. & v.t. (OE) thrist, thirst. [OE] thrist, n. & v.t. Front of neck between chin & collar-bone, jugular region; gullet; windpipe, as words stuck in my t.; t.-shaped thing, e.g. narrow part of river between rocks, (also in many naut., wds.) 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; cut one's own t., one another's t., adopt suicidal, mutually destructive, policy; lie in one's t., lie grossly; give person the lie in his t., answer him in a gross way; (v.t.) channel, groove. Hence -thristed] a. [OE] thrste, cfr. OHG drozza, G drosz, t. perch. cogn. w. Du. streth throat & ON thriffi swelling]
throtty, a. Guttural, uttered in the throat; having prominent or capacious throat. Hence throtteness] [-throt]
throve, triz. & v.t. [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-t., t. of pleasure. Hence throb-blint) adv. [ME] throbben, cf. Russ. tretic (throbbing). L. trepidus (jittery) throe, n. & v.t. (Usu. pl.) violent pang(s),
of childbirth lit & fig, anguish; (v.t.) be in agony, [in.] OE thræw, cf. ON thræv, (vb) OE thræw, thræwian. [Gk thrómbósis curdling (thrombos lump, see os18)]

throne, n. & v.t. Chair of state for sovereign, bishop, &c., usu. decorated & raised on dais; something like this (pl.) third order of angels; (v.t.) enthronite (lit. & fig.). Hence throneless a. [f. L f. Gkthrónos seat, chair]

throng, n. & v.t. Crowd of people; multitude esp. in small space (of people or things); (v.t.) come/go/press (a crowd &c.) in multitudes; (v.t.) fill (street &c. with a crowd or as crowd does, (archaic) press hard upon (person). [v.t. fn.] OE gethrængan t. thringen vb crowd, cf. Du. & G drang

throstle (sl. n. Song-throstle; (also t.-frame) machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c. [OE, cf. OHG trowstel; cogn. w. TRUSH & L turdus thrush]

thrilling (sl. n. Swelling on throat of cattle. [prob. f. prec. by confusion of THRUSH 1 + ING1]

throttling, n. & v.t. Throat, gullet, windpipe (also t.-valve) valving controlling flow of steam &c. in engine; (v.t.) choke, strangle, control (steam &c. engine) with t.-valve. [as THROAT + LE]

through, thro, thro (sl. prep., adv., & n. From end to end or side to side, of between the sills or walls or parts of, as marched t. the town, went t. his arm, see t. a telescope, look t. the window, pass t. the doorway, sweep t. the waves, push his fingers t. his hair; (fig.) went t. many trials, got t. his examinations, saw t. his hypocrisy, wait t. ten long years, dash t. his mind; by reason of, by agency, means, or fault of, as it all came about t. his not knowing the way, concealed it t. shame, it was all t. you that we were late. (Adv.) from side to side, from end to end, from beginning to end, as let us stroll t., would not let us t. gate (&c.), ice gave t. went t., read t. carefully, t. read t. & t. (again & again), go t. (on treading). Is t. all (the time); (colloq.) are you t. (with that job?), have you finished (litl) t. carry, drop or fall t. pull, t. go t. with. (Adj.) going, concerned with going, t. as a t. bolt, t. stone, = BOND 1-stone, esp. (of railway or steamboat travelling) going all the way without change of line &c. going over different companies' lines with same ticket, as t. carriage, train, passenger, ticket (for t. passenger), fares. [OE thríth, thrúth, thurth, &c., prep. & adv., cf. Du. door, G durch, cogn. w. Goth, thairth through & perh. thairth hole through t. the mouth & perh. t. the hole through in every part, in all respects, as timbers was rotten t., followed a sound policy t.; (prec.) right through, from end to end, of as t. the length & breadth of the land, t. the 18th century. [out]}

throw (sl. v.t. & i. (throw pr.-0. thrown pr.-0. throwing pr.-0. Fling, hurl, cast, lit. & fig., esp. with some force, as in patience, as self throw t. himself, as give t. a stone, as send t. a stone, as through the ball over his head, learnt t. a fly (in fishing), mortar t. shell, hose throw water, house thrown down by earthquake, ship was thrown upon the coast, thrown from his horse, was thrown into a dilemma or upon his own resources, t. on the matter, help to explain it, t. down the glove, t. dust 1 in person's eyes; (of wrestle, horse) bring (antagonist, rider) to the ground; put (clothes &c.) carelessly or hastily on, off, over one's shoulders &c., of snake) cast (skin); (of animals, e.g. rabbits, pigeons) bring forth young; make (specify; a dog) bite another, as make a dog desecrate; cast ( silk &c.) (pl.) third order of angels; (v.t.) enthronite (lit. & fig.). Hence throneless a. [f. L f. Gk thrónos seat, chair]

thrust, v.t. & i. (thrust) pierce; force; thrust t. (a) (into). Hence thrusting a.

thud, v.t., & n. (Make, fall with) low dull sound as of blow on soft thing. [cogn. w. OE thuddan strike, thrust]
of assassins in India suppressed about 1825; cutthroat, ruffian. [f. Hind. theag. -ag.

thugg'ee (g'-ee). n. The practice of the thug. So thuggery, thugg'mism, nn. [f. Hind. theagi, thug, as prec.

Thule, n. Name given by Pytheas of Marseill to some (8) and north of Gr Britain; ultima (8) terra. [G. Thule, ultima, of guest.";

thumb (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; his fingers are all it.; under person's t. (influence, domination); t. blue, washing indigo blue by pressing end of lever with t.; t. mark (made by t. 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 t.; t.-stall, sheath, pad, &c., to protect t.; (v.t.) wear, soil, (pages &c.) with t.; handle (piano keys &c.) or play (music) awkwardly. Hence thumbed a. [OE thuma, cf. Du. duim, G daumen thum'min. See URM.

thump, v.t. & i. & n. Beat heavily esp. with fist; deliver heavy blows at, on, &c.; (m.) heavy blow. [collq.]

thumper, n. In vb1 senses, also: (collq.) large, striking, or impressive person or thing, esp. lie, so thumping a. [ER1]

thunder, n., & v.t. & i. Loud noise following flash of lightning & due to discharge of electricity through the air; thunderbolt, as Jove's; (fig.) loud noise, as of apples, blood & t. (of novel &c.) sensational; (v.t.) give forth t. usu. thunders, make loud noise, as voice thundered in my ears, utter violent threats &c. against &c.; (v.i.) emit (threats &c.) in loud or impressive manner, t.&e; lighting, = OXFORD mixture; t. flash, flash of lightning with crash of; t. imaginary bolt or shaft viewed as substance of lightning, kinds of stone or fossil supposed to be such bolt, formidable threat &c.; t.-cloud (producing t.); t.-storm (with t.); t. struck, struck by lightning, amazed. Hence thunderously, thunderousness, thunderstorm, thundersense, e. (n.) (OE thiurian) OE thunor, cf. Du. donder, C donner, ON thor Thor, cogn. w. L tonare thunder, Gk stenôs groan.

thunderer, n. In vb1 senses, esp. the T., Jupiter, [facet.] Times newspaper. [ER1]

thunderbolt, n. Also, in vb1 senses also or esp.: (collq.) unusually) remarkable, -by, decided, (by), as a t. 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 thunderingly adj. adv. [ING1]

thurn, n. Censer. [f. L thorubulum (thus, see prec.], Gk thrênion t. thrêi sacrifice].

Thursday (thri'di), n. Fifth day of week; HOLY, MAUNDY, T. [OE thures dag thor's day, on thurs'day, on L dies Jove's Jupiter's day].

thick (dhv.), adv. in this way, in this way (to be) indicated, whence thuniness n. (facel.) accordingly, as a result or inference; to this extent, so as t. as, t. muck. [OE, cf. Du. dus, prob. cogn. w. THAT].

thick, adj., & i. = WHACK. [var.]

thwaite, n. Piece of wild land made arable (now in place-names, as Est., Stonet). [t. ON thwaiet, paddock, cogn. w. OE thwitan cut, WHT]

thwart, adv., prep., & a., (archaic), v.t. & n. Across, athwart; (Naut.) t.-hawsse, across the hawse, t.-ship a., ships adv., (lying) across ship; (adj.) lying across, transverse; (v.t.) frustrate, cross, (wish, purpose), whence thwarted, a.; (v.t.) thwart as a., cross, be placed across boat. [ME (adv.), cf. OE thurhcer par- verse, ON thor, OIr. taor, Da. taoert, adv. across]

thy, thine, (dhv.), pron. & a. Possessive case of, & adj. corresp. to, THOU (now archaic &c. as THOU; before vowel usu. thine), also (thine) a.; (v.t.) possess, belong to; in use, small, all; thy sight, the fault is thine, do what thou wilt with thine own. [OE thin, cf. ON thinn, G dein; thy by loss of -n].

thy'lacline, n. Zebra-wolf, a Tasmanian carnivorous marsupial. [irreg. f. Gk thulakos pouch + k économ dog.

thyme (thym), 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 a. [f. OE tym (Lit. Gk thymos)

thymol, a. & n. (anat., zool.). Shield-shaped, cartilage, large cartilage of larynx, projection of which in man forms Adam's apple; connected with the t. cartilage, as t. artery; t. body or gland, large ductless organ of no known function situated on larynx & trachea, the seat of goitre; having shield-shaped markings, as t. woodpecker. Hence thymo-comb form (anat., zool., irreg. thurcoides (Galen) f. thurcoides shield f. thura door, see -OID]

thyr'sus, n. (Gk ant.; pl. -i). Staff tipped with ornament like pine-cone, an attribute of Bacchus. [L, Gk thureos thyl'se, f. thylak, kaf.]

thymself, pron. Reflexive & emphatic form correspond. to thou, f. 100. [THY + SELP.

thiar, 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 thiarand adj.-a. [L. Gk, form of Pera. orig.

thir, a. (anat., zool., pl. -ae, -æ). Shin-bone; fourth joint of leg in insects; drumstick of fowl. So thri'al a., thri'blem comb. form. [L =shin-bone, flute].

thick, n. Habitual spasmodic contraction of muscles esp. of face; (in full t. douleur) cr. Sorer (lit. sensitive) severe, normal facial neuralgia with convulsive twitchings. [p. prob. of Teut. orig.]

tice, n. = YORKE. [pert. f. obs. fice EMITIC]

thicke, v.t. & i. & n. (Make) slight recurring click, esp. that of watch or clock; t.-lock, pulsating sound esp. of the heart (see also TUCKER); small mark or stain (esp. bench mark) in checking; (v.t.) mark (item, usu. off) with t. ME thik light touch, cf. Du. tikkten) n. & vb, touch, pat; in sense 'click' perf. imit.

thicke, n. Kinds of parasitic insect infecting various animals, as dog, sheep, cattle. [OE thicit, cf. MDu, tiche.]

thicke, n. Cover, case of bedding; (also tackling n.) stout usu. striped linen or cotton material used for this. [earlier tessen f. L Gk thik'ke case (tithemi place).

thicke, n. & v.t., (collq.). Credit, as buy goods &c. (v.t.) give credit. [abbr. of TICKER]

thicke, n. In vb1 senses, esp. th. (collq.) watch. [ER1]

thicke, 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, v. sign or stamp up of, t.; lease, t.; let & c; the t. (colloq.), the proper thing, as not quite the t.; (U.S. Polit.) list of candidates forwarded by a party, (fig.) principles of a party, as the democratic; t. of leave (allowing liberty with certain restrictions to prisoner or convict which he has served part of his time), t. of leave man, holder of such t.; t.-day (St. Exch.), t. before settling-day, when names of actual purchasers are handed to stockbrokers; t.-night, performance at theatre proceeds of which are divided among several persons in proportion to number of t. d. paid by each; t.-porter, licensed porter identified by badge; t.-punch (for punching tt.; v.t.) put t. on (article for sale &c.). [v. OF (e)pictet(e) ticket, bill, f. G stecken stick]
tickle, v.t. & i. & n. Apply light touches to (person, part of his body, or abs.) so as to excite the sense of laughter &c; in extreme case convulsion, as t. him with a 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, t. off on a tour, (in act., sensation, of tickle; [ME tikkelen (tikke-l)]
tickler, n. In vbl senses, also: puzzling or deliberate question or matter. [-ER]
ticklish, a. Easily tickled, sensitive to tickling; of question or thing to be dealt with difficult, critical, delicate, requiring careful & skilful handling; ticklishly adv. [tikke-lis]
ticklopaunga (negga), n. Venomous serpent of India & Ceylon. [native]
tidal, a. Of tide(s); t. air (passing in & out of lungs at each respiration); t. basin, dock, harbour, (subject to rise & fall of tide); t. friction (of tide wave, retarding diurnal rotation of earth); t. river (affected by tide to some distance from mouth); t. wave, wave following sun & moon from east to west & causing tides, (improp.) any extraordinary ocean wave e.g. one attributed to earthquake, (fig.) widespread emotion of feeling &c. Hence tidally adv. [a.l]
tide. See TITBIT.
tidied (dy-winks, n. Game in which counters are flicked into tray &c. on centre of table.

Tid, n. Time, season, (now chiefly in cret., Whitusnt, Christmast, wylw., &c., otherwise archaic); period of time, as work done t. (night & day); periodical rise (flood-tide) & fall (ebb-tide) of sea due to attraction of moon & sun, whence tido-logy n.; high, low t., completion of one tide, t. maximum, minimum, t. when solar & lunatic tt. act together, act 90° apart; lagging, priming, 2 of the tt.; meteorological t. (due to regular alternations of wind &c.); t.-gate (opened to admit water or let vessels pass during rising tide, closed to keep water in during ebb); t.-gauge (an instrument to show height of t.); t.-lock (between tidal harbour & basin behind it); t.-rip(s), rough water caused by opposing tt.; t.-water, customs officer who boards ship on arrival to enforce customs regulations; t.-way, channel where t. runs, ebb or flow in such current &c. [O.E tid time, cf. Du. tij, G zeit, ON tith]
tide, v.t. & i. 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. [in ob. sense happen, betide) OE tidan; mod. senses direct t. prec.]
tidings, n. pl. & chiefly literary; treated, or to be treated, of (P) piece of news, as the t. come(s) too late. [O.E tidung (as prec.), ME tidinde n. ON titindo; midl. Ger. corresponding to on O.N.
tidy, a., n. & v.t. (O.fress, dress, person, habits) neatly arranged, neat, orderly; (colloq.) pretty large, considerate, as left a t. sum behind him; see tidy, adj. v.t. (colloq.) fairly well in health, as am feeling pretty tidy; (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, tidly, v.t. & i. (tying). Attach, fasten, with cord or the like, as t. the dog to the railings, ride t. & 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, t. string to look like a fly; bind (rafters &c.) by cross-piece &c.; restrict, bind, (person &c. to, down to, conditions, occupation, &c.); tied to woman's APRON-strings; t. person's tongue, secure, compel, his silence; t. up, restrict, esp. annex concerned to (person) (to possess); tied to (person) 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 as (person) in game &c., be equal in score with. [ME teyp, as foli.]
tie, n. Cord, chain, &c., used for fastening; t.-piece, t.-pin, (fig.) bond that unites persons, bond, obligation, as t. 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 t., 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, obstruction of situation, standstill, esp. (U.S. Obscure obs.) day of railroads &c.; t. through with (v.t. tied behind with ribbon). [OE tæpe rope f. tæhman pull, cf. ON tæg tie, string]
tier (tér), n. & v.t. Row, rank, esp. one of several places one above another as in theatre; t. of cable, circles it forms when coiled; (v.t.) pile (often up) in tt.; [v.f. n.] f. TIE-F. OF TIE perf. of TIE. Of Teut. origin.
tierce (térse), n. Cask between barrel & hogshead in size; (Mus.) = third ESTATE. [F]
tiff, n. & v.t. & i. Draught of liquor; fit of perverseness, slight quarrel; (v.t.) sip, drink; t. (v.t.) be in a pet, (Anglo-Ind.) lunch. [v.v. n. & i. of TIE-F. OF TIE perf. of TIE. Of Teut. origin.]
tiers (térz), n. & v.t. & i. Of Twelfth Night, f. TIFEANIE f. L THEOPHANIA manifestation of God, EPIPHANY. [F. theophania]
tiffin, n. & v.t. (Anglo-Ind.). (Take) light meal esp. of curried dishes &c., (anglo-Ind.) lunch. [tiff in. + i. (anglo-Ind.) + fr. V.; 'drinking]
tigge (tězh), n. (Archit.) shaft of column. [Bot.] stem, stalk. [F. t. TIBIA]
tiger (těger), n. Large Asiatic striped feline quadruped, esp. Bengal t.; American t.; jaguar;
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red t., cougar; dissolute swaggerer or bully, whence tigerishism (n.) groom accompanying male tigers in a box, peculiar to species of cats with spotted or striped wing-covers; f.-cat, kinds of wild-cat, hybrid between domestic cat & European wild-cat; t.(-r)e-eye, a gem of brilliant lustre; t.-lilly, garden kind with flowers of dull orange spotted with black or purple; f.-moot, kind of rough-barked, hairy-winged sunflower, with t.-shy, t. toot, (Burn. Brit. Guiana for cabinet-making). Sochress 183. [ME & OF tigre f. L f. GK tigris prob. f. OPers. tigrir arrow, from its swiftness]

Tigreish, a. Like, cruel as a tiger. [17th] tig·uge, a., adj. & adv. Closely & firmly put together; a t. shi. [as t. incorporated, esp. in (incomb.) to specified thing, as air, gas, water, wind, t.; closely held, drawn, fastened, fitting, &c., as t. knots, crook stito t., corn caused by a (too) t. shoe; neat, trim, compact, as a t. lazz, t. little island; tenso, stretched so as to leave no slack, as t. rope (esp. one on which rope-dancers &c. can perform); (coll. & qu. drunk; money is t. (not easily obtainable), a t. money-market (in which money is) produced, by requiring, great exertion or pressure, as a t. squeeze, am in a t. place (usu. fig.), difficult situation; t., or t.ing fitting garments as used by acrobats &c.; (slovenly, slovenly) t. is, t. is the kind of f. T., maker]

tight, a., adj. & adv. Mark put over Spanish n when it is pronounced ny (e.g. sehor). [Sp., var. of titulo TITLE]

tile, n. & v.t. Thin slab of baked clay for roof, pavement, drain, &c.; similar slab glazed & often decorated for hearth, fireplace, wall, &c.; Dutch t. (painted usu. in blue & w. scriptural subjects); pantile: plain t., flat roofing-t. usu. about 10 1/2 in. (coll.) hat t. tilestone (suitable for making t.), or roofing &c.; (v.t.) cover (roof &c. or abs. with t.); (Freemason) guard of lodge, meeting) agreed by the master, &c. (coll.) looking t. at, &c. (by whom?); the (the) bounds (person) to secrecy. Hence til·ling 11, 2, 6 n. [(vb. t. n.; in Freem. sense t. foll.) OR tile·ge f. tilge t. tigera cover]

tiler, a. One who makes or lays tiles, whence tiler·y 3 n. (Freemason, also archaic tyler) doorkeeper of lodge. [17th]
	til·ka, n. Hindu forehead caste-mark. [Skol.] til·l. v.t. Cultivate (soil). Hence tih·table a., t.i.l·lager 9 n. (OF tillian, teclian strive for, till, f. til goodness cogn. w. fol.) tillen breed, till, G zienl all at)

Till·up & co. Upto, as late as (specified day, hour, season, as wait t. evening, four o'clock, then, Monday, next week; up to the time of (event expected to happen sooner or later, as was true t. death, waited t. the end, t. his return, arrival, departure (but not t. his accident); (conj.) up to the time when, as ring t. it. notice, t. gentleman, t. time (for moment or definite portion of t. time not suitable for a person &c., where such a time, for everything, will fix a t. for seeing him, now is the t. to press your point, now is your t. (opportunity), I must ride my t. it is (HIGH) t. to go, t. for lunch, lunch t., it is t. I was going (or for me) the t. to induce (or for me), &c.; in the Nick of t. is up, (usurpation's call) t., is serving his t. as apprentice &c., is doing t. (in prison), is far on in t. (of geostation), is near t. (of childbirth), my t. (death) is drawing near; (often pl.) conditions of life, prevailing circumstances, of a
til·ler, n. & v.i. Shoot of plant springing from bottom of original stalk; sapling; sucker; a, one or both t. forth tt. [OE telger, fr. Du. telg, G dial. zege]

tilt, v.l. & t. n. (Cause to) assume sloping position, heel over, as table is apt to t. over, don't t. the table, cask wants tilting (to facilitate emptying); (Geol., t. & l. of strata) turn up at steep angle; makes a charge with lance (often of 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 (l.-yard, place used for this); device of crossed sticks &c. for showing when horseman is not at touch, &c. (coll., then &c.) t. full force, esp. come, run, full, against t. (-H), heavy piked hammer used in forging. Hence tilter 11, 2 (n. f. vb) ME tille·ten, t. tallet unsteady, cf. ON tolla ample, Sw. tulka waddle

tilt, n. & v.t. Covering of canvas &c. esp. for cart; (v.t.) furnish with t. [OE teld, md. du. telled, G zelt, ON sjald]
	tilth, n. Tillage, cultivation; depth of soil affected by this. [OE tilled 1 + tilth]
	tim·brel, ul·ty, n. Kettle drum. [F tambou·le 11 F tambour, Ar. tab·drum]

tim·brelle, n. Disk-shaped piece of wood or fish with white of egg &c. made in a mould.
	timber, n. Wood prepared for building, carpentry, &c.; trees suitable for this; woods; piece of wood, beam, esp. (Naut.) any of the curved pieces forming ribs of vessel, whence (involving destruction) shipper my t. - t. carte (high, hewed, with tackle for lifting t.), t. head, top end of t. rising above deck & used for belaying ropes &c.; t. toc (coll.) person with wooden leg. Hence (-T) tim·ber·ed 2 a., t. t·boping 11, 2, 9 n. [OF, cf. Du timmer, G zimmer room, timber. ON timber, cogn. w. Gk demobulb, L domus house]
	tim·tible (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. tympanum]
	tim·brel, n. Tambourine. [dim. of ME tember 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 time associated with particular events or circumstances, 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 disposal, as the t. of the beaver (t. must be their t., for no t. for such frivolous, had no t. to discuss it, spend, lose, waste, t. to will, take you all your t. (coll. = tax your powers), give me t. & I will pay, (coll.) got there t. (soon) enough to see him, paint, procure it esp. byemporizing means); (spec. for a time of moment or definite portion of t. time not suitable for a person &c., where such a time, for everything, will fix a t. for seeing him, now is the t. to press your point, now is your t. (opportunity), I must ride my t. it is (HIGH) t. to go, t. for lunch, lunch t., it is t. I was going (or for me) the t. to induce (or for me) &c.; in the Nick of t. is up, (usurpation's call) t., is serving his t. as apprentice &c., is doing t. (in prison), is far on in t. (of geostation), is near t. (of childbirth), my t. (death) is drawing near; (often pl.) conditions of life, prevailing circumstances, of a
time

period, as hard, bad, good, tt. (esp. hard &c. to get a living in), had a good t.; enjoyed myself, those were (fine) t.; what a t. (trouble) you will have getting him home t.; occasion, as the first t. I saw him, wait till next t., did it never t. running, as I told you a secret t., it. t. & again, made a fa. t. t. for the last t. of asking, three, four, &c. tt. (but twice, not two tt.) 9 is 7 &c., is three tt. the size of mine, ten tt. easier or as easy; past, present, future, t., the portions into which all t. may at any moment be accurately or loosely divided (esp. Gran., with reference to sences); (amount of) t. as reckoned by conventional standards, as the t. allowed was four years, months, minutes, did a mile in t. record t., astronomical (mean solar), apparent (solar) t., sidereal t., esp. stated in hours & minutes of the day, as the t. fixed was 10 30, what is t. is that the correct (Greenwich) t.? (Mus.) (a) duration of a note as indicated by semibreve, minim, &c. (b) style of movement depending on number & accentuation of beats in bars, as binary, ternary, t. (with two, three, beats in bars, common t.) (c) rate of execution, tempo; against t., with utmost speed, as we shall run as fast as possible t. before, one's t. or tt., having notions too enlightened to be appreciated or put into practice; at the same t., simultaneously, not notwithstanding, all the same; at tt., now & then; beat t., indicate, follow, t. of music with stick, hand, &c.; count (expressed by hand &c.); close t. from t. to t., occasionally; in t., not late, early enough (to do, for thing), eventually, sooner or later, in accordance with, following, the t. of music &c.; keep t., walk, dance, sing, &c.; in t., (of clock &c.) keep good, bad, t., record t. in accordance with, to (record t. out of, unseemly, bly., (of singling &c.) not in t.; immemorial or out of mind, (for,) from a longer time than any one can remember or trace; the t. of day, hour by clock, (colloq.) pass the t. of day, exchange greeting &c. (with person), (slang so that's the t. of the day (the state of affairs, your little game, &c.); what t. (poet.), while, when; t. ball (dropped from top of staff at observatory to indicate fixed moment of mean time, usu. 1 P.M.); t.-bargain, contract for sale of stock &c. at future t. (often a form of gambling); t.-book, -card, -sheet, (for recording); t.-conference, voted t. (t. related to burn for given t.), t.-honoured, venerable by antiquity; t.-keeper, one who records t. esp. of workmen, watch &c. is good, bad, t., (keeps good, bad, time), t.-piece, watch, clock; t.-server, one who, esp. for selfish ends, adapts himself to opinions of the tt. or of persons in power, so t.-serving a. & n.; t.-table, scheme of school work &c., table showing tt. of trains; t.-work (paid for by time, not rate-wage). [OE tina, cf. Da. daen, Sw. tanda] time, t. & i. Choose right time for, do at, convenient time for; remain, not be well timed; ascertain the time taken (race, runner, &c.), whence t'inning (1,2), t'ming (1, 2, n.), keep time, harmonize, with. [t. prec. 1 timeless, a. (rare). Unending; untimely. [-less]]

timely, a. Seasonable, opportune. Hence t'imeliness n. [-ly']

timénguay (-gi), n. (naut.). Rope stretched from one place to another to prevent falling of rigging. [I]
timeous. See timeous.

timid, a. Easily alarmed; shy. Hence or cogn. t'imidity, t'imidness, t.imidity, t.imidity, t.imidity 2 adv. [f. Fr timide t. L timideus (timide fear, -id-)].
timo'tully, a. Form of government in which there is a property qualification for office. So t'imocratic a. [f. Gk timokratia (time honour, worth, value, see -cracy)].
timorous, a. Timid, easily alarmed. Hence t'imorously adv., t'imorousness n. [f. L timor (L timor fear, t.imore, -o)], t.imorousness, t.imorousness, (esp. in a manner of speaking, -ous)], t.imorous, t.imorous, (esp. in a manner of speaking, -ous)]. [T. Hanson, who introduced it in England]
timous, a. (chiefly Scy.). Timely. Hence t'imously adv. [f. t. TIME + -ous].
timpano, n. (pl. -ni pr. -nè) Kettle-drum. [it., t. TYPAMUN] timpani, n. & v.t. hit, highly malleable metal taking high polish, little affected by atmosphere, much used for cooking-utensils &c. esp. in form of t.-plate (sheet iron coated with t.), vessel &c. of t., esp. for preserving meat, fruit, &c., as sardineti; (attrib.) made of t. or of iron covered with t.; (slang) money; cr. of. cracking sound it makes if bent; t.-tall, t.-tall, t.-tall, solution of t.-used as mordants by dyers &c.; t.-foil, foil of t. or t.-like alloy, used as wrapper for soap, tobacco, &c., (v.t.) cover or coat with this; (v.t.) cover, coat, with t., pack (meat, fruit, &c.) in t. for preservation; t.-plate meat coated with t., not covered with (slang) a t.-stirrer, t.-shaker, t,-plate, so timner n. t.; timstone, principal ore of t.; timware, vessels &c. of t. or t.-plate. Hence t'imny a. [OE, ON, Du., Da., cf. G sinn; not conn. w. L stannum, stay-, whence F étain] t'imamou (-m), n. S.-Amer. quail-like game-bird. [F. of S.-Amer. origin].
timacul, -kal, (-ngkl), n. Unrefined borax. [f. Malay tingkal]
tinto'riol, a. Of colour, dyeing, producing colour. [f. L tintorius (tinge, -ory + -al)].
titnate (-sher), n., & v.t. Alcoholic or other solution of a vegetable principle used in medicine, as of quinine; slight flavour, spice, smack, (of thing, fig. of moral quality &c.); tinge of colour, (v.t.) colour slightly, tinge, flavour, (fig.) affect slightly (with quality). [v.b. n. f. L tinctura dyeing as tinge, see -URE]
tinder, n. Dry substance readily taking fire from spark, esp. charred lime-wood, etc. in t.-box (containing t., flint, and steel, for kindling fire); Germ. t. = AMADOU. Hence t'indle a. [OE tyndre (tendan kindle, cf. Da. tænde, Sw. tynda]
tine, n. Point. prong, e.g. of antler, horn, etc. onork. Hence (-tined) a. [-tind, cf. tindr, Sw. tinne, cogn. w. L dens TOOTH] t'ing, n. & v.i. (Make) tinkling sound as of bell. [imit. cf. tinkle]
tinge, v.t. & n. Colour slightly with red &c. (fig.) modify by mixture (with envy &c.); (n.) tint, slight colouring, flavour (lit. & fig.); [f. L tingere tint- dye, stain, cf. Gk tippé] t'ingle, v.i. & n. (Feel) prickling or stinging sensation; cause this, as the reply tingled in his ears. [ME tingen fen TING, see lee (3)]
tink'er, n., & v.t. & i. Mender (esp. itinerant) of kettles, pans, etc.; rough & ready worker, boat, etc.; patching, burning, t. at it; kinds of fish, bird, & seal; (v.t.) repair (metal-work), patch (anything, lit. & fig., often up) roughly; work in amatorious or clumsy fashion at (thing) in the way of repair or alteration. Hence t'ink'ery, a. [v.b. n. f. ME tingen fen t'inker as in t'ingle] make succession of clinking sounds; make (bell &c.) t. [n. v.b. ME tinkle fen t'inker imit., cf. TING, + -LE(3)] t'inkler, n. In vbl senses, esp. (slang) small bell. [-kel]
tin'sian, n. (med.). Ringing in the ears. [f. t. timrire, -ire, imit., cf. TING]
tin'sel, n. a., & v.t. (-sël). Kinds of glittering
metallic substance made in thin sheets &c. used in stripes, threads, &c., to give sparkling effect;
dress-fabric &c. adorned with t.; (fig.) super-
ficial brilliancy or splendour; (adj.) showy, 
gaudy, cheaply splendid; (v.t.) adorn with t. 
(lit. & fig.). [a. & vb t. f. n.] t. F. M. Eq. estincelle, ét. 
t. [L. tintula, perf. corrupted to stincilla].
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.; (Engraving.) set of parallel 
lines on a block, used in combination with a t.-
block, block bearing design to be printed in 
faint colour as background, ruled, crossed, t., 
surface of this with parallel, crossing lines; 
(v.t.) apply t. to, colour. Hence tintless a. 
[f. lit. tinta (as TINGE); earlier also tinct I.]
tinter, n. Person who tints; instrument for 
tinting; magic-lantern slide of plain coloured 
glass. [-ER].
tintinnabulation, n. Tinkling of bells. 
tintinnabulum, n. (pl. -la). Bell, esp. small 
tinking one, whence tintinnabular. [t. L. tinstar 
redup. form of TINNITUS].
tintometer, n. Instrument for determining 
tinta. [-METER].
tinty, a. Discordantly tinted. [-Y].
tiny, small, as a 
t. lot big, little big, boy, 
[earlier tine, tinge, used 
as n. a little bit, etym. dub.]
-tion, suf. of nn. of action or condition (= t. 
tip, n. & v.t. Extremity, end, esp. of small 
or tapers, thing, as the t. of the fingers, walk 
of a foot, or the t. of a cigarette. A sum of 
money paid as a commission to a person, as may 
avert his t. 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, as e.g. 
rule; tipstaff (hist.; pl. staffs), (metal-tipped 
staff as badge of sheriff's officer; tip-top, (adv., 
also on tip toe) on the tip of the toes, (v.t.) walk 
t, tip-top, (adj.) highest point of excellence, (n. & adv.) 
first-rate; (v.t.) furnish with t. [ME, Du., Da.]
tip, v.t. & l. n. (Cause to) lean or slant, 
tilt, topple, (over, up, &c.) esp. with slight 
effort; shift (fig.); shift (fig.), game with 
stick & ball; over turn, cause to (change 
person into pond &c.); discharge (contents of 
jug &c. out, into, &c.) thus: (slang) throw 
lightly, hand, give, communicate, in informal manner, 
as t. (throw) us a copper, t. us your fn, 
shake hands, t. us a song, a yarn, might have tipped 
me the wink (gave me warning wink) (Sport, 
slang) give secret information about horse &c. 
to; make usu. small present of money to, as 
must t. the porter, tipped me (now rarely with 
half-a-crown). (N.) small money present; secret 
information about horse-racing, money-market, 
&c., as will give you the straight (correct) t. 
mus one's t., fall in one's object; slight push, 
light stroke esp. in base-ball; place where re 
use is tipped; t.-car, -cart, (pivoted for tipping) 
t.-game, with short piece of wood tapering 
and stuck with stick. Hence tipper (l. 3), &c., 
farewell to t. had; Cape, muffer, of fur &c. covering 
shoelaces & coming down some distance 
in front, worn by women & as part of official 
costume by judges, clergy, &c. [OE tippel & t. 
L tippe, f. G. Toppe, carpel].
tipple, v.t. & l. n. Drink strongly habitually; drink (liquor) slowly & repeatedly; 
(strong drink. Hence tipples n. [f. tip] 
+t.-LE(3), cf. Norw. tipla frequent, of tippa drip 
from tip].
tipster, n. One who gives tips about races 
&c. [-STER].
tipsey, a. Intoxicated; proceeding from 
showing, intoxication, as a t. hour, t.-cake, 
tipple, &c. [Swiss tinea in fuddle oneself, and for 
sy. of trickey].
tirade, n. Long vehemence speech of 
censure; long passage of declamation &c. 
(fig.); long tirade over some matter between 
notes. [F. = long speech, F. l. tirade drawing, 
pulling, F. l. Its tirade drawing, see -ADE].
tirailleur (-alez or as F), n. Sharp-shooter, 
skirmisher.
tire, v.t. & l. Make or grow weary; am tired, 
have had enough of, am sick of, (thing, doing). 
Hence tirelessness a. [-LESS], tirelessly ad. 
[ME tiren, tireae, OE týrian, etym. dub.]
tire, n., & v.t. Band of metal, rubber, 
&c., placed round rim of wheel to strengthen it 
or prevent jar; PNEUMATIC. [v.t.] place 
tireness a., tirelessly ad. [-LESS], a. [perh. = fdl.]
tire, n., & v.t., (archaic). Head-dress; 
attire; (v.t.) adorn, attire, as she t. her head; 
tirewoman (archaic), woman employed to dress 
another. [for ATTIRE].
tirewomerness, n. Tiring to tire, fatigueing 
tedious; annoying, as how t. I have left my 
watch behind. Hence tirewomerness a., 
tirewomerness n. [TIRE + -SOME].
tip-o, tyro, n. Beginner, novice. [L (tit.), 
newly levied soldier].
tirfannium, n. Apprenticeship, first rudimen 
tary of an art. [L. = first service of soldier 
(prec.)].
tirf-wit, n. Lapwing. [limit. of cry].
tis (-x), contraction of it is.
tisane (-zan), n. = PTISAN. [F]
tisane (-zæn), n. = PTISAN. [F]
tissu (-zæz, -zd.), n. Any fine woven 
fabric; (Biol.) substance of an organ, fabric 
formed of cells & cell-products, as adhesor, 
connective, muscular, nervous, t. (fig.) inter 
weaved series, set, collection, of lines, crimes, 
&c.; t. (paper) thin soft unsized paper for 
wrapping or protecting delicate or artistic pages, 
S. tisser tissier weaving (thing) t. tisere weave (mod. F. 
tisser) t. l. tisser].
tit, n. Teat. [OE, cf. MDu. titte, G, sitze, 
& TEAT].
tit, n. Kinds of small bird, including 
tit-tarrk & titmouse (both also called 
titling); (archaic) small or poor horse, child, girl. 
[f. obs. On titr, a bird: orig. = small thing]. 
titl, n. T. for tatt, blow for blow, retaliation. 
[perh. = tip for tap or t. old proverb lint for 
tant t. F tant pour tant so much for so much].
titan, n. (Gk Myth.) each of a gigantic 
race of the children of Uranus & Ge, (also) the 
sun-god, brother of Helios; the weary T. 
British or other large empire (w. ref. to ATLAS; 
person of superhuman size, strength, intellect, 
&c., whence TITANESS n. = folli. So Ti 
tansque, tittanie, &c. [L. Gk]

titania (-tane-), n. Myth. of title to make ma terrestrial. Hence titania (-tane-) a. 
[n. tip + IMP].
titbit, n. Delicate bit, choice morsel. [titt]
titte (-dh), n., & v.t. Tax of one-tenth, esp. 
one payable in kind; (often pl.) tenth part 
of annual proceeds of land (predial tt.) & per 
personal industry (personal tt.) taken for support 
of clergy & church; mixed tt. (from pig, 
Sheep, &c., fed on the land); f. commission
Tithing

(arranging commutation of tt. &c.; t.-pig, tenth pig set apart for; ch., tenth ch.; e., of t. subject to t. Hence t-thable a. [vb OE tithoan] OE titha (as ten, see -th) t-thing n. Taking tithe; (Hist.) ten housekeepers living near together & bound over as sureties for each other's peaceable behaviour. [O. h. tithing]

tilitate v.t. Tickle; excite pleasantly. So titillation n. [f. L titillare, see -ate]

titty-tate, titty-v. t. & i. (colloq.). Adorn, smarten, (oneself &c.); adorn oneself. [fr. titty n.]

title n. Distinguishing appellation placed at the beginning of chapter, poem, &c.; contents of t.-page of book, short essential part of these used in reference (e.g. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations); formula at head of legal document, statute, &c.; division of statute &c.; personal appellation, hereditary or not, denoting or implying office (e.g. king, queen, judge, mayor, rector, captain) or nobility (e.g. duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron, any of which excl. duke may be courtesy t. of son &c. of duke &c.) or distinction or merit (e.g. baronet, knight) or (usu. degree) qualification (e.g. D.D., M.A.), or used in addressing or referring to person (e.g. Doctor, Professor, prefixed to name; your or her or his Majesty, Grace, &c.;) (Law) right to ownership of property with or without possession, the facts constituting this, also (f- deed) legal instrument as evidence of right; just or recognised claim (to), service, merit, &c., that constitutes this; fineness of gold as expressed in carats; fixed sphere of work & source of income as condition of occupation; (district attached to) parish church in Rome; t.-page, page at beginning of book giving particulars of subject, authorship, publication, &c.; t.-role, part in a play that gives it its name (e.g. Othello). Hence titillateless a. [OF L titillatus]

titiled a. Having title of nobility. [-ed] titting n. See titting [f. ON sitting (as tit, see -ing)]

titting n. Impressing of title in gold-leaf &c. on page of book. [infl]

titrate v.t. Determine quantity of given constituent in (compound) by observing quantity of a standard solution necessary to convert this constituent into another form. So titration n. [f. L titratio]

titter, v. i. & n. Laugh, giggle, in restrained manner; such laugh. Hence titterer n. [f. tit. + -er]

tittle n. Particle, whit. esp. not one jot or t. [ME, = stroke over word or letter, L as title, cf. TILDE]

TITLED, n. & v. i. Gossip. [redup. f. titled n., cf. titter, see -d]

titup, & n. Go along &c., move, conduct oneself, in lively or frisky fashion; (n.) spring, prance. Hence titup (p) a. [I]

titubation, n. (med.). Fidgetiness esp. caused by nervous irritation. [f. L titubatio]

titular n. Having by virtue of a title, as t. possessions; existing, that is such, only in name, as t. sovereign(ty); t. bishop. (R. C. Ch.) bishop bearing name of a former Christian see in Mohammedan countries; t. (said), patron saint of church; (n.) holder of office &c. etc. Hence titularly adv. [f. L titularis & ar]

tityre-ti, n. Member of gang of London street-ruffians in time of Charles II. [Titire, ju, first wd. of first eloquent of Virgil]

tissy, n. (slang). Sixpence. [corrupt. of TEETER]

time's, n. (gram.). Separation of the parts of a word by intervening word(s) (e.g. to us ward, L cere- comminuunt -brum). [L f. Gk tinesis cutting f. temnō cut]

to1 (before consonant t, before vowel too, or at end of word prep. If in the direction of (place, person, thing), thing, quality, &c.; with or without the implication of intention or of arrival), as was walking over to Bath, on his way to the station, led to Rome, throw it to me, got to the house by four, to bed with you; flattered to the pavement, was committed to the fate of a hundred deaths; held it to the light, to arms!, hand to hand, told him to his face, was carried to destruction, letter has come to hand, fell to work, fell to musing, tends or has a tendency to indolence, slow to anger, appointed to a post, born to a great fortune, all to no purpose, to his shame be it said; as far as, not short of, as true to the end, cut him to the heart, a Home-ruler to the core, fought to the last post, hit it to the boundary, correct to a hair's-breadth, suited to him a T, acted his part to perfection, might run to 2£, drank himself to death, might argue to all cer- tainty &c. so on 1, is 2; of comparison, ratio, adaptation, reference, &c.) this is nothing to what it might be, 3 is to 4 as 8 is to 8, ten to one he will find it out, two to one is not fair play, not up to the mark, equal to the occasion, made to order, drawn to scale, not to the point, true to life, will speak to that question later, sang to his guitar, cannot do it to his liking, corresponding, compared, inferior, &c., to; (archaic) for, by way of, as took her to wife, has a duke to his father-in-law; (introducing indirect object of vb, recipient, possessor, &c., or person or thing affected by the action, quality, &c.; alternative constr. as shown) lend it to them or this &c., or your knife &c., to John or to him (also lend John or him this &c. or your knife or rarely it or them, lend it or rarely them or rarely John, but not lend this &c. or your knife him, or John, nor lend to him or John it or them, lend it or rarely to him or John this &c. or your knife), write to me, explain it to me, apply to the secretary, seems to me absurd, to my mind or thinking, revolting to sane minds, pleasant to the taste, impervious to weather, obedient to command, unwinding to have been a good father to the; what's that to you, I, drink to me only with this cup, here's to you (your health), broken in to the saddle, accustomed to it, next door to us, ready to his hand, has not a shilling to his name, takes no wine to his dinner (archaic), there is a moral to it, there is no end to it; would to God it were or had been well will that; (as sign of infinitive, expressive purpose) consequently, &c., limiting the meaning of adj., or merely forming verbal n.; omitted after can, do, may, must, shall, will, & as shown, cf. also DARE, NEED, GO) he proposes to stay, declines to go, wants to know, began to sing (or began singing), fall to understand, does it to answer, the matter is difficult to explain, it is useless to rebel (rebellion is useless), allow me to remind (but let me remind you), you were seen to fall (but I saw him fall), was heard to complain (but I heard him complain). Floor was felt to tremble, floor it hit the floor, but a floor that found it, have sometimes known or found it (to) fail, make him repeat it, he was made (usu. to repeat it), help me (to) lift this, please (to usu. omitted) shut the door, was pleased (thought fit) to be angry, I prefer to go (but had
roughly go, had as lie (go), had my work to do, had to do my work (but will no. you talk such nonsense), was about to protest, (archaic) he is much to seek (deficient in that respect), (archaic) he is a good for to set in, to wors; (as substitute for infinitive) meant to call but forgot to, had no time to, you promised to. [OE to prep. & sign of gerund as distinct from infinitive, cf. Du. toe, Gzu, Russa do]

to (156), adv. To the normal or required position, repetition or repetition, standstill, as BRING, COME, FALL, GO, IEEE, HEAVE, LIE, to; the door is to (just not shut); to & FRO. [t. prec.]

toad, n. Reptile like frog but with clumsy & usu. warty body & not aquatic except when breeding; detectable or disgusting person; t. in (or the) hole, left baked in butter; t.-eater, scyphoclad, ombilicate parasite, so t.-eating a. & n. t.-flax, perennial plant with spurred yellow flowers marked with orange spot; t.-spat, = CUCKOO-spat; toadstone, stone, sometimes precious, supposed to resemble or to have been found near body of t., formerly used as amulet & etc. [O G toad(c) = (G) TADpole, common name of volcanic rock; toadstool, kinds of umbrella-shaped fungi. Hence toadish 1 a. [OE tadige, stym. dub.]

toad, n. & v. t. = toad-eater; (v.t.) fawn servilely upon (person or ab.). Hence toadyish adj. & n., adjt. & n., adjt. & n.

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 is drunk, thing, sentiment, similarly named in drinking, as was a great t. in her day; t.-master, person who announces t. at public dinner: t.-rack (for holding slices of t. at table); t.-water (in which t. has stood, used as cooling drink; also t. & water). (Vb) brown, cook, (broad, muffin, cheese, bacon, or incr. of these) before fire; warm (one's feet & etc.) thus; drink to the health or in honour of. Hence toaster 1, 2, n. [Vb f. n.]. ME tost t. OF toster vb f. L. tost us p.p. of torrone perch; drinking sense of anec. dub.]

toast, n. In vb senses t.-fork, long fork for t. bread & etc. [facet., also t.-iron] sword.

host, n. [OE host, host.]

tobacco, n. Dealer in tobacco. [Ist]

tobacco, n. Stout willow lined silk for dresses. [cf. G Tobin, Du. tobijn, TABBY]

tobacco, n. Narrow sail used for going down-hill esp. over snow or ice; t.-shoat, slide, slide for tt., usu. divided into different courses to prevent collision; (v.1.) go in t. Hence tobo6gann, tobo6gann, nn. (of Amer.-Ind. origin.)

tobogganist, n. Leader in toboggan. [Ist]

toboggan, n. & vb. Slide, slide. [Ist]

tobi, n. Mug or mug usu. in form of old man with three-cornered cap. [proper name]

toka- (takah), n. (muss). Composition for piano, organ, &c., orig. intended to exercise the touch. [It. = toccare TOUCH, see ADE]

toca, toca, la, toca-llas (tina), nn. Short or simple (also long) string, string of etc. [It. toccare, to touch]

tokor, n. [Bell rung as] alarm-signal (now chiefly fig.). [M.F. toquesing (OF toquer TOUCH + sign signal-bell). L as sign]}

told, n. (archaic). Bush; mass of foliage; weight for wool, usu. 28 lb.; [from bushy tail]

tof, [O. On tod/toddle wool t., cf. Du. dodde & t) selle]

today, adv. & n. (On) this present day, as say or sound; t. is his birthday; [OE to de on (this) day (of) + dat. of (day); so tonight, tomorrow]

to-dle, v.t. & t. n. Walk with short tottering steps, as child learning to walk; make (one's way), perform (distance), thus; take a walk; (v.2) totter; (adj.) (dub.) (n.) tottering walk, (colloq.) tottering child. Hence
to-dle, n. [corresp. to TOTTER, -L-0(3)]

toddy, n. Sap of some kinds of palm, from which fermented arrack is obtained; sweetened drink of spirits & hot water. [L Ind. tocari, tocari (Hind. & Pers. to par palm)]

todo, [to + do] 1 n.

tody, n. W.-Ind. bird related to kingfisher. [L. todus, a small bird]

toe (16), n. & v.t. I. Digit of foot; part of stocking, shoe, boot, that covers the top; toe, fore part of foot; piece of iron under front of horse, to step on to prevent slipping, a top of butress &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 fleshly pad on underside) of t.; great, little, t., smallest, largest, t. of human foot. (v.t.) tread or walk on the 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.-ail, nail of human t.; metal nail driven obliquely through end of board &c. (Vb) furnish with, t., enclosed by, t. of (stocking, shoe); (school slang kid of 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 (-)t. -TOED, -TOED, n. (OE &c., cf. Du. ten, OE theke) toe-fall, n. (archaic, poet.). Close, decline, (of day &c.). [To + FALL]

toff, n. (slang). Distinguished person, swell. [I]

to-flee (-le), -fey, n. Kinds of sweetmeat made of sugar, butter, &c., as almond t. [F. Ff. Malay taka, see RATAFIA; U.S. has toffy]

toff, n. (law). Person in whom has once occupied by this: toftman (hist.), occupier of t. [OE = knoll, homestead, f. ON tupt]

tog, n. & v.t. (slang). (Usu. pl.) garment(s); (Naut.) long tt., shore-clothes; (v.t.) dress (person, oneself, often out). Hence toggle6, n. [perh. t. folk]

toga, n. Ancient Roman's loose flowing outer garment, esp. w. allusion to Roman citizenship, to civil career, or also t. virilis, manly t.) to its assumption as sign of manhood (at age of 14). Hence toggle8, a. (L. cogn. w. toge cov.)

togather (-ah), 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 w them t., tied t., GET, HANG, t. put two & two t.; with, as well as &c., also, as sent a host &c. Hence togather6, n. (OE torgad, torgad, see TGADER)
TOMPION, n. Lithographic inking-pad; = TAMION, TAMPION. [="TAMPION"]

tom’tom, n., & v.t. Native Indian drum; gong; (v.t.) beat. [Hind. tam-tam, lit., = 'two Gk domino.'; ==] (tomb, tom) a cutting (timed cut), chiefly in names of surgical operations (anatomy, phlebotomy, tracheotomy).

ton (1) (tōn), n. Measure of weight, 2240 or (U.S., also short t.) 2000 lb. avoirdupois; mettiet, 1000 kilograms; measure of capacity (often varying) for milk, wine, tobacco, etc., e.g., gallon (49.2 litres), barrel (31.4 litres), hogshead, bushel (40 bushels), coke (28 bushels), wheat (20 bushels), wine (see tun), &c.; internal cubic capacity (100 cub. ft) or carrying capacity (40 cub. ft) of ship, (coll.) large number or amount, as bag weight (half a t. (several pounds, ounces, etc.), t. (a couple), have asked him t. of times. [var. of tun].

ton (2) (tōn), n. Prevailing mode, fashion, as in the t., bon ton.

tōn’al, a. Of tone or tones; of tonality. Hence to’nal’i’ty adv. [A].

tōn’al charac-tar (tō-nal’är-char-ak-tar), n. (chiefly S.). Character, quality, of tone, also, system of tones, key; colour scheme of picture. [ITV]

to’-name, n. (chiefly S.). Name added esp. to person’s Christian name & surname for distinction. [RD]

tom’toile, n. Tondo with bowl-like centre. (Arab.) ASTRAGAL. [IT., dim. of foll.]

tono, n. Plate of majolica &c. with broad flat decorated rim. [IT., = round plate, F. L rotundus round.

tone (1), n. Sound, esp. w. ref. to pitch, quality, & strength; heart t., sounds of heart heard in auscultation; musical sound (FUNDAMENTAL, HARMONIC, &c.); modulation of voice to express emotion, sentiment, &c., as impatient, lively, imploring, despondent, bantering, suspicious, &c.; (Gr.) stress on one syllable of word; (Mus.) ancient esp. Gregorian psalm-tune (also whole t.) any of the lower intervals in diatonic scale, opp. to semitone; (Mod.) proper condition of the bodily organs, state of health in which animal functions are duly performed, as has lost, recovered, t.; prevailing character of morals, sentiments, &c., as the t. of the nation must be rigorously opposed to that of the Government, t. of effect of colour or of light & shade in picture; tint, shade of colour; degree of luminosity of colour; (Photogr.) colour of finished positive picture. Hence to’ne-less a., to’ne-less’ness n. [F. Fon f. L t. Gk tonos thing stretched, tônos tension, tension].

tone (2), v.t. & l. Give tone or quality of sound or colour to (toned paper, esp. of pale amber tint); (Mus.) tune (instrument); (Photogr.) give (picture), (of picture) receive, altered colour in finishing by means of special solution; harmonize (the instr.), as does not t. with mahogany; dou’t, t. colour of (picture), render (statement, expression, &c.) less pronounced or confident, (intr.) become softer, less pronounced, &c.; t. up, give, receive, higher tone or character or greater vigour. [f. prec.]


tongue (1), n. Fleshy muscular organ in the mouth, serving purposes of taste, mastication, swallowing, & (in man) of speech; this as article of food, as ox, sheep’s, reindeer’s, t., smoked, rolled, t.; faculty of, tendency in speech, as has a rich t.; sharp, caustic, dangerous, long (talkative), t.; language of a nation &c., as the German t., t. of gift of t., power of speaking in unknown t. esp. as miraculously conferred on early Christians, confession of t. (Gen. xi. 1-9); thing like t. in shape (esp. tapering) or function, e.g. long t. bird, t. of scarecrow, t. of an old man’s shoe, t. of a horse’s mouth, t. of the front shoe, clapper of bell, pin of buckle, projecting edge of MATCH board, index of scale of balance, vibrating slit in reed of some musical instruments, jet of flame, pointed rail in railway-switch; find one’s t., recover power of speech; give or throw t. (glove), t. of finding scent; hold one’s t., be silent; on the t. of one’s t.; way one’s t., talk indiscernibly or volubly; t.-bit (with plate preventing horse from getting t. over mouthpiece); f. tone-, HYOID; t.-tic, impediment in speech due to mechanical framework of t. t.-tongued, having this (fig.) debarked from speaking out. Hence to’ngue-less, aa. to’ngue-less’er, n. [OE tunge, cf. ON. & Sw. tunge, Du. tong, Gtunge, cogn. w. L lingua, OL dingsa]

tongue (2), n. & v.t. & l. Produce staccato &c. with flute (tune) with flute t.; t. & grove, furnish (MATCH board &c.) with tongue & groove. [f. prec.]

ton’ica, a. & n. (Of medicine, medical treatment, &c., fig. of success, misfortune, punishment) serving to invigorate, bracing; (Mus.) tones, esp. of the key-note; t. accent, stress on syllable; t. space, continuous musical construction (cf. ONTONIC); t. sol-fa (fah), system of musical (esp. vocal) notation in which all diatonic scales are written alike (i.e. doh, key-note, ray, me, fa, sol, lah, te, uss. written d. r., &c., with vowel-change for accidentals, e.g. d. re, mus), time-value being shown by vertical lines & colons, t.-sol-faist, advocate of, expert in this; (n.) medicine &c. (lit. & fig.) (Mus.) key-note. Hence to’ni’cal adv. [f. Tonique t. Gk tonikos (as TONE, see -IC)].

ton’icity, n. Tone; being tonic: healthy vitality of muscled body. [f. prec.]

ton’ight, to’night, adv. & n. (On) the present night, (on) the night of today. [f. 1. ttonight, cf. F ttonjale]

ton’ish, a. In the TON, modish, stylish. Hence to’nish’ness n. [ISH].

tonite, n. A powerful gun-cotton explosive. [f. L tonare thunder + -IT].

Tonka bean, t., n. Fragrant seed of a tree found in Guiana &c., used in perfumery &c. [native tonka, the bean].

tonnage (tōn’ij), n., & v.t. Internal cubic capacity, freight-carrying capacity, ship in tonnage (total freight-carrying capacity of a merchant marine; duty on vessels formerly reckoned on t., now on registered size; t.-deck (upper of two, second of three or more). [F tonne TUN, see -AGE].

tonneau (tōn’o, or as F), n. Part of some motor-cars that contains the back seats. [F. lit. cask, tun].

-to’ner, n. Vessel of so many tons, as two thousand t. [ER].

ton’o-meter, n. Tuning-fork or other instrument for measuring pitch of tones. [as TONE + -METER].

ton’illa, n. Either of two oral organs on each side of the fauces. Hence to’nilla’r, a. to’nilla’ris, n. [L. tonilla sharp stake, (pl.) tonsils, dim. of tonsa ear, or perhaps cogn. w. tendere tens-stretch].
tomsorial, a. (facet.). Of a barber or his work. [F. T. Mon. monsieur (lendre tom-shave, see -OR- + AL]).
tomsure, n., & v.t. Rite of shaving the crown (R.C. Ch.) or whole head (Gk Ch.) of person entering religious profession or monastic order; bare part of monk's or priest's head; (fig.) admission to holy orders; (v.t.) shave head of, get a bald head on; a t. person; tontine, n. An 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 receive no dividend, return-premium, &c.) when a holder dies; tontine, n. [F. rt. tontine (Lorenzo Tonti, originator of it about 1659)].
too, adv. & a. In a higher degree than is admissible for a specified or understood purpose, standard, &c. (not used to qualify vb, cf. very), 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 t. the others t., mean to do it (as well as threaten): moreover, as achieved, t. reason, t. sense, t. k., gushing. [ == to!]
tool, v.t. See take.
tool, n. Mechanical implement, as carpen ter's, joiner's, gardener's, engraver's, mason's, &c.; (usu. machine-t.) machine used in making machinery, e.g. lathe; (fig.) thing used in an occupation or pursuit, as literary t., the t. of one's trade; person used as mere instrument by another, cat's-paw; separate figure in tooling of book; broad t., t. holder, device for holding t. in lathe, handle for use with different tt.; t.-pont, rest, holder of iron for cutting t. in lathe. For tooling ON TOP PL., OE tawian prepare, Goth. tawjan make, cause.
tool, v.t. & i. Ornament (edges of book-covers) with tooling; work with t.; (slang) drive (coach &c.), (intr.) drive, ride, often along &c. e.g., in a casual or leisurely manner. [t. prec.]
toolbox, n. Union of stone-mason's broad chisel for tooling. [ER-1]
toolling, n. Stone-dressing in parallel lines; ornamentation of edges of book-cover with designs impressed by heated tools (blind t., without gliding). [ING]
toolling board, n. Board with close-grained red wood much used for furniture &c. [f. Hind. taw].
toot, v.t., & i. Sound. esp. produce harsh or dismal sound with, (horn, cornet, whistle, &c.); sound horn &c. thus; (of horn &c.) give out such sound; (of groans) call; (n.) sound of horn, trumpet, &c. [F. Sw. & Norw. tuta, cf. LG tuten, Da. tude, ON thjota, imit.]
tooth, n. (pl. teeth). & v.t. & i. Each of several hard dense structures growing in jaws of vertebrates & used for mastication; CANINE EYE, INGEBOR, MILK, MOLAR, WISDOM, t., false, artificial, t. (made by dentist); t.-shaped projection or thing, e.g. cog, point, &c., of gear-wheel, saw, comb, rake; SWEET t.; cast thing in person's t., reproach him with it; in the t. of, in spite of (opposition &c.), in opposition to (directions &c.), in the face of (the wind &c.). OPPORTUNITY,机会; (of bird) having one's eye-t., gain worldly wisdom, esp. by the skin of one's t. (narrowly); FIGHT, STRUGGLE, T. & NAIL (with utmost effort); LIE IN one's t.; set one's t. on EDGE, show one's t. take threatening tone; take the BRIDGE between one's tt.; toolhouse, ache in t.; t.-billed, (of bird) having t.-like processes (on cutting edges of bill), t.
TOPAZOLITE

f. L. f. Gk topazos, -zion, etym. dub., cf. Skr. tapas fire, tap shine;
topazite, n. yellow or green kind of garnet; [prec. + L. rubeus red];
tope, n. Drink alcoholic liquors to excess esp. habitually. Hence top[er] 1 n. [F. topoer cover stake in dicing, whence (je) topo int. agreed, done, (in drinking) I pledge you, perh. ult. f. top + w. ref. to placing together tops of drink vessels, cf. F. topfer]; tope 2 n. (Anglo-Ind.). Mango or other grove. [f. Tamil toppu];
tope 3 n. Buddhist monument, usu. dome or tower. [f. Hind. top f. Skr. stipa mound];
toph, tophus, nn. Gouty deposit of calc. & concretion under teeth & surface of joints. Hence tophaceous a. [L. (-es), sandstone, tufa];
tophet, 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. topheth place to burn (on fire)];
toplisa, n. Ancient Roman style of mural decoration with heterogeneous landscape scenes. [L. = landscape gardening or painting, f. Gk topos place];
topliary, a. The at. (of clapping shrubs &c. ornamental shapes), Hence topliaricus a. [f. L. topiarius landscape gardener (as prec., see -ARIus 1)];
tople, n. Theme for discussion, subject of conversation or discourse; (Logic, Rhet.) class of considerations from which arguments can be drawn. F. topiques pl. f. L. f. Gk (ko) topica topics, as title of a treatise of Aristotle (topos place, see -IC)];
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 1, topographical a., topographie 1, topographer 1, topographies 2, f. L. f. Gk topographia (topos place, see -GRAPHY);
toponymy, n. (Register of) place-names of a district &c. [f. Gk topos place + onoma in comb. usu. -wma name + -Y];
toponymy, n. (anat.). Naming of regions, opp. organs &c., of a body. [as prec.];
topper, n. In vbl senses, also: (colloq.) = top-naut. [f. T. top 2 + -ER];
topple, v.l. & t. (Cause to) totter & fall (often over, down). [f. T. top 1 + -BE3];
topsturvy, adv., a., n., & v. l. Upside down; in utter confusion; (v.t.) turn t. Hence (facet.) topsturvy, topsturvyly adv., topsturvyfied v.t. [f. T. top 1 + 80 (cf. upside down for up so down) + obs. terse overturn cogn. w. OE tearfan turn, roll over, cf. LG tarren];
topical, a. [Hist.] Small kinds of men’s & woman’s hats, small bonnets, caps, kinds of monkey, cap-like arrangement of hair. [f. F. Breton tok, cf. W, toc];
torn, n. Hill, rocky peak, esp. on Dartmoor. [OE. f. W. to, cr. W. torso, torso; -er, forming agent nn. on L.p.p. stema in -er (doctor)];
to.ren, n. Revealed will of God, esp. Moses law; Pentateuch. [Heb.];
torch, n. Piece of resinous wood or twisted flax &c. soaked in tallow &c. for carrying light; other appliance for this purpose, e.g.

oil-lamp on pole; electric t., stick-shaped portable electric lamp; t.-fishing (also torching) 1 f. fishing (also catching) 1 for catching, esp. electric light. [F. torche 1.; Ll. tortioka (torchiere tort- twist)];
torchon (-esh, or as F), n. attrib. T. paper, paper with rough surface used esp. for watercolours; t. board (covered with t. paper); t. mat, mat 2 of t. paper; t. lace, peasant’s bobbin lace with geometrical designs. [F. = dishcloth (as prec., see -CLOTH)];
toric, n. Surgeon’s tourniquet. [L. = wine-press (torquere twist)];
torria. See TEE1.
toria. See TORUS.
torseron, n. Spanish (usu. mounted) bullfighter. [Sp. torcer = engage in bull-fight f. tor- bull f. L. aurum, see -OR];
toreutico (-tico), a. & n. (N. pl., art.) of chasing, carving, & embossing, esp. metal. [F. Gk toreutikon (toreuo bore, chase, see -IC)];
toraceous, a. Growing in bogs or marshes. [TURF + -ACEOUS];
tor, n. Red-bellied char. [W. (tor belly + cock red)];
torment, n. Severe bodily or mental suffering, as was in t., suffered in t.; source of this, as (colloq.) the child is a positive t. [OF. f. L. tormentum engine for hurling stones, rack, torment, (tormentor, see -MENT);
torrent, 2. v.t. Subject to torment, as tormented with neuralgia, suspence, inquiries. Hence tormentingly adv. [F. OF. tormenter (prec.)];
tormentil, n. Low herb with bright yellow flowers & highly aromatic root-stock used in medicine. [If. F. tormentille f. TORMENT 1 perh. because thought to relieve toothache];
tormentor, n. Person, thing, that torments, whence tormentress 1.; long fork used on ship for taking meat from copper; kind of harrow on wheels. [OR];
tormina, n. Grunting pains in bowels, colic. [L. (torquere twist)];
torn. See TEAR.
tornado, n. (pl. -aes), Violent storm of small extent, esp. in W. Africa at beginning & end of rainy season & in U.S. from April to September; f. super t. here rotary motion, & often accompanied by funnel-shaped cloud. Hence tornadic a. [Sp. tornada f. tornar TURN, see -ADO];
tor, n. Violent storm of small extent, esp. in W. Africa at beginning & end of rainy season & in U.S. from April to September; f. super t. here rotary motion, & often accompanied by funnel-shaped cloud. Hence tornadic a. [Sp. tornada f. tornar TURN, see -ADO];
torous, torose, a. (Bot.) cylindrical with bulges at intervals; (Zool.) knobby. [L. torosus (rōnus, see -OS), -ous, -ous];
torpid, a. & n. (Of hibernating animal) dor- numb; sluggish, dull, apathetic; (a.) pl.) Lent boat-races at Oxford before academic crews of colleges, (sing.) boat rowing in these. Hence or cogn. torpidity, torpidness. torpor 1 n., m. dormancy; slumber, dull, apathetic; (a.) pl.) Lent boat-races at Oxford before academic crews of colleges, (sing.) boat rowing in these. Hence or cogn. torpidity, torpidness. torpor 1 n., m. dormancy; slumber, dull, apathetic; (a.) pl.) Lent boat-races at Oxford before academic crews of colleges, (sing.) boat rowing in these. Hence or cogn. torpidity, torpidness.
TORTUATED(d), a. (zool.). With ring of peculiar colour or texture of hair or plumage on neck. [f. L tortuatus (fool, at age 9).]

torque (k.), n. Necklace of twisted metal, esp. of Gauls; (Mec). -que twisting-moment. [f. L torques necklace, as TORT]

tortrify, v.t. Parch with heat, roast, dry, (metallurgical ores, drugs). So torino(3)n. [f. L tortufaciore (torture parch, see-PY) -ion].

The stream of water &c.; (fig.) violent flow of (abuse, grief, questions). Hence torrential (-shl) a., torrentially 2 adv. [f. F. L torrentiem lit. boiling stream (torture parch, see -ENT)].

Torricellian, a. T. experiment (with mercury in tube, leading to principle on which barometer is made); T. tube (used for this). [E. Torricelli d. 1647 + AN]

torrid, a. (Of land &c.) parched by sun, very hot; t. zone, part of earth's surface between tropics. Hence torridity, torridness. [n. F. torride L. torridus (torture parch, see -ID) 1-n].

torset, n. Twisted ornament e.g. scroll; block of wood in brick wall for joint &c. to rest on. [prob. var. of TASSEL]

torsion (shn), n. Twisting; (Bot.) state of being spirally twisted, so torsive a. (med.) twisting; (Med.) state of artery being twisted; &c. to check haemorrhage; t. balance (for measuring minute force by means of fine twisted wire). Hence torsional, torsionally 2 adv. [f. F. LL torsionem, -is (as TORS, see -ON)].

torsk, n. Fish of cod family. [Sw. & Da.]

torsus, n. Trunk of statue apart from head & limbs. [lt. = stalk, stump, torso, f. THYRSUS]

tort, n. (law). Private or civil wrong. [F. = wrong, harm, f. L tortäre tort- twist].

torticolis, n. (path.). Rheumatic affection of muscles of neck, stiff neck. [L. L as prec. + collyum neck].

tortile, a. Twisted, curved; (Bot.) coiled. Hence tortility n. [f. L tortilitus (TORT, -ILE)]

tortilla (-lyc), n. Flat maize cake, Mexican substitute for bread. [Sp.]

tortious (-shus), a. (law). Constituting a tort; hence tortiously 2 adv. [var. of TORTIOUS]

tortoise (-tis, -tis), n. Land (& fresh water) varieties of turtle, reptile encased in two scaly or leathery shields forming a box; ALLIGATOR t.; (Rom. Ant.) = TESTOST; t. shell, mottled & clouded outer shell or scale of some sea turtles used for combs &c. t.-shell cat, butterfly, (with black & yellow markings suggesting L-shell). ME tvtorc, turtu (thr. OF tortuce), f. LL tortuca (as TORT)

tortuous(a., bot., zool.). = MONILIFORM. [f. L tortula dim. of torta a twist (as TORT) + -ous]

tortuous (-tish), n. & v.t. Inception of serpentine turns, so tortuously 2 adv. [var. of TORTIOUS]

torture (-shar), n. & v.t. Action of inflicting mental or physical pain. (V.t.) subject to t., as tortured with neurology, tight boots, anxiety; (fig.) force out of natural position or state, pervert meaning of (words, passage). Hence torturable, torturably 2 adv. [vbf. n. F. f. L tortura twisting (torture tort- twist, see -URE)]

torula, n. (pl. -ae). Kinds of yeast-like fungus; chain of spherical bacteria, whence tor-

uniform a.; (Bot.) small torus. [mod. L dim. of TORSUS]

torus, n. (pl. -ri). Large moulding of semicircular profile esp. as lowest member of base of column; (Bot.) receptacle of flower, modified end of stem; (Anat.) smooth ridge as of muscle. [L. = protuberance, bed]

tory, n. & a. (Member of the party that opposed the Revolution of 1838, supported the policies of George III, opposed Reform Bill of 1832, & has been succeeded by Conservative party (cf. WHIG); T. Democracy, Conservative who inclines to some democratic principles. Hence toryism n. [orig. Irish robber, f. Ir. tiridhe, tire, thief, pursuer; cf. Gael. torr pursuit].

tory, v.t., v.i. (ser. or poet. toryist), & n. Throw up (ball &c.) with the hand esp. with palm upward; throw (thing to person, away, aside, &c.) lightly or carelessly; throw (coin) into air to decide choice &c. by way it falls; settle question or dispute with (person for honor) thus, as will t. you for (or who has) the armchair; (Lawn-tennis) strike (ball or abs.) high into air; toss (person) in blanket, jerk him upwards out of it by pulling suddenly on all corners; throw back (one's head) esp. in condescension or impatience; (thing oneself) about from side to side, throw oneself about thus in bed &c., roll about restlessly; separate heavy from light parts of (tin ore) by agitation in vessel; t. off, drink off a draught, dispatch (work) rapidly without apparent effort; t. up, toss coin as above, prepare (food) hastily; tosspot (archaic), toper, (N.) tossing of coin, head, &c., as win the t., have its decision in one's favour; a contemptuous t. of the head; t.-up, tossing up of coin, doubtful question, as is quite a t.-up whether he comes or not; PITCH.-E.-t. (n. & v. f. Norw. tosa sprinkle, cf. LL tesen toss (hay)].

tot, n. Small child, esp. a tiny t.; (colloq.) dram of liquor. [f. ON totr, cf. Da. top]

tot2, n. & v.t. & i. (colloq.). Set of figures to be added; (v.t.) add usu. up, (of expenses &c.) Mount up. [L. = so many; or abbr. of foll.]

totl, n. & v.t. & i. (colloq.) As for summing the whole, as the t. number of persons, t. population, sum t., t. tonnage; absolute, unqualified, as was in t. ignorance of it; resulted in t. loss of his fortune, t. abstinence, t. abstinence, eclipse (in which whole surface is obscured); (n.) t. number or amount; (v.t.) find the t. of (things, set of figures), amount in number to, as the visitors totalled 181. Hence totality n. totally 2 adv. [n. & vbf. f. L. f. LL totalis (lotus entire, see -AL)].

totalize, v.t. & i. Collect into a total, find the total of: use totalizer in betting. Hence totalization n. [t. + -E]-

totalizer, n. Device showing number & amount of bets staked on race with a view to dividing the total among betters on winner. So totalizator 2 n. [ER]-

totem, n. Natural object esp. animal ascribed among N. Americans as emblem of clan or individual; ground of tribal name or myth; image of this; t.-post (on which tt. are carved or hung); t. stage, stage of mental development in which tt. are taken as clan-names & objects of worship. Hence totemic, totemistic, sa., totemism (3), totemist (2), nn. (n.).

totemic origin, n. [t. + -IC]-

together, as. a. & pron. The other. [earlier the tother f. wrong division of ME thet (THAT) other; now understood as the other & usu. used without the]
tótidém verbis, adv. In so many words, as he said, i.e., that he would write in either case. [L]

tótías quoćtés (or to chísh kwó chísh), adv. On each occasion, every time, as offered was referred to, or in the event of.

tóto case'ño (so), adv. Differ t.c. (by an immense distance). [L = by the whole heaven]

tó'ter, v.t. Stand or walk unsteadily (esp. of child learning to walk); (part., of steps) unsteadily; (of tower &c., fig. of State, system, &c.) be in this position. To point of falling. To totterer 1 n., tottering 2 adv., tottery 3 n. [for toter cogn. w. ME tulent var. of tullen TILT 1 + ER]

toucan (tóóká'n, tóó'kn), n. Kinds of tropical American bird with immense beak. [f. Brz. tücão, -na]

touch 1 (túch), v.t. & l. Be separated at one or more points by no intervening space or object from (thing &c.), be in or come into contact with, bring part of body esp. hand into contact with, establish this relation towards (thing with one's hand, stick, &c.), cause (two things) to touch. To point of falling. To touch in contact, as two rocks t. (each other) at the bases, you are touching wet paint, t. pitch, have to do with shady transaction or person, he touched me on the shoulder, t. the table with your stick, wouldn't t. him (unpleasant person) with a bar-pole. Just touched them together. [f. Ger. an-; touch (n.) (adj.)] I never touched him (hostilely), can just t. bottom (of water with toes), t. bottom 1, touched his hat (as salutation), was touched by the king (to cure king's evil), t. wood (to profit Nemesis after boasting &c.), (Geom.) be tangent to (circle, &c.). (Naut.) apply slight force to, as he t. (ranged) the bell; strike (keys, strings of musical instrument), strike keys or strings of; delineate, mark lightly, put in, (features &c.) with brush, pencil, &c.; reach, as can just t. the ceiling, (fig.) approach in excellence &c., as no one can t. him in light comedy, in the spotted game, for purity of style; affect with tender feeling, soften, as it touched me to the heart, was visibly touched by her appeal; rouse painful or angry feeling in, as touched him home, touched him to the quick, = touched him on a raw or tender place (also lit.); treat of, speak of, in passing; touch question touches you nearly; (chiefly neg.) have to do with, as refuses to t. (risk capital in) breweries, dare not t. (drink) beer; injure slightly, as flowers are a little touched with the east wind; (p.p.) slightly crazy; affect slightly, modify, as morality touched with emotion; (neg.) produce slightest effect on, cope with, as brass polish won't t. these candlesticks, couldn't t. the algebra paper; t. at (naut.), call at (port &c.); t. down (football), t. ball on ground behind own goal to prevent opponent's doing so; t. on one's evil (subject) briefly; t. off, make (sketch hastily, roughen hastily) (calligraphy); t. charge (cannon); t. up, correct, give finishing touches to (picture, writing, &c.), strike (horse) with whip, jog (memory). Hence touchable a. [ME touchen f. toucher of Teut. orig., cf. OHG aouchen, aochken, twitch, cogn. w. G. Augchen dr. & d. touche, draw];

touch 2 n. Act or fact of touching, contact, as gave him a t., felt a t. on my arm, royal t. (for king's evil); sense by which contact is perceived, whence touchless a.; light stroke with the brush, &c., in drawing &c., added a few t. to fig. of writing, management of business, &c.; small amount, slight tinge or trace, as wants a t. of salt, an occasional t. of irony, felt a t. of rheumatism; performer's manner of touching keys or strings of musical instrument, manner or degree in which keys &c. respond to this, manner or style of workmanship in carving &c. or in writing, as has a light or firm t. on wood; a writer has light t. (produces required effect simply, without laboured emphasis, &c.); mental correspondence, sympathy, communication, esp. keep in t., remain in sympathy or not cease from correspondence or personal intercourse (with); magnetization of steel bar by magnet; as, the steel has taken the magnet.

TOURNAMENT (toor'N-), n. (Hist.) Pageant of the tournament. A grand and magnificent display of horsemanship and other sports, usually consisting of jousting (a kind of arm wrestling), wrestling, wrestling with the horse, and other feats of skill and prowess. The tournament was a popular form of entertainment in the Middle Ages, particularly in Europe, and was often held as a means of testing the skill and strength of knights and other men of arms. The pageant of the tournament is a performance that is part of the medieval tournament, typically consisting of a ceremony, a competition, and a feast. The pageant may include a parade of knights and ladies, a jousting tournament, a wrestling match, and a banquet. The pageant of the tournament is a popular form of entertainment in the Middle Ages, particularly in Europe, and was often held as a means of testing the skill and strength of knights and other men of arms. The pageant of the tournament is a performance that is part of the medieval tournament, typically consisting of a ceremony, a competition, and a feast. The pageant may include a parade of knights and ladies, a jousting tournament, a wrestling match, and a banquet.
in which two parties of mounted & armed men contended with blunted weapons; any contest of skill and speed between numbers of competitors, as chess, lawn-tennis, &c. [L. OF tournoiement (tor-
noyer TOURNAY, see -MENT)]
tournoyer (toor-noy), n. Printed worsted up-
holstering-material. [f. Tournay, in Belgium]
tourney (ter-toor), n. & v.l. Take part in
tournament (hist.). [OF tournoi vb, tournoi-
tournoquet (toor-no-ket), n. Instrument for
stopping flow of blood through artery by com-
pression effected with screw. [F. = turnstille, tourniquet, L turner TURN]
tournaiion (toor-mee or as F.), n. Curve, con-
tour, line of motion; to wheeze on, to give round
outline to hips, back drapery of dress. [F (as
TUNE, see -URE)]
tousle (touz), v.t. Pull about, handle
roughly, make (esp. hair) untidy. [f. touze (now
dial. or obs. of, Touze as dog's name), ME
touzen, cf. G tausern, + -e(6)]
tous-les-mois (toil'am-wa'), n. Food starch
taken from tubers of species of canna. [F, lit. =
every month]
tousy (toi), a. Rough, shaggy, dishevelled.
[f. prec. -t-, v.i., & n.]
tout (to), v.t., v.i., & n. Solicit custom, pester
merchants with applications (for or-
ders); spy out movements & condition of horses in
training; (n.) instance of, (also tourner t) rare
person employed in, touting. [ME toten
peep, prey, OE toten project, peep out, cf. ON
tuita peak, Sw. tuit point, Da. tuv spot]
tout ensemble (F), n. See ensemble.
tow (tou), v.t., v.n. (Of vessel, horse on bank,
&c.) pull (boat, barge, &c.) along in water by
rope or chain; 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, in fig., (fig.) assume
direction of, take possession of, (person); tow-
ing-line, -rope, (used in towing); towing-net
(for dragging water); towing-path (along river
or channel); towing-boat (for carrying tow);
towing (or towage) (F, towage, n. & v.l.
[OE taw], n. [OE taw, cf. ON toga pull, OHG
sogon draw, cogn. w. G seiken draw & w. L
ducer lead, draw]
tow (tou, v.t., & n. Coarse & broken part of flax
or hemp. Hence tow-y Ou (OE towic tow-like),
orig. -spinning, cf. MDu. towe tow, ON tó tuft
of wool for spinning; cogn. w. taw & tool]
toward (tou-erd), a. (archaic). Docile, apt.
Hence towardly (tou-erdy), a., towardness (tou-
wardness), n. [as foll.]
towards, toward2, (tords, tór'ders, twords,
towardz), prep. (as now more usu. in prose &
colloq.) approach, direction of; as looks t. the
set out t. town, I look t. you (in drinking health);
as regards, in relation to, as felt some ani-
mality t. him, his attitude t. Home Rule;
[archaico esp. bibli.] to unscarc se, t. us; for,
for the purpose of, as saved something t. his
education; near, as regards, &c. Towardness (towardness),
am. (adv.) feast is toward (coming).
[OE toward a. future (TO, WARD), see -ES]
towel, (tou, v.t. & l.-ll). Cloth for drying
oneself after bath &c.; roller-t, endless t. on
revolving bar; t-horse, wooden frame for hang-
ing t. on; ( slang) lead t., bullet, oaken t.,
cushion (for belting pipe &c.) with t., ( slang)
thrash; (v.l) wipe oneself with t. Hence
towelling (tou-lin), n. [f. Touilie t. OHG tua-
hila (G tvichl) t. tvahan wash, cf. OE tucean,
ON thana]tow'er, n., & v.l Tall usu. equilateral (esp.
square) or circular structure, often forming
part of church or other large building; fig.,
structure of defence, protector; martello tower;
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),
ascendancy of buildings now used as arsenal &
repository of objects of public interest, orig. a
fortress & palace in London; martello tower;
(y.) reach high (above surroundings, often fig.,
eminent person, as t. over his contempor-
aries), (of game-bird mortally wounded) rise
vertically to great height, (part.) high, lofty,
(fig.) a towering (violent) rage, passion. Hence
towering adj. & adv. & n. [f. Tower the tower]
(esp. the one in London) & v.n. (as opp. to coun-
yry) reside at townfolk, inhabitants of a par-
tish, or of tt; township, (Law) each of several
in each parish; townsman, inhabitant of a town;
former citizen; townspeople, the people of a t.;
talk, the talk of the t. Hence townless adj.
townward, a., townier, n., town-
ward (orwards) adj. [OE tuch, De. ti, ON tin,
G tawen (tawen) head
townsman, n. (univ. slang). Inhabitant of uni-
ter university town who is not a member of the
university. [ref.]
toxic, a. Of poison, sat. symptoms; polemic;
toxicology, -ology, adj. & n. & n. & n.
Hence toxicologically, toxically, adv.;
toxicant a., & n., toxicological a., toxico-
ologist, toxicolog, -logy, toxico-
mania, toxicosis, toxin, toxiphobia, nn. [F.
L. Gk toxico-
mony poison, orig. for dipping arrows in, neut.
of toxikos (toxikos bow & arrows, -ikos]
toxin, n. Any poisonous substance. [prec., in-
formal, toxophill, a. (archaic). Lovers of
archery. Hence toxophilic, a. [G. toxikon
bow + -phil + -t] toy, n., & v.l Plaything esp.
for child; knick-knack, thing meant rather for
amusement than use; toyshop, shop of knick-
knacks, toys. Hence toyously adv. [v.f. n.]
toy (tou), n. & v.l (adj.) Small, made with par-
ticular care, used to amuse oneself, t. and t.,
deal with, handle, in trifling or fondling or careless
manner, as toyed with a plate of strawberries,
whence toyously adv. [v.f. n.]
trace, n., & v.l To mark, leave traces on;
traceable (d) adj. [ref. to] [f. L trabe beam + -AT]
trabecula, n. (pl. -ae). (Anat.) supporting
band or bar of connective tissue &c. [Bot.
beam-like projection or process. Hence trace-able, trace-ability, trace-ability, trace-ably, adj., trace-able-ness, n., trace-able-ly, adv., trace-able-ness, nn., trace-able a.

trace, n. Each of the two side straps or chains by which horses draw vehicles; in the t., in harness (lit. &fig.); kick over the t., (fig., of person) become insubordinate. [f. MF traveer.

traveery, 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 travered a. [f. TRAVEER + -ERV]

traver, n. Or, trakov, n. (pl.-ae). Principal air-passage of body from larynx to bronchial tubes; each of the passages by which air is conveyed from the exterior in insects, arachnids, &c.; (Bot.) duct, vessel. Hence traverchial, travechean, travecheate (2), a. travecheo-compound, fr. travechial, travecheo-.

travechial, n. T. arteria, lit. rough artery, t. trakhous rough.

traveche (k)-in comb. = Gk trakhéos neck.

tracheoa (k)-, n. Disease of eye marked by granular excrescences on inner surface of lid. Hence tracheomatisous a. [f. Gk trakhous rough, as -phonia hoarseness.

trachyte (klt), n. Light-colored volcanic rock tough to the touch. Hence trachytic a. [f. Gk trakhelous roughness (trakhous rough) on t., v.t. & u.]

track, n. & v.t. Continuous line, series of marks, left by person, animal, or thing, in passing along. (pl.) such marks, esp. footprints, as watched the broad t. of departing ship, followed his t. through the snow, am on his t. (in pursuit). In possession of clue to his conduct, designs, &c., indicated the t. in which we were to go, t. of a comet; path, esp. one beaten by use, (fig.) course of life or routine, a rough t. runs round the hill-side, covered with sheep-.t., afraid to leave the beaten t. (of ordinary life; also lit.); prepared racing-path, course, t. for (for run-ning on). Continuous line of railway, single, double t. one pair, two pairs, of rails; in one's t. (slang), where one stands, there & then; make t. (slang), go or run away, make off; make t. for (slang), go in pursuit of, go after; off the t., off the scent, (fig.) away from the subject. "a clean t.," "to take a t.," locomotive, mowing-machine, &c., for clearing t. in front or behind. Hence trackless a., tracklessly adv., trackless-ness, n. (V.t.) follow the t. of (animal, person, to lair &c.); down, reach, capture, by tracking; t. through cover, (fig., of unknown); assume the character of a rudder, tow (boat) by rope &c., from bank.

tracker, n. [f. Tract. MDU. t. M. Duk. t. t. draw; vb f., but in last sense direct f. DU. trakkoage (k), n. Towage; railway-tracks collectively, amount of these.

tract, n. Region, area, of indefinite (usu. large) extent, as a t. of sand, pathless t.; (Anat.) area of organ or system, as of/actory, optic, respiratory, t. (archaic) period (of time &c.). [f. L. t. actus, -as, vbl n. f. t. t. t.-tract draw; t. tract, n. Short treatise or discourse esp. on religious subject; (R. C. Ch. &c.) a form of an-swer to a treatise, see TRACTARIANISM. (abstr. of TRACTATE.)

tractatable, a. (Of persons, rarely of materials &c.) easily handled, manageable, pliant, docile.

tractability, tractability, n. [f. L. t. t. t. t. tractare handle, freq. of t. t. t. t. draw, see -ABL.

Tractarian, a. & n. (Adherent, promoter) of Tractarianism. [TRACT + -ARIAN]

Tractarianism, n. (Also Oxford movement) High-Church reaction towards Roman-Catholicism & against rationalism & formalism, voiced by Newman, Pusey, Keble, Froude, &c., in 90 tracts (Tracts for the Times) published at Oxford 1833-41. [1834] t. tractaté, n. Treatise. [f. L. t. t. t. t. t. tractare, see TRACTABLE]

traction, n. Drawing of a body along a surface, as electric, steam, t.; line of t. that in the force of the body (as in the line of t. & plane in which body is drawn); contraction of muscle, e. a. in-eyries (produced by t.); t. engine, movable steam-engine for dragging heavy load on ordinary road; t. wheel, driving-wheel of locomotive &c. Hence or cogn. tractional, t. traction, a. [f. L. t. t. tractare, see -TIVE]

trade, n. & v.t. & i. Business, esp. mechanical or mercantile employment opp. to profession, carried on as means of livelihood or profit; Jack t. of all tt. trick of the t., device for attracting custom, gaining advantage of rival &c. or exchange, see -t. of other commodities, commerce, as foreign t., exportation & importation of goods from & to home country or exchange of commodities of different countries, domestic or home t. (carried 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 of t. free t. fair t. t. wind t. t. hall (for meetings of traders &c. t. mark, properly registered on goods by manufacturer &c. to distinguish his goods; t. name, that by which a thing is called in the t. also, name given by manufacturer to proprietary article; t. price, charged by manufacturer &c. to dealer for goods that are to be sold again);
tradesman, person engaged in t., esp. shopkeeper; tradespeople, tradesmen & their families; t.-union, organized association of workmen, to secure 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 & deflected westwardly by rotation of earth (cf. A.N.T.); t.-wise, adv. t.-wind & the anti-.

tragi[al], aa. -(ic) of, in the style of, tragedy, as t. drama, the t. stage, in a t. voice, t. action (esp. t. crowns); t.ing, v. -nal, adj. t.ing an inner esp. prophetic meaning for audience unspoken by speaker; sad, calamitous, distressing, as a t. tale, event, scene. Hence tragically adv., tragi[al]ness n. [L t. f. Gk tragikos (tragos goat, -ic, -al)]

tragico[medico] a., tragico[medically] adv. [L medico (medico) t. f. Gk tragikos (tragos goat, -ic, -al)]

tragō[phane] n. Horned pheasant. [L. Gk. name of fabulous bird (tragos goat, Pan Gk god)]

trag[aire] n. & v. & t. air. Part drawn behind or in the wake of a vessel, esp. an appendage, as engine left a t. of smoke behind it, the t. of a meteor; lower end of gun-carriage, track left by thing that has moved or been drawn over surface, as slimy t. of a slug, track, scent, followed in hunting, as got on, broke from, a t.; become in sp. through wild region; t.-net, drag-net. (vb) draw along behind one esp. on the ground, as was trailing a toy cart, trailed her dress through the mud, trailing clouds of glory; (MIL.) t. arms, let riffles hang balanced in one hand parallel to ground, tread down (grass &c.) so as to make path; be drawn along behind, as skirt trails on the ground; hang loosely; (of plant) grow to some length over ground, wall, &c.; trailing-wheel, either hind wheel of carriage. (vb) t. f. & n. Of trailer tow. f. Of trailer t. tragic[s] adj. (tragic[s] drawn)

trailer, n. In vb senses; also esp.: trailing plant; wheeled chair drawn behind bicycle or tricycle, tram-car &c. drawn behind another. [fr-]

train, v. & l. & n. Bring (person, child, animal) to desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction, etc.; he was trained in the way he should go, was trained for the ministry, a trained nurse, soldier, trained faculties, did not escape his trained eye; teach & accustom (person, animal, to do, to action), as dog trained to jump through hoop, trained to all out-door exercise, to obey & obedience; bring (horse, athlete, oneself), to physical efficiency by exercise & diet; is training for the boat-race, trains horses, is only half-trained, is over, under, -tailed, t. fine (into exact condition required; t. & l.), always trains on vegetarian diet, cause (plant) to run in, grow in required form; (vegetable) &c.; point, aim, (cannon upon object &c.); (architect) entice, lure, (away, from post &c.); (now rare) draw along (esp. heavy thing) (colloq) go by t., perform (journey) thus, as shall I. From York to Leeds, t. the rest of the day; I. have t. all the way; t. off (of shrew) go off obliquely. Hence train[t]able a. (n.) thing drawn along behind or forming hinder part, esp. elongated part of woman's skirt trailing on ground or of official robe, trail of gun-carriage, long or conspicuous tail of bird; train[s]ed, t. of followers or admirers. succession or series of persons or things, as long train of sight-seers, of camels, by an unlucky t. of events, suggested a whole t. of ideas, painful t. of thought; series of railway carriages drawn by same engine(s).
as missed my t., put on a special t., express 1, fast, slow, up, down, 8, through, corridor, parliamentary, t., train de luxe (F); line of connected or direct trains material to lead fire to mine &c.; (archaic) ordered arrangement, condition, as matters were in a fine t.; series of connected wheels or parts in machinery; t-band (hist.), each division of London citizen soldiery esp. in Stuart period; t-bearer, person employed to hold horse &c. of one of the steps; journey on foot, walk; iron plate protecting sole of boot from wear & tear of spade in digging; vagabond; freight-vehicle running on no regular line; t-pick, lever for turning up hard soil. [MS & G trampon, cf. Da. trampe, tampa, tampa.]

trample, v.t. & l. & 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, feelings, &c.); (n. sound, act of trampling. Hence trampler, n. [L t. וא træmpl] -

trance, n. & v.t. State suggesting that the soul has passed out of the body; ecstasy, rapture, extreme exaltation; (Path.) state of insensibility to external surroundings with partial suspension of vital functions, catalepsy, the hypnoidal state, etc.; close of trance; (v.b. n.) low, torpid state, lost, coma. [Of trance] (v.b. n.) fall into trance; f. L transire go over]
	ransquil, (kwil), a. Calm, serene, unruffled, not agitated, as presc. a t. mind, t. scene, t. surface of pond. Hence or cogn. tranquillity, tranquillize, tranquillize oneself, tranquillize, tranqu-il-i-fy, tranquillize oneself, tranquillize oneself 3, tranquillize, s.t. tranquilize 3 (v.t.), tranquillizing, l.t. tranquillity, a. adv. [f. T. tranquillum]

transact, s.t. & v.t. & l. & n. Perform, carry through, (business); carry on business (with person). So transaction, n. [f. T. trans-ipere act. = agere act]

transatlantic, adj. Management of business, as left the t. of the matter to Ains; piece of esp. commercial business, as, 6 of A's firm, the t. will not bear looking into, t. affairs, t. shady tt.; (pl.) reports of discussions, papers read &c., at meetings of some learned societies, as Philosophical Tt. (esp. of Royal Society of London); (Law) adjustment of dispute by mutual concessions, any act affecting legal rights. [f. T. transaction, 1st pl. transact, 2nd pl. transact] & t. be beyond the range or domain or grasp of (human experience, reason, description, belief, &c.); (t. & L) excel, surpass. [f. Of transcender l. transport = scandere climb]

transcendent, & n. Excelling, surpassing, as t. meritorious; (Scholastic Philo.) 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 universe; (n., Philo.) t. thing. Hence or cogn. transcendence, transcendent, transcendentally, 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 between soul & body, t. matter & objective things as products of the subjective mind (esp. in Schelling's philosophy); (pop.) abstruse, vague, obscure, visionary; (Math., of functions) not capable of being produced by the algebraical operations of addition, multiplication, & involution, or the inverse operations, (generated by functions). Hence t. transcendental, a. [AL]

transcendentalism, n. Transcendental philosophy, esp. that of Schelling & his followers e. g. Emerson. So transcendentalist, n.

transcendentalize [təˈsɛnˌdəntəˌlaɪz], v.t. [1853]

transcendent, a. Extending across a continent, as t. railway. [TRANS-]

transcribe, v.t. Copy out in writing. Hence or cogn. transcriber, n., transcription, n., transcriptive, a. [L TRANscribere, to write]

transcription, n. [as prec.]

transcurrent, a. (of hist.): set or running crosswise. [L TRANscurrere run, EXT]

transcension, n. Cross-section. [TRANS-]

transcension, n. Marble or metal lattice-work enclosing shrine. [L = net, lattice]

transcend the reverse arms of cruciform church running out between nave & choir (north, south, t.) Hence t. transcendent a. [F. TRAN+ SEPTUM]

transfer, v.t. (TR). Convey, remove, hand over, (thing &c. from person or place to another); make over possession of (property, ticket &c.) to another; 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 t. transferable, transferable, transference, t. transferee, n. [L TRANSferre, to bear, carry]

transitory, a. [as prec.]

transit, n. Transgredi gressa = gradus walk]

transit, v.t. See transit. [TRANS-]

transient, a. Not permanent, as the t. affairs of this life; of short duration, momentary, hasty, as a t. gleam of hope, snatched a t. glance; (Mus.) t. chord, note, (unessential, serving only to connect). Hence t. transience, t. enov, n., transiently a. [F. TRANSit, go, see -ENT]

transilient, a. Extending across from one point of support to another. [F. L TRANsitire = salire leap, see -ENT]

transillumination, n. (med.). Throwing light through an organ &c. for purpose of diagnosis. [TRANS-]

transliterate (TR), n. Custom-house permit for removal of goods. [L TRANsire go across]

transmit, v.t. & n. Going, conveying, being conveyed, across or over or through, as allowed 2 days for the t. of the lake, improved methods of t. by rail, goods delayed in t., loses quality in the t. t. passage, route, as the overland t. = t. circle, compass, instrument; apparent passage of heavenly body across meridian of place; passage of heavenly body (esp. of Venus as determining solar parallax) or of Mercury) across a star's place; t. and t. instruments, instruments for observing t. of heavenly body across meridian; t. compass, surveyor's instrument for measuring horizontal angle; t. duty (paid on goods passing through a country); (v.t.) cross the disk of (sun &c.). ([vb L. n.] F, L TRANSitus da t. TRADIRE dit]

transmutation (TR), n. Passage, change, from one place or state or act or set of circumstances to another, as came by an abrupt t. into hilly country. Made a hurried t. to indifferent topics. Is subject to frequent t. from high spirits to depression; (Mus.) change from key to key or from major to minor; (dairy) change from one style to another, esp. (Archit.) from Norman to Early-English, as (attrib.) t. stage, period; t. humour (tending, on recurrence after removal, to become malignant). Hence t.
transitive, transitional 1. adv. [F. l. transition/é (-1 o)]
transitive, a. & n. (gram.). (Verb) taking a
direct object expressed or understood (e.g. pick
in; pick peas, pick till you are tired; opp. to
intransitive as in picked at the hole to make it
bigger). Hence transitive adv., trans-

tivesness n. [F. l. trans/iter (as trans, see -ive)]
transitory, a. Not permanent, lasting
only a short time; t. action (law), one that can
be brought in any country irrespective of where
the transaction &c. occurred. Hence transi-
torially adv., transitoriness n. [F. l. transito-
juris (TRANSIT, -ORY)]
translate (za-rz), v.t. Express the sense of
(word, sentence, book) in or into another
language, has translated Homer (into English),
his own novels into French, (fig.) kindly t. (say
what you mean in plain words); convey, intro-
duce, introduce, idea, principle, from one art &c. into
another; infer or declare the significance of
interpret, signs, movements, conduct, hint,
&c., as this I translated as a protest, trans-
slated his gestures to the bystanders; removo
(bishop) another see; (bibl.) convey to heaven
will; (arch.) transmit (message); (slang) make (esp. boots,
shoes) of old material; (Mech.) cause (body to
move so that all its parts follow same direc-
tion, impart motion without rotation to. Hence or
cogn. translatable, translational, (mech.), a.
translational, translator (t. 2, n., [F. OF trans/scer (as TRANSFER)])
transliterate, (z), v.l. Represent (word,
or abs.) in the more or less corresponding
characters of a different language. Hence trans-
literation, transliteration, n. [F. trans.
+ l. litera letter, -l-ite] transfer, transfer (of soul or head) to
one. Transmitting light but not transparent; (loosely) transparent. Hence translucence, -ency, n., transluc
coid (rare) a. [F. l. transituare shine, -ent]
transmarine (tz, -én), a. Situated beyond
the sea. [TRANS-

tranquility, tranquillity (tz), v.t. (of soul) pass into,
become incarnate in, a different body; mig-
rate. So transmigrant a. & n., trans-
migrator, n. transmigratory a. [F. l. trans-
migrare migrate]
transmigration, n. = metempsychosis,
whence transmigration, n. (3) n.; migra-
tion, [F. l. transmigration] (as prec.,
see -ATION)]
transmit (tz, v.t. (t.)-). Pass on, hand on,
transfer, communicate, as will t. the parcel,
shall t. daily dispatches, will t. the title, the
disease, the faculty, to his descendants, his
writings. They transmitted the question to pos-
terity; suffer to pass through space or place to serve
for communicate, (heat, light, sound, electric-
ity, emotion, news). Hence or cogn. trans-
missibility, transmission, transmit-
tal, transmitter (t. 1, 2, n., transmission,
transmissible, transmitter, trans-
mitable (t. 1, 2, n., [F. l. transmit/er send])
transmogrify (tz), v.t. (facet.). Transform
esp. in magical or surprising manner. Hence trans-
mogrification n. [arbitrary]
transmutation, n. Transmuting: change in
he form, nature, or substance; (Alch.) change of
hear or substance; (Gom.) change of figure or body into another
of same area or content; (Bot.) change of one
species into another, whence transmuta-
tionism, t. glaze, iridescent porcelain glaze,
transmutation (t. 2, n., [F. l. transmuta-
tion] (as foll., see -ATION)]
transmute (tz), v.t. Change the form, na-
ture, or substance, of. Hence or cogn. trans-
mutable, transmuter, a. aa., trans-
mutable adv., transmutable, transmutative, aa., trans-
mutably adv. [F. l. transmutare change]
transnormal, (tz), a. Beyond, exceeding,
has normal, etc.
transoceanic (ts), a. Situated beyond the
ocean; crossing, concerned with crossing, the
ocean, as t. flight of birds. [TRANS-
transom, n. Horizontal (cf. mullion) bar
of wood or stone across window or top of door;
t. window (divided by t. or placed above t. of door)
without sash or other wind. &c., as the transom of
ship; beam across saw-pit; strengthening
cross-bar. Hence transomed a. [F. l. trans-
(beam, agent-suf.)]
transpàéane, a. Situated beyond (usu. =
north of) the Po. [F. l. transpadenus f. Padus
Po, see -AN]
transparency, n. Being transparent, so
transparent, n.; picture, inscription, &c.,
painted on canvas or maulin & shown up by
light behind, wooden framework supporting
such picture; (Photog.) positive picture on
glass hung in window as ornament or used as
descriptive device. &c., as a fixed attractively
in thickness & t. [F. -ence, t. med.l trans-
parentia (as foll., see -ENCY)
transparent, a. Transmitting rays of
light without diffusion so that bodies behind
be distinctly seen; (fig., of disguise, pretext,
&c.) easily seen through, (of motive, quality,
&c.) easily seen through attempted disguise;
bright, clear, (fig.) free from affectation or
disguise, frank; t. colours, (in painting) such as
when laid lightly on do not hide underlaying colours & forms, in stained glass
appearing only by transmission of light. Hence trans-
parently adv., transparence n. [F. l. trans-
parent (as foll., see -ENCY)
transpereus, a. Pierce through. [TRANS-
transpire, v.t. & t. Emit through excre-
tory organs of skin or lungs, send off in
vapour, be emitted thus, pass off as in insensible perspi-
cation; (of gas or gas in capill-
tube under pressure; (Bot., of plant or leaf)
exhale watery vapour; (fig., of secret &c.) ooze
out, come to be known; (vulg.) happen. Hence or
cogn. transpirable, transpiratory, aa., trans-
piration (er) n. [F. l. trans-
pirare breathe]
transplant, v.t. & t. Plant in another place;
remove & establish, esp. cause to live, in another
place; (Surg.) transfer (living tissue) & implant
in another part of body or in another person's
body. Hence or cogn. transplantable a.,
transplantation n. [F. OF transplanter t.
transplicature PLAN]
transplantable a. In vbl senses, esp. hand-
tool for lifting plants, machine for removing
trees, with ball of earth about roots. [ER]
transpotine, a. Of the part of London on
Surrey side of Thames; cheaply melodram-
atic, like the plays formerly popular in t.
thirties. [F. transpose (as foll., see -INE)]
transport, v.t. Convey (person, goods,
trains, baggage, &c.) from one place to another,
whence transporter 1. n.; convey (criminal)
to penal colony; carry away by strong emotion
in passion, (of a person, (fig. & crit.)) either
by fear, whence transportingly adv. [F. of
transporter f. l. transportare carry)]
transport, n. Conveyance, transportation,
from place to place; (also t. ship, vessel) vessel
employed to carry soldiers, stores, &c., to
destination; transported convict, vehement emo-

to end: cause (herds &c.) to t.; (p.p.) experienced in travelling as is a traveller 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 its start, is going to publish (account of) its title, cannot return. He's gone back to t., motion of a part in machinery, as has extended, improved, the t. of the valves; of person, clothes, &c. t.-soiled, -stained, -worn, &c. (as result of t.). [differentiated f. prec.]

traveller (vii), n. In vb1 senses, esp. kinds of goods or services offered by business organisations; (adv.) = COMMERCIAL; t. by a file, 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.'s tale, presumable lie; t.'s joy, a climbing plant. [-er?]

traverse, a., n., & v.t. 1. (Archaic in general use) = TRANSVERSE. (N.) crossing abound from side to side; t. sailing (on zigzag track). (N.) thing, esp. part of structure that crosses another; (Fortif.) earthwork in form of parapet protecting covered way &c.; gallery from side to side of church &c.; (Geom.) transversal line; (N., Obs.) traverse wind, contrary winds or currents (work, solve, a t., compute direct distance so covered); sideways movement of part in machine; sideways motion 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 rails to another. (vb) travel or lie across, as must t. a vast extent of country, district traversed by canal, 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 river) cross (as) from one side to other; (of road) run (as) over &c.; (of bridge) cross (as) river; (of rope) cross; (running over rope &c. that supports it). [vb t. F traverser, n. partly thr. adj.] f. F Traverser, -rise, l. AS TRANSVERSE

traverser, n. In vb1 senses, esp. railway traverse-table [-er, -er]

travesty, t., v.i., & n. Make (subject &c.) ridiculous (intentionally or not) by treatment in the manner of its opposite (of person or thing, e.g. literary work) be, to a ridiculous imitation of another; (n.) such treatment, such imitation, (of). [vb & n. f. obs. adj.] f. F travesti p.p. of travestir disguise, change the clothes of, t. It. travestire clothe l. F vestiré f. vestir clothing

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 by beam (beams) or otherwise, meant to be drawn up on board by boat; t.-anchor (for anchoring t.-line); t.-boat (for setting t.-line or drawing t.-net). [n. f. vb] t. OF trailer, trailer, go to & fro, see TROLL

trawler, n. Person who trawls; trawl-boat.

[As]

tray, n. Flat shallow vessel usu. of wood or metal for placing or carrying esp. small articles on, as tea-t., pen-t., developing-t. (in photography); shallow lidless box forming a compartment in trunk. Hence trayful n. [OE tryg, cf. OE trug through]

treachery (-ēth), a. Violating allegiance, betraying trust, perfidious; not to be relied on, deceptive, as t. memory, t. ice (apt to melt, disloyal); t. (more fully) = treacherousness. (N.) f. adv. treacherousness, treachery 1, n.; f. obs. treacher traitor f. OF trechier beguile ult. f. L tricari make difficulties (tricarcae)

treachery (-ēth), n. Syrup got in refining sugar; (loosely) = MOLLASES; kinds of saccharine fluid, e.g. esp. of birch, orange, maple. (N.) f. adv. treachery, f. treachery 1, n. AS THERIC A F OF triacle f. L AS THERIA I

tread (f), v.i. & t. (trod, archaic trode; trodden), & n. Set down one's foot, walk, step, (of foot) be set down, as do not t. on the grass, trod on a snake, t. lightly, (fig.) deal cautiously with delicate subject, where no foot may t., where angels fear to tread; t. in person (of feet) steps, (fig.) follow his example, t. on person's corns or toes, (fig.) offend him, t. on the heels of, (lit., & fig. of event &c.) come closely or immediately after, t. (set one's foot lit. or fig. as sign of supremacy) on the neck of person, t. away; walk with heels on coarse &c. floor, with the soles of feet, trod a perilous path, t. the room from end to end, t. grapes (in making wine), wine, perform, execute, in walking &c., astrod a dozen hurried paces, t. a measure (in dancing); (of cock) copulate with (hen, or abs.); t. down, press down with feet, trample on, destroy, as t. down the earth round the roots, t. down Satan under our feet; t. in, press in or into earth &c. with feet; t. out, stamp out (fire, fig. insurrection &c.), press out (wine, grain) with feet; t. the stage or boards, be an actor, appear on stage; t. under foot, (fig.) destroy, treat contemptuously; t. under foot, maintain upright position in feet. (N.) manner, sound, of walking, as recognized his heavy t., approached with cautious t.; (of male bird) copulation; (also t.-board) top surface of step or stair, each step of treadmill; piece of metal or rubber placed on step to lessen wear &c.; rest, support; part of machine on which foot rests; part of boot-sole that rests on ground; distance between pedals of bicycle; cicatrice of egg (formerly supposed to appear only in fecundated eggs); treadmill, appliance for producing rotary motion by the stepping of man or beast upon revolving cylinder, esp. kind used in prisons as punishment, (fig.) monotonous routine; t.-wheel, treadmill or similar appliance. (in n. vb) OE tredan, cf. Du. treden, G treten, ON troth; tredens (f), n. & v.t. Lover moved by foot & impatience of mind, e.g. lover of his mistress, sewing-machine, bicycle, reed-organ; t.-machine, pres, printing-press worked by t.; (v.t.) work t. Hence treden 1 n. (n. f. n.) OE tredel step (as prec.)

treason (zän), n. (Also high t.) violation by subject of allegiance to sovereign or to chief authority of State (e.g. compassing or intending sovereign's death, letting war against him, adhering to his enemies, killing his wife or heir, violating his wife or eldest unmarried daughter or heir's wife, killing chancellor or treasurer or official, abetting marriage of person under 14 years of age with without consent of parent; &c. as gent & parliament); breach of faith, disloyalty, (to cause, friend, &c.); constructive t. (held in law as equivalent to t. though not intended or realized as such); MISPRISION 1 of t.; f. felony, attempt to depose sovereign or levy war in order to compel change of measures, intimidate
parliament, or stir up foreign invasion. Hence **treasonable** a. [f. OF *traiason, as *tradition*]  
**treasonably**, adv. [-able]  
**treasurer**, n. & v.t. Precious metal (gums, hoard) of these, esp. in wealth, esp. in ducat or florin, a round, a voyagè en guest of t., (not now in colloq. use) thing valued for rarity, workmanship, associations, &c., art, *absorbed in* his latest [book, picture, &c.]; (colloq.) beloved person esp. child, as (voc.) my t.; (colloq.) highly exalted woman, or rather a girl, the *girl is a perfect t.*  
(vb) store (usu. wp) as valuable; receive, regard, as valuable, store (usu. up) in memory, (person's words, looks, &c.); t.-city (bibl.), city for stores & magazines; t.-house, place where tt. (esp. fig.) are kept; t.-trove [see TROVER], gold &c. found hidden in earth & of unknown ownership.  
[f. OF *tressor* l.f. Gk *thésauros* (tithémi 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.); per. authorized by the monarch] manager of the public revenues, charged by Lords of the Treasury; *T. of the Household*, official ranking next to Lord Steward; Hence **treasury** n.  
[f. OF *tresserie* l.f. L *thesaurium* (as prec., see -ARY; -ER)]  
**treasury** (sher-), n. Place, building, where treasuries stored, (fig.) book, person, &c., viewed as repository of information &c.; place where public revenues are kept; department managing public revenue of a country, officers of this; *T. Board, Lords (Commissioners) of the T.*, board in charge of British public revenue, viz. *Excise (T.)*, under person authorized by chief officer of the Exchequer, & 3 junior lords; T.-bench, front bench on right hand of Speaker in H. of Commons, occupied by first Lord of Treasury (if a commoner), Chancellor of Exchequer, & other members of ministry; *T. note* (issued by & receivable for government dues); T.-war, war for public revenues (disbursed by Exchequer).  
[f. OF *tresorer* l.f. L *thesauriarius* (as TREASURE, see -ERY)]  
**treat** (-t), v.t. & l. & n. Act towards, be to, how do they *t. you*, treated me abominably, kindly, as if I were a child, better t. with, to, a person (thing, when) you view to result, apply process to, subject to chemical 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 would you, you all, think you might t. me to an ice, a theatre, (of candidate for election) give food &c. or cause these to be given to (electors) in order to influence election, whence *treat*-ing n.; arrange terms (with person); t. of, handle, discuss, (subject). (N.) thing that treats, is treated as a T. to, him, what a t. it is not to have got up early; entertainment designed to do this, as school-t., picnic &c. for (esp. Sunday)-school children; stand t., bear expense of entertainment. Hence *treatable*, a. & *treatability*, n.; (of excise) handle frequent of *trencher* pl. draw-down.  
**treatise** (-tiz), n. Literary composition dealing more or less systematically with definite subject.  
[f. OF *traitres* a. & n. well-handled (thing) f. L *tactricia* (as prec.)]  
**treatment**, 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 *traitment* (as TREAT, see -MENT)]  
**treaty**, n. Formally concluded & ratified agreement between nations; agreement between persons (to do &c.) be in t. (negotiating) with (person for purchase &c.).  
[f. L *trata* p.p. *treatum*]  
**trepidation**, n. & v.t. & l. Threefold, triple, whence *trepidably* adv. = Soprano a. & n., whence *trepidfulness* n.; (vb) multiply, be multiplied, by three, as has trebled its value, its scale has trebled.  
[(vb & n. adj.) of, l. L *tripus* tiss(-)e], from early contrapuntal music in which t. was third part  
**trepied**, (sh.), **trepied**-s, n. (Hist.) military engine for throwing stones &c.; tillling balance for weighing light articles; kind of trap for small birds &c.  
[f. l. *trepiedes* trunk of body  
*OHG buh belly (G *buacliu*)  
**trepid**-ent (tr pleas-), n. The 14th century Italian art & literature. *So *trepident* (2, 3) n.  
[it. = three (for thirteen) hundred]  
**trephometer** (-mé-ter), n. = *HODOMETER*.  
[f. L *trephus* run + meter (make)]  
**trefoil**, n. & v.t. Perennial plant with single wooly self-supporting stem or trunk usu. unbranched (cf. SHRUB) for some distance above ground; piece or framework of wood for various purposes, e.g. AXLE, BOAT, SADDLE, SWINGLE, -t., CROSS-TREES; (archaic) gibbon, cross used for (esp. Christ's) crucifixion; CHRISTMAS t. (Math.) diagram of branching lines; family or *GEOLOGICAL*. t.: wp a t. (fig.) cornered, nonplussed; at the top of the t., at the top of one's profession; t.-apate (with t.-like markings); t.-celt, celt binding for book stained with t.-like design; t.-fern, kinds of fern attaining size of t.; t.-gorse, *HARNAVI*; t.-christmas, t. (Christmas) a shrub used in Ceylon instead of milk; *tree-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 t. treasured (as prec., see -ARY) t. (fig.) for (as moral or person) to take refuge in t.; stretch (boot) on boot t.  
[(vb f. n.) OK t. tree, timber, cf. ON *tré, Da. tre, Sw. *frá]  
**tree**, n. Territorial division in Isle of Man.  
[Manx]  
**treacle**, n. Mine with three chambers; -oll.  
[f. OF *as foll.*]  
**treacle**, f. & 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 *treacle* (n. vb & adj.) (f. of *trefoile, treufl, treffe L *trifolium leaf*)  
**treacle** (ah), n. Manna of starch, sugar & gum, excreted in cocoon form by an insect in Turkey & Persia.  
[f. native *tigala*]  
**treck**, v.t., & n. (S.-Afr.). (Of ox) draw vehicle, pull load; (general) one's journey; migrate; (n.) one's journey, each stage of journey or organized migration. Hence *trekker* n.  
[f. L. *duerken* vb. trek n.]  
**trellis**, n. & v.t. (Also *treck*) lattice, grating, of light wooden cross-bars nailed together where they cross, similar structure of metal or metal; screen; screen made of t.-work; (vb) furnish, support (vines &c.) with t.  
[(vb f. n.) of *trellis* trellises (trellis arbour f. L. *tricli* etym. dub.]  
**treble**, v.t. & n. Shake involuntarily from fear, agitation, physical weakness, &c. as he trembled with anger, voice trembled with
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extraction, hands t. from over-smoking &c.; (fig.) be in state of extreme agitation, fear, suspense, &c., as if t. to think what has become of him, t. at the thought, no cause to t. before his judge, hear & t. (be duly impressed) !, t. (am alarmed for his safety, in trembling uncertainty) !, the breeze, trembling poplar, (fig.) his fate, life, &c., trembles in the balance (has reached a critical point, is in extreme danger). Hence trem Ziel 2 adv., trembly 2 a. (N.) trembling, quivering, as there was a t. in her hair, the trembling child, tremble all over; (pl.) kinds of disease, esp. of cattle, marked by trembling. [n. f. vb] F t. trembler f. LL tremularis as TREMULUS

tremblare, n. (m. mus.). Thrill, shake. [F (as prec., see -MENT)]
tremblure, n. In vb senses; also or esp. automatic vibrator for making & breaking electric circuit; electric bell. [ER]-
tremellose, a. (bot.). Jelly-like, shaking like jelly. [f. mod. L Tremella, genus of jelly-like fungi, + -OSSE 1]

tremendous, Awful, fearful, overpowering, considerable, as a t. explosion, revolution, makes a t. difference, a t. (huge) blue-bottle. Hence tremendously 2 adv., tremendousness n. [f. L tremendus (tremere, tremble, see -ND) 1 + OUS]
tremolato, adv. (mus.). Tremulously. [It.]
tremolante, n. (m. mus.) Swaying, quivering,摇晃 in organ for producing tremolo effect. [col. L. tremulo] L as tremble, see -ANT

tremolo, n. (m. mus.). Intentionally tremulous effect in vocal or instrumental music; = prec. [It., as TREMULOUS]

tremor, n. (Of lost, part of body, voice, person, shaking, trembling, convulsive trembling of fear, exultation, &c.); intentiont. (in part of body when it moves to do something); metallic t., trembling palsy of metal-workers. Hence tremorelless a. [Of fr. L tremere L tremor (tremore tremble, see -OR)]
tremulous, a. Trembling, quivering, as t. leaves, voice, hand; t. line (drawn by t. hand); timid, vacillating. Hence tremulously 2 adv., tremulousness n. [f. L tremulus (tremere tremble, shake) + OUS]
trench (tsh), v. t. & n. Dig ditch in (ground, earth, soil) as a means of defense or defense; as digging succession of contiguous ditches; cut groove in (wood &c.); proceed, make one's way, (down, along, &c.) by trenching; encroach (upon) (person's rights, privilege, &c.). Hence trencher 1 1 [-ER] 1 n. (N.) deep furrow or ditch; (Mil.) ditch about 8 1 2 deep with earth thrown up to form parapet, as open (begin digging) the to. (to form lines of approach), mount (guard in) the to. t. cart, hand-cart on low wheels for use in tt. [f. F trencher cut prob. ult. L. truncare TRUNCATE

trenchant, a. Sharp, keen, as t. sword blade, (fig. as style, language, policy, &c.) penetrating, incisive, decisive, vigorous. Hence trenchancy n.,
trenchantly 2 adv. [Of, part. as prec.]
trencher 2 (for t. see TRENCH), n. Wooden platter now chiefly used for cutting bread on and to be served at the table, (chiefly attrib. or in comb., as trenchers; t. valiant, good, poor, &c. t. cherisher, man, great, small, &c., eater); t. cap, square college cap. [f. OF trenchier as TRENCH]
trend, v. t. & n. Have specified general direction, trend of, specified or directed, as coast trends (towards the) south; (fig.) be Chiefly directed have general tendency, (lo-
triad, n. Group of three (Chem.) element, radical, with combining power of three; (Mus.) chord of three tones, common chord; Welsh form of literary composition depending on arrangement in groups of three. Hence triadal a. [f. L f. Gk trias-ados (three three, see -ADI)]

triage (adj.), n. Refuse of coffee-beans. [F., =sifting (as TRY, see -AGE)]

triangular a.

triangularity, n. adj. [L LL triangularis; as prec., see -AR]
similar division whether of natural or political origin, e.g. the twelve tt. of the Israelsites; (Zool., Bot.) group of plants or animals usu. ranking between genus & order; (usu. contempt.) set, number, of persons esp. of one profession &c., as the whole t. of parasites, actors, the scrib-u-lary, member of a t. or of one's own t. Hence tr[i-]bal a., tr[i-]bally 3 adv. [L. Of tribu l. L tribus, etym. dub.]


tribrach (-k), n. Metrical foot--/. Hence tribra-choic a. [L. Gk tri[ Franziskus] short] tribulation, n. Severe suffering or trial. [Of, L. tribulationem (tribulare press, oppress) f. tribula- to thresh, l. terere thresh, l. terer trib, rub, see--ATION]

tribunal, n. Judgment-seat, seat or bench for judge(s) or magistrate(s); court of justice. [L. as TRIBUNE, see--AL]

tribune, n. (Rom. Hist.) each of (orig. two), usually two, men elected by the people chosen by the people to protect their liberties against senate & consuls, also, kinds of military, fiscal, & other officers, (esp. as title of newspaper) champion of the people. Hence or cogn. tribunate, tribunicia, tribunical, tribunician, tribunician (sh.), etc. [Of tribuna l. L tribu num (as TRIBUNE)]

tribune, n. Raised floor for magistrate's chair in ape of Roman basilica; bishop's throne, apse containing this, in basilica; platform, pulpit, est. that used by speakers in French Chamber of Deputies. [F. l. med. L tribuna l. (prec.)]

tributary, a. & n. Paying, one paying, member of a t. or of one's own t. tributary, as t. States; contributory, auxiliary; (of river) serving to swell a larger river; (n.) t. State, person, stream. Hence tr[i-]butarily 2 adv., tr[i-]butarianiness n. [L. tributarius (as foll., see--ARY)]

tribute, n. Money or equivalent paid periodically by one prince or State to another in acknowledgment of submission or as price of peace or protection, or by virtue of treaty; state of being subject to tribute, as was laid under t.; (fig.) contribution, esp. thing done, said, given, &c., as mark of respect &c., as the t. of a tear, etc. (cf. L tributus l. tribu num, tribu l. tribus (as TRIBUNE), Da. the tribute, B. the tribute, compliments, attentions) of her admirers: (Mining) proportion of ore, its equivalent, paid to miner for his work, t. work (so paid). [F. Of tribut l. L tributum (tribuere--give, perh. l. tribus primaries)]

triboe, v.t. (naut.) Haul up (usu. up); tie up (usu. up). [ME triscen, -sen, L. LG trisen, trisen, t. trisse, -too, haul-up, rope, pulley]

trice, n. In at, in a moment. (prob. f. prec., but cf. Sp. & en un tris in a trice (a trice clinic of breaking glass)]

triclinia, n. (pl. triclini) (Of muscle) three-headed; (n.) t. muscle, esp. large muscle of back of arm. [L. L L + capit-itis head]

triclinion, n. (GK Ch.) Candlestick symbolizing Trinity & used by bishop in blessing. [L. tri- + Gk kero s wax]

trichiasis, n. Urinary disease in which hair-like filaments appear in urine; disease of breasts in child-bearing women; inversion of eyelashes; disease marked by matted state of hair. (f. Gk trichiasis (as foll., see--ASI)]

trichina (-k), n. (pl. -ae) Hair-like worm parasitic in body of man, swine, rat, &c., usu. introduced into human body by use of imperfectly cooked pork, & causing often fatal disease. Hence trichini-asis, trichinization, trichinosis, trichinoid, trichinophilous, trichinophagous. [L. Gk trichos hair, as: gen. n., gen. a., (preparation) promoting growth of hair; -ogy, study of the hair; -pathic, n., (treatment) of diseases of hair.

trichome (-k), n. Hair, scale, or other outgrowth from epidermis of plant. [Gk trichôma (trichôphill furnish with hair, see prec. & -OIs)]

trichodissia, n. Any disease of hair. [As TRI-CH-+osis]

trichotomy (-k), n. Division into three, esp. of human nature into body, soul, & spirit. Hence trichotomous, a. [F. Gk trichôma threofold (tres three) + -TOMY]

trick, n. & v.t. & i. Fraudulent device or stratagem, as I suspect some t. of the trade, shall not serve me that t. twice; feat of skill or dexterity, knack, precise mode of doing or dealing with a thing as conjurer's t., my dog knows t. He knows a t. to get his way. (past t. & p.p. tricked, p.p. trickiest) shall soon get or learn the t. of it (best way of doing or handling it), attribt. l. cyclist &c.; peculiar or characteristic practice, habit, mannerism, as has a t. of repeating himself, these are private-school t., style is disfigured by t., must cure himself of the t. or prokast; mischievous or foolish or discreditable act, practical joke, prank, as is always playing mad t., a dirty or shabby or dog's t. to play on any one; (Cards) the cards played in a round, as take up the t. such round, point gained as result of this, as won, lost, saved the t. the odd t.; t. the man's trick at helm) two hours: two hours' line, cord used in making changes in pantomime; t. scene (made without dropping curtain); t. wig (of which hair can be made to stand on end); (Vb) deceive by t., cheat, (person, often out of thing, into doing, &c.); (of thing) foil, baffle, disappoint the calculations of, take by surprise, play t.; (usu. t. out or wp) dress, decorate, deck. Hence tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-iness, tric[ k]-kiness, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker, tric[ k]-ker. [ME triches vb l. Of trichier, treicher, see TREACHEROUS; partly tr. Du. trek pull, tug, l. trekken drag, trekker, trekker, trekker]


For other words in tri- see TRI-
trine, a. & n. Threefold, triple, made up of three parts, whence trinai, trīnary, a.; t. aspersio 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). [L. trīnis threefold (tree three)]

tringle (-ngl), n. Curtain-rod, supporting rod or bar; (naut.) trial bar; (arch.) square moulding or ornament; (Gunn.) bar on traversing-platform to check recoil. [Cf. Gael. tarung nail]

trinity, n. Being three; group of three; the T., union of three persons (Father, Son, Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, doctrine of this, whose Triadic nature is symbolized in the presentation of the T. in art; triple pipe-cleaner; t. ring, kinds of ancient bronze ring with three bosses &c. found in Ireland; t. Sunday, next after Whitsunday; T. House, association connected with licensing of pilots, erection of lighthouses, &c.; T. Term. [OF trinité] L. trinitatem (as trine, see TV!)

trinket, n. Trifling ornament, jewel &c. worn on the person; small fancy article. Hence trinkeltry (vbl), n. [ME trelkere kill, perch, esp. toy-knife worn on person, f. ON trigail, trikel, the quer cut var. of OF tranche, as TRENCH]

trio (-ēo, -ēo), n. (Mus.) composition for three vocal or instrumental parts, set of three performers, or second division of minuet, march, &c., orig. performed by t. of instruments; set of three persons &c.; three aces, kings, queens, or knaves in piquet. [L., t. tres three]

triple (trép), n. (Mus.). Triple time; composition in three parts. [L. triplex plicae (plicare fold) threefold]

triplicate (tripley, a.), n. 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, state of being t., as document drawn up in t. [L. triplicare (TRIPLEX), -ATR]

tripliate v.t. To make triplicate; So triplication, triplication, n. -ATR]

triplon, n. State of being triplex [L. TRIPLEX + ITY]

tripod (trép), n. Stool, table, utensil, resting on three feet or legs, whence t. podi, three-legged stand for supporting camera &c.; (Gk Ant.) bronze altar at Delphi on which priestess sat to utter oracles, imitation of this esp. as prize in Pythonic games &c. [L. tripodes Gk tri[poles foot]]

tripoll, s. - ROTTEN-stone. [t. T. in Afric)

tripos, n. (Camb. univ.). (List of successful candidates in) honour examination. [as TRIO, w. ref. to stool on which M. A. sat to deliver matricule; prob. fr. a common stock]

tripoltch (ik), 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. [Gk sk triumpos (fr. p. plus fold), neut. adj. as n.]

tripot or n. (pl. or n.) Symmetrical ornament of three interlaced areas, [L. fam. of tripot (quetrus unexpl.) three-cornered]

triquetreus, a. Three-cornered, esp. (Bot. of stem) having 3 acute angles. Hence triqueterously adv. [L. as prec. + -ous]

trisome, n. Ancient esp. Greek warship with three banks of oars. [L. tri(remes f. remus ear)]

Trisagion (-g), n. Hymn in Greek & oriental liturgies with triple invocation of God as holy. [f. Gk trisagios (tris thrice + agios holy)]

trisose, v.t. Divide (line, angle, &c.) into three equal parts, once trisection n. [f. TRI- + SECURE sect. cut]

trismus (-z), n. (path.). Lockjaw. [f. Gk trismos (fr. tris three)]

trisouder, n. [archaic]. Sad. [obs. trist trist t. tristis sad + PUL]


tritagonist (or tage), n. Third actor in Greek play (cf. DEUTERAGONIST). [Gk trit-]
agônistês (tritos third + agônistês actor, see AGONISTICO) [Of expression, sentiment, quotation, &c.] commonplace, hackneyed, worn out. Hence tritely adj., triteness n. [f. L terere trit- rub.]

trithecism, n. Doctrine that there are (esp. that Father, Son, & Holy Spirit are) 3 Gods. See Trithecism, Tritheist.

Triton n. (Gk Myth.) son of Poseidon & Amphitrite, each of a race of minor sea-gods usu. represented as men with fishes' tails & sometimes with forefront of horse & carrying shell-trumpet; T. among the Minyans: kinds of gastropod & salamander. [L, f. Gk Tri'ton]

trochanter (k-), n. (anat., zool.), Vessel for separating liquors of different densities. [as TRITE + o-rium (2)-]

triturate, v.t. Grind to fine powder; grind with molar teeth, masticate thoroughly. Hence or cogn. triturabile a., trituration, triturator (1,2), n. [f. L triturare t. triturating, as TRITE, see -URE & -ATE]

triumph, n., & v.i. (Rom. Ant.) procession & ceremony in honour of victory & victorious general; state of being victorious or successful, signal success, great achievement, thing that constitutes this, as returned home in t., has obtained great success in t. (10) (theatrical). Th. is a t. of ugliness; joy at success, manifestation of this, exultation, as great was his t. on hearing &c., could detect no t. in his eye. (VB): (Rom. Ant.) enjoy a t.; gain victory, be successful, prevail, over enemy, opposition, &c.; exult (over) (overcome enemy &c. or abs.), whence triumphantly adv. [v. (f. F triompher) f. OFr. triompher f. L triumphe f. L triumpus hymn to Bacchus]

triumphal, a. Of, used in, celebrating a triumph, as t. car, progress, crown (Roman general's laurel wreath), hymn; & arch (built to commemorate victory &c.). [f. F triumphant f. L triumphalis (as prec., see -AL)

triumphant, a. Victorious, successful; (of person, speech, voice, &c.) exulting. Hence triumphantly adv. [f. F triumphant (as TRIUMPH vb, see -ANT)]

triumphant, a. (Rom. Ant.) each of three men united in office; (Rom. Hist.) each member of first or second triumvirate. Hence triumviral a. [L (trium, gen. of tres three, + vir man)

triumvirate (at), n. Office of a triumvir; set of triumvs; Roman Hist. first t. (coalition 60 B.C. between Pompey, Julius Caesar, & Crassus, second t. (that in 49 B.C. between Mark Antony, Octavian, & Lepidus; party, set, of three). [L L triumviratus (prec., see -ATE)]

triumph, n. Three in one, as t. Godhead. Hence triumvirary n. [f. TRIUM + VIR -ONE]

troll n. Iron tripod for holding cooling-vessels by the fire; iron bracket designed to hook on to bars of grate for similar purposes; right (orig. = steady) as a t., (coll.) all right (adj. & adv.), in good health or position or circumstances; t.-table (with three feet). (earlier as) trilling; trilling, trilling, Shelley, (lacking ability or moral qualities; commonplace, humdrum, as t. round (of daily life &c.), a trilling, a trilling, Shelley, lacking ability or moral qualities; commonplace, humdrum, as the t. round (of daily life &c.), a trilling, a trilling, Shelley, of trilling, shallow, Shelley, also, specifically opp. to general. Hence or cogn. trivialis (2, 4), trivialis, trivialis, trivialis, trivialis, trivialis, trivialisize (3) v.t., trivially adv. [f. L trivialis commonplace L. TRIUMPH via road cross-road, see -AT]

triumvirus (hist.) (in mediaeval schools) the first three liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, dialectics. [see prec.]

-trix suffix, forming fem. agent nn. corresp. to masc. nn. in -OR, f. L -TRIX -TRICA, chiefly in legal terms (executrix, administratrix).

treat, v.i., & n. (Make) cry of rutting buck. [limit]

trochanter (k-), n. (med.). Instrument used in dropsy &c. for withdrawing fluid from body. [f. (tres three + carré side f. L quadra square]

trochâle (-k-), a. (Composed) of trochees, as t. DIAMETER, TETRAMETER. [f. L f. Gk trokhâlos (as trochee, see -IC)]

trochâle (k-), a. (zool.). Wheel-shaped. [as TROCHÉ + -AL]

trochanter (k-), n. (anat., zool.). Each of several bony processes on upper part of thighbone; second joint of insect's leg. [f. Gk trokhanter ball of hip-bone (trekhô run)

troche (-k, -sh, -shh, -shh), n. Small medicinal circular cake or lozenge. [f. Gk trokhorôs wheel, round thing (trekhô run)

troche (-k), n. Metrical foot ~. [f. L f. Gk trokháios (pous) running foot (trekhô run)

trochilus (-k-), n. Kinds of small bird esp. (1) humming-bird, (2) bird mentioned by ancient writers as picking crocodile's teeth. [f. L f. Gk trokhálos (trouched) [as prec.]

trochile (-k-), n. (anat.; pl. ae). Pulley-like part or arrangement. Hence trochlear (anat., bot.), trochilae (bot.), aa. [f. L trochila pulley f. Gk trokhoûta (trekhô run]

trochoilus (-k-), a. & n. (Anat.) rotating on its own axis; (of curve) generated by a point in the plane of one curve that rolls on another; (Conch.) top-shaped; (n.) joint, t. curve, kinds of gastropod. Hence trochoidal a. [f. Gk trokhoédês wheel-like (TROCHE, -OID)

trochometer (-k-), n. = HODOMETER. [as TROCHE + -METER]

trochaic, n. Game played on lawn with wooden balls & spoon-shaped cue. [f. Sp. truco table on which a game was played]

troché (den). See TREAD.

troglodyte, n. Cave-dweller, esp. of prehistoric W. Europe, (often attrib.) fig. (s) hermit; (often of wron &c.) one who avoids society. Hence or cogn. troglodytic (at) a., troglodysm (2) n. [f. L (tro- i. f. Gk troglodutès trôple cave, duô enter]

trofé, n. (Vehicle with) team of three horses abreast. [Russ.]}

troïs temps. See WALTZ.

Trôjan, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Troy; T. War (between Greeks under Agamemnon & Trojans under Priam) (fig.) person who works or fights or endures courageously, esp. like a T. [f. L Trojanus f. Troja Troy L. f. Gk Trôs Troy, see -ONE]

troll, v.t. & l. & n. Sing (parts of song) in succession; sing (song or intr.) in casual or careless fashion; fish for, fish in (water), fish, with rod & line & dead bait or with spoon-bait (trolling-spoon) drawn along behind boat; archaic) cause (bottle) to circulate at table &c.; giving sanguine (noted) trivilial, a. Of small value or importance; trifling, as t. matters, a t. loss (of something t.), raised t. objections; (of person) trifling, shallow, (lacking ability or moral qualities; commonplace, humdrum, as the t. round (of daily life &c.), a trilling, a trilling, Shelley, lacking ability or moral qualities; commonplace, humdrum, as the t. round (of daily life &c.), a trilling, a trilling, Shelley, of trilling, shallow, Shelley, also, specifically opp. to general. Hence or cogn. trivialis (2, 4), trivialis, trivialis, trivialis, trivialisize (3) v.t., trivially adv. [f. L trivialis commonplace L. TRIUMPH via road cross-road, see -AT]
trollop, n.

TROPH
t. at upper end for this purpose; (also t.-lace) lace of which the pattern is outlined with thick thread or (prob. t.-lace) lace of t. [prob. t.-lace] 

trollette, n.

TROUBLE
slatternly woman; prostitute. Hence trolloplike, trollopish, trollop, n. [L obs. troplo (song) (TROLL 1)]

tromba, n. (mus.). Trumpet. [It.]

trombone, n. Large musical instrument of trumpet family with sliding tube or with valves. [It. trombonist (s) n. [Fr. It. trombone (s) (trombone) -METER]

trommäl, n. (mining). Revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning ore. [G. drum]

trommômeter, n. Instrument for measuring very slight earthquake shocks. [f. G trommometer] 

trump, n. Instrument for producing blast in furnace. [F. = trumpet]

trumpet, n., & v. t. & i. Assembled company, assemblage of persons or animals, as a t. of school-children, of antelopes, surrounded by t. of friends; (pl.) soldiers, as lost a third of his t.; HOUSEHOLD t.; cavalry unit consisting of usu. 60 troopers with two lieutenants & captain (cf. company), command of this; particular call of drum as signal for marching; company of performers, troupe; t.-horse, cavalry horse; t.-shovel, shovel with long handle; t.-chair, throne; t.-assemblage, flock together (often to agree, together); &c.; move along in a t. (along, in, out, &c.); (w. pl. subject) walk hurriedly off, away; form (regiment) into tt.; trott ing the colours, ceremony at public mounting of garrison guards. [v. b. n. i. F. f. t. trole, Of trole, etym. dub.]

troupe, n. Horse-soldier, private soldier in cavalry; scowl like a t. (much); cavalry horse. [-ER]

troupe, n. Figurative (e.g. metaphorical, ironical) use of a word. [F. f. L. f. tropo turn, way, tropy, (trepid turn) tropy, a. Concerned with nutrition, as t. nerves. [f. G tropheé nourishment (trophe nourish) + -IC]

troupe, n. In comb. = Gk trophe food, as neur-ös, defective nutrition due to nervous derangement.

troupe, n. (Gk Ant.) arms &c. of vanquished enemy set up on field of battle or elsewhere to commemorate victory; Roman memorial of victory in imitation of this but usu. permanent; anything, e.g. captured standard, kept as memorial of victory (lit. & fig.); prize; memento; ornamental group of symbolic or typical objects arranged on wall &c. Hence (-)trophied a. [f. O fr. f. L. f. tropo (trepid turn) tropo]

troupe, n. & a. Parallel of latitude 23° 27’ north (of Cancer) or south (of Capricorn) of the equator; the tt, region between these; each one of two corresponding arcs on the terrestrial sphere where sun appears to turn after reaching greatest declination; t.-bird, kinds of bird like tern seen in the tt.; (adj.) = foli. exc. last sense. [f. O fr. f. tropique L. f. L. f. tropique (ukules) tropic (circle) t. tropic turning, solstice, (trepid turn), see -IC]

troupeal, a. Of, peculiar to, suggestive of, the tropics, as t. plants, diseases, heat, abscesses (of liver, induced by residence in hot climate), t.-year (between two successive passages of sun through same equinox); (fig.) fervid, passionate; (a. Troupeal) figurative. Hence tropically adv. [-AT]

tropicalplatan, a. & n. (Animal, plant) confined & common to the tropics. [f. TROPIC on cosmopolitan]

tropical, n. Figurative use of words; figurative interpretation esp. of the Scriptures, so tropically a. Hence tropically adv. (f. TROPE + -LOGY)

troubled, a. & adj. Troubled, agitated, disturbed, as t. times. [-ous]

trouble (of. -swf), n. Long narrow open wooden or other receptacle for holding water or food for sheep &c., kneading dough, washing ore, &c.; wooden or other channel for conveying water, &c.; t. of the sea; (also t.-battery) voltaic battery formed of t. divided into cells; t. of barometric depression, line of greatest depression in area of moving barometric pressure. [OE, Du., ON, G. troc., cogn. w. TREE]
trouces (o-w), v.t. Beat severely, castigate; (lit. & fig.). Hence Trouncing 1 n. [f. O Truos Troucheon]

troop (o-op), n. Company of actors, acrobats, etc. [O Tromp]

troupe de loup (trō do lō), n. pl. Small conical pits with stake in center as defense against cavalry. [F, lit. wolf-holes]

trouser (o-wz), n. (Pl. also pair of it.) Twolugered outer garment reaching from waist to ankles as a one-piece garment, esp. as a riding, bicycle, etc. garment; (fig.) smart & dresy.; t. or t.-stretcher, device for stretching tt. to preserve shape; early 19th-c. woman's long frilled drawers reaching to ankles. Hence Trousered a. Trousering. (n) n. [earlier trousers & c., cf. Sc. trews, f. F Trousers breeches, lit. bundles (see TROUSSE) orig. applied in E. to Irish garments]

trousers (o-soz), n. Case of small (esp. surgical) implements. [F, see TROUSSE]

TROUSSEAU (tro-us), truss'00), n. Bride's outfit of clothes & c. [F, lit. bundle, OF Troussel dim. as TROUSSE]

TROUSSEAU (tro-wot), n. (pl. usu. same), & v.i. Kinds of fresh water fish esteemed as food & game; t.-coloured, (of white horse) speckled with black, bay, or sorrel; (vib) fish for t. Hence Trouser-TROUSSEAU 1 nn. Trousered a. Trousering. [f. L Truciis f. Gk trōtis lit. gnawer (troph gnaw), a sea-fish]

trousers, truss. (trouzerz), pl. v.t. To put on or adjust post of a civil originating in N. France (cf. TROUSAUD) in 11th c. [F (as TROUSAUD)]

TROVE. See TREASURE.

trover, n. (law). Acquisition of personal property; common-law action to recover value of personal property wrongfully taken or detained. [OF F trower (TRoubAUD, truer, etc.)]

Trow (t-rw), v.t. (archaic). Think, believe; (added to question) what aile him, (if) t. (I wonder). [OE trowian, trowian (trowes TRUE) Trouver, n. & v.i. (t.) Mason's or bricklayer's flat-bladed tool for spreading mortar &c.; lay it on with a t. (fig.) flatter grossly; gardener's scoops for lifting plants &c.; (vib) apply (plaster &c.) dress (wall &c.), with t. [vib f. n.] T. F Truelle f. L. Trullia dim. of L trussa lady, cf. trulla spoon

Troy, n. (Also t. weight) System of weights usually involving: Troy silver (cf. AVOURDIN), as weights 3 1bs. 6 oz. t., t. pound contains 15 oz., 5760 grains. [prob. f. Troyes, town in France]

tron, t. & v.l. One who absents himself from place of work, esp. child who stays away from school without leave; play t., stay away thus; t.-school, industrial school for t. children; (adj.) of person, conduct, character, thoughts, &c., shrillling, idle, loitering, waiting; (vib) play t. Hence TRANCY n. Trouontly adv. (vib f. n.) Af Trouant f. W Trouan wrenched, cf. Tr. Trougha wrenched, Gael. Troughan wrenched

Trouant Agreement for temporary cessation of hostilitys (Plag 4 of it.); respite from pain &c., rest from work & c.; of t. of God, suspension of private fueds esp. during certain church festivals & c. Hence Trouasser a. [pl. of OE troue compact, faith, see TRUE]

Troublesome adj. of money or in getting trade, bargain, (with person for thing); exchange (thing for another); hawk (wares) about. (N.) exchange, barter, traffic; small wares; (colloq.) rubbish, (fig.) nonsense, as shall stand no t.; also (t. system, tomy) practice of paying workmen more money than is equal to the work done, the understanding that they will buy provisions &c. of their employers, T. Acts of 1851 & 1870, providing for suppression of or inquiry into t. system, T. Shop (conducted on t. system). [n. f. Trocq f. AF troquier f. OF troque f. W Flém. trok sale, cf. Du. trek demand, quick sale, f. trekken draw]

TROUCK, n. & v.t. Strong usu. four- or six-wheeled vehicle for heavy goods; open railway wagon; porter's two-, three-, or four-wheeled barrow for luggage for railway station & c.; set of wheels in framework for supporting whole or part of railway-carriage & c.; (Naut.) wooden disk at top of mast with holes for halyards; (archaic) same as t. s. wheel, or t. s. wheel, cross beam on car-t. supporting omnibus &c.; same or any thing on t. Hence Trueckage 3 i. [L. L F Gk trokios (trocki run)]

true, v.i. & n. Submit obsequiously, cringe, (do), whence truther a. n.; (usu. t.-bed) low bed on wheels that may be wheeled under another, esp. as formerly used by (vib. & c.) (vb, earlier = sleep in t.-bed, f. n.) TROCHLEA

trueant (or tr-o), a. Fierce, savage, ferocious. Hence or cogn. TROUL.ENCE, -ENCY, nn.; trueantly adv. [OF, L. Trousulentus hence truculentus]

trudge, v.i. & t., & n. Walk esp. laboriously, perform (distance) thus; (n.) such walk. [f. F Truchier beg, cf. Du. Trogelen, perh. cogn. w. ON thruga, Sw. truga, press]

true, a., & v.t. In accordance with fact or what is true, not false; (fig.) not false; what is true is a story t. that is only too t., is it t. he refused, his words have come t. (been realized in fact), (as formula of concession), t., it would cost more, in accordance with reason or correct principles or received standard, rightly so called, genuine, not spurious or hybrid or counterfeit or merely apparent, having all the attributes by way of the name, as could not form a t. judgment, t. is not a t. reptile, is a t. benefactor, the t. heir, t. spins (complete, articulating with breast-bone, not floating), t. HORIZON; accurately conforming to (type &c.); (of voice) in perfect tune; loyal, constant, adhering faithfully; (to one's word, friend, oneself, &c.); (archaic) not given to lying, veracious; (archaic) honest, as t. men; t. bill, bill of indictment endorsed by grand jury as being sustained by evidence; t.-blue a. & n., (person) of uncompromising principles or habits; t.-brain, t.-brainy; t.-borne, of t. birth, as a t.-b. Englishman; t.-bred, of genuine or good breed; t.-heartedness; t.-love, person truly loved or loving, sweetheart, plant with four leaves arranged like t.-love(s) knot (kind of double knot with interlacing bows on each side); t.-hug, a hug, t.-hugger, back brought to (vib.) bring t. wheel, frame, &c.) into exact position or form required. Hence TROUESNESS n. (rare). [OE trowe, cf. Du. trow, G trew, ON troyg, truir]

truefe (or tr-op), n. Subterranean fungus used for seasoning dishes. [OE trowe ph. f. L tūbera pl. of lūbus]

triumph, n. A self-evident or indisputable truth; hackneyed truth, platitud. [f. TRUE + BS]

trull, a. (archaic). Prostitute. [f. G trotle, tru., cogn. w. DROLL]

trueheart, v.i. & adv. Expression, truly, genuinely, as am t. grateful, a t. alarming state of affairs, a t. courageous act, (as purely neutral formula for closing letter) yours (very) t. W. Jones, (hence, facet.) won't do for yours t. (me); (usu. parenthet., & now chiefly literary or archaic) really, truliest, as t. as I know how, truliest, truly, loyally, as has served him t.; accurately, truthfully, as it has been t. stated, is not t. represented. [OE trowalice as TRUE, see -LY 9]

TRUENCE (F), n. (archit. pl. cauze). Piece of
trump, n. & v. t. & l. Small broad wheel, etc., of a chariot; a car without wheels, esp. a four-wheeled hackney-coach; a low-wheeled truck; (also t.-bed) TRUCKLE-BED; head of lower drum of double cabine. (Vb) roll (t. & l. of hoop, truck, &c., often along, down, &c.). [f. ME trundlel. l. LG tröndeln, cogn. W. Trendel. t. & l. Main body of tree opp. to branches & roots; human or animal's body without head & limbs & tail; main part of any structure; (also f.-line) main line of railway or canal; box with hinged lid, often covered with rectangular & of wood, for ventilation; &c.; open cylinder used instead of piston-rod in some marine & other engines (t.-engines); propels esp. of elephant; (pl. also f.-hose) 16th breeches from waist to middle of thigh; t.-drawers (abop), drawers reaching only to knees; t.-nail, nail with large ornamental head or to, coffin, &c.; t.-road, main road. Hence TRUNKFUL n., TRUNKLESS a. (Vb) separate (ore) by use of t. [(vb f. n.) l. OF tronc f. I tronc a. & n., mamed, trunk] TRUNKN, n. Supporting cylindrical projection on each side of cannon or mortar; hollow gudgeon supporting cylinder in which water or pieces of steam-pressure to steam. Hence TRUNKNED & s. [l. F tromon stump dim. of tronc (l.) TRUNK] TRUSS, v. t., & n. Support (roof, bridge, &c.) with t. (see below); fasten (wings of fowl &c., fasten wings &c. of (fowl &c.), before cooking; (fowl &c.) fasten, connect, alloy, hang (criminal, usu. up), (of hawk &c.) seize (bird). (N.) supporting structure or framework of roof, bridge, &c., e. g. pair of rafters with tie beam, king-post, & struts (f.-bridge &c., so strengthened); bundle of old (85 lb.) or new (90 lb.) hay or (36 lb.) straw; compact terminal flower-cluster; large corbel supporting monum &c.; (Naut.) heavy iron fitting securing lower yards to mast; (Surg.) padded belt or encircling spring in ruptures. [n. OF troisse f. OF treasser, tru., tr. Thrus] TRUST, v. t., & n. & l. Firm belief in the honesty, veracity, capacity, &c. of a person or thing, as our t. is in God. I repose considerable t. in him, put no t. in him; confident expectation (that); person, thing, confided in, as he is our sole t.; reliance on truth of statement &c. without examination, as takes everything on; commercial credit; esp. with good or bad responsibility; arising from confidence reposed in one, as am in a position of t.; (Law) confidence reposed in person by making him nominal owner of property to be used for another's benefit, right of the latter to benefit by such property, property so held, legal relation between holder & property so held, as have accepted a t., the property is merely a t., is held in t., (attrib.) t. money; thing, person, committed to one's care, resulting obligation, as would not desert his t., have fulfilled my t.; (Commer.) organized association of several companies for purpose of defending their common interest, each transferring all or most of the stock to central committee & losing their voting power while remaining entitled to profits; t. deed, deed by debtor conveying property to trustee for payment of his debts, deed conveying property to creditor to sell & pay himself from the residue, any instrument of conveyance that creates a t. (Vb) place t. in, believe in, rely on the character or behaviour of, as have never trusted him, if we may t. this account, do not t. him with (let him use) your typewriter, cat cannot t. him; be trussed up, fasten (l. & r., &c. & c.); a. of t. adv.; conchild (thing to person &c.), place or leave (thing with person &c. in place &c.), without misgiving; allow credit to (customer for goods); entertain an earnest or rarely confident hope, as if t. he is not hurt (?); t. to hear better news; place reliance; (undue) reliance on, as we must t. to meeting someone who knows, does not do to t. to memory for these things. [(vb ME trusten) ME, of OF. trust, ON traut, Da. & Sw. traut comf., G traut comfort; cogn. w. TRUS] TRUSTEE, n. Person appointed to be in trust for another; (pop.) each of a body of men, often elective, managing affairs of college &c. Hence TRUSTEESHIP n. [ER] TRUSTFUL, a. Full of trust, confiding. Hence TRUSTFULLY adv., TRUSTFULNESS n. [FUL]
trustworthy, a. Worthy of trust, reliable. Hence trustworthily, adv. Trustworthiness, n. [Chiefly archaic] trustworthy, as t. steer, sword, servant, whence t. truly adv.; t. trustiness n.; (n.) well-behaved & privileged convict. [OE

true(n)th (troth; pl. -dnh), n. Quality, state, of being true or accurate or honest or sincere. As t. of the theorem is doubted, whether it is in what he says, may depend on his t., wheel is out of t.; what is true, have told you the (whole) t., the t. is that I, am a lover of t. (or T. personified), fundamental t., home t. (unpalatable face), t. (literary), of a v. (archaic), truly, really. [OE

truethful, a. Habituably speaking truth, veracious; in accordance with truth. Hence truethful ness n. [F-ful]; truethfulness, a. (of statement) false; of person) faithless, no adhering or promise &c. Hence truethlessness n. [Less]

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 (whereby truying 2 a., trial imitation) as for t. (the effort) keep &c. to drink, the (buy) our ginger ale, did you ever t. quinine (as cure) for it?, (strength of) rope must be tried before it is used, each machine 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 endeavor to find out, as t. how far you can throw, let us t. which takes longest, whether it will break; t. conclusions, a fall; investigate (case, issue) judicially, subject (person) to trial (for, on 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, endeavour, (to do or abs.; colloq. often & c., seldom after neg. or quasi-neg. & c. never after past tense), as do t. to (or &c) attend, must t. to (or &c) get it fixed & fixed; at first sight; t., apply as truing to persuade him, don t. to (rarely &c.) palliate it, have often tried to mend it; (also t. up) dress (roughly-plain board) with trying-plane to give fine surface; also t. out purity (metal, fat, oil) by melting or boiling; t. back, -hawk (int.) back, lit. & fig.; t. for, aim at (a calmer tone etc.), apply or compete for (appointment &c.); t. on, put (clothes etc.) on (to test fit, begin (if, one's games, tricks etc.), &c., often with person) experimentally to see how much will be tolerated, as no use trying it on with me; trystal, fore- & aft; sail set with a great many small hoops is called a square, carpenter's square, us. with one wood and 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 kick goal. [n. v. t. & i. & i. & v. t. (archalc).] Appointed meeting, appointment, as keep, break; (v.) engage to meet (person), appoint (time, place) for meeting. [t. OF (true(t) station to watch in hunting, hunting, &c. cog. w. trust] tsear &c. See CZAR &C.

tes(t)e (=i), n. S-Afr. fly whose bite is often fatal to horses, cattle, dogs, &c. [S.-Afr.]
tub, n. & v. t. & i. Opens wooden usu. round vessel of slaves held together by hoops used for washing (wash-t.) or holding butter, liquids, &c. or carrying meat, fish, &c. (for) for butter, corn, tea, &c; sponge-bath, bath taken in this, as jumped into his t., seldom has a t., a cold t. would do him good; (Mining) kinds of bucket or box for conveying ore, coal, &c.; clumsy slow boat (contempt.) boat used for practice rows, as t.,-boater, -boat, -boatmen, -t. thumber, ranting preacher; t.-wheel, bowl-shaped water-wheel, rotating drum for washing skins &c. in. Hence tub'fyn, n. (Vb) bathe (t. & L) in t.; plant in t.; row in t.; (Mining) line (shaft) with wood or iron casing. Hence tub'fyn, n. [(Vb) f. n. m. Dnu. tone, d., aty, sym. tub.]
tubba, n. Large low-pitched kind of trumpet; an organ reed- stop. (L.), trompet)
tubb, a. Tub-shaped, fat & round, corpulent, so tubbiness, a.; (of musical instrument) sounding dull, lacking resonance. [-il]
tub, n. & v.t. Long hollow cylinder esp. for conveying or holding liquids &c.; cylinder of thin flexible metal with screw-cap for holding paint &c. (f. colours, kept in t.; main body of wind instrument; (Anat.) hollow t.-shaped organ, esp. one conveying air, as bronchial t. When the tuba go off, it was known the suburban electric railways in London; Crooke's t., vacuum t. for showing certain phenomena connected with gases; pneumatic t. (for pneumatic dispatch); TEST t.; t.-flower, ornamental E.-Ind. shrub of vervain family; t.-shell, kinds of bivalve forming shelly t.; t.-well, iron pipe with sharp point & perforations at bottom for getting water from underground; (v.) furnish with, enclose in, t. or tt. Hence tubbing, n. [(Vb) f. n.] F. f. tubus, cogn. w. TUBA]
tuber, n. Short thick part of an underground stem covered with modified buds, e.g. potato, artichoke, whence tuber is derived tuberiform, aa.; kinds of underground fungus, truffle, (Anat.) swelling part, prominence. [L.] = bump, tumour, truffle, cogn. w. tumére well, whence TUMID

tubercle, n. Small rounded projection esp. in the skin, small irregular tumour or nodule formed within the substance of an organ, tending to degeneration & in lungs &c. to production of pulmonary consumption &c. (Bot.) wart-like excrescence, small tuber. Hence tuberculised, tubercular, tuberculate, (ed.) [-ate]2 tuberculous, tuberculous, aa. (F. et L Tuberculum) (CUL) Tuberculisation, n. Formation, set, system, of tubercles. [-ATION]
tuberculare, v.v.t. Infect with tuberculosis. Hence tuberculization n. [-IZE]
tuberous, a & (pop. pron. t. -broz) n. Covered with tubers, knobby; of the nature of a tuber; bearing tubers. Hence tuberousness, n., tuberousness, aa., (N.) garden & greenhouse bulb with creamy-white fragrant flowers. [n. f. L fem. adj.] f. tuber (TUBER, see -OSIS)
tubul- in comb. = L tubus tube, as -corn a. & n., (ruminant) with hollow horns; -form; -tubal, with tubercles; -tuberculous, aa. Tubular, a. Tube-shaped; having, consisting of, contained in, tube(s), as t. boiler (in which heat or water to be heated passes through many tubes), t. bridge, rectangular
tube through which railway &c. passes; (of sound in breathing) like sound of air passing through tube. So TUBULUS, TUBULOSA, aa. [L. foli. + -AR].

TUBULA, n. Small tube. Hence TUBULAR, TUBULAR: form. [L. TUBULUS dim as TUBE]

TUSS, v. t. & i. & n. Gather (material) into folds. T. up, t. (up) (in) the parts of cloth &c. up; (in) close together, as t. in the loose ends, tuck up his shirt-sleeves (so as to leave arms bare); draw together into small compass, as tuck his legs under him like a tailor, bird tucks his head under his wing; cover (person, oneself) snugly & comfortably; t. oneself up & t. bed; t. away (thing in corner &c., away &c.); (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 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) catables of pastry & sweets, t. in., -out, full meal, t. shop (when no one is in) or t. a meal, t. fish, t. out fish; taking fish from larger one. [n. (v. b) MB. tuckin. T. LG. tucken, toc; G. Zucken & TOUCH]

TUBULAR, adj. Of, or made up of, tubes; t. in, t. about, as principles, make t. in, or about, as principles.

TUCKER, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: piece of lace, linen, &c., covering neck & shoulders of woman in 17th & 18th cc. (best BIB & t.); part of sewing-machine used in making tubbies; (slang) food. [TUCK 1 & ER]

TUCKET, n. (archaic). Flourish on trumpet. [f. L. locctus prelude (loccorre TOUCH), cf.-ADE]

TUEMUM (tu-), n. Brazilian palm with fibre used for cordage &c. [Braz.]

-tude, suf. forming abstract nn. f. L. adj. & p.p., usu. ending in -ti- (desuetude, consuetude, for -suetude, for -suctitude); in wds direct f. L. (attitude), fr. F. (aptitude, attitude), or on L. anal. [t. of the time, f. L. cum, t. of with, or on.]

Tudor, a. Of the period of the (Tudor) Eng. sovereigns from Henry VII to Elizabeth, as T. (late perpendicular) style in architecture, T. rose, five-loved flower, T. flower, trefoil ornament, used in T. style. [Owen T. of Wales, n. from Henry VII of T.]

Tuesday (tiz). Third day of week; SHROVE T. [OE Tīves dēg (Tīves genit. of Tīve god of war), cogn. w. L. Deus god, Gk Zeus Jupiter + deg DAY]

TUFNA, n. Rock of rough or cellular texture of volcanic or allied origin. Hence TUFNACIOUS, TUFNERITE, TUFNESS. [T. as foll.]


TUFF, n. & v.t. & i. Bunch, collection, of threads, grass, feathers, &c., held or in a string, together at the base, whence TUFFY

TUFFY, n. (Anat.) bunch of small blood-vessels; (beard); titled undergraduate[drom f. formerly worn on cap]; t. hunter, hunting, one who seeks, practice of seeking, or the persons engaged in, hunting; t. hen, t. hen; make depres- sions at regular intervals in a mass of passing thread through; grow in t. ([v. b f. n. f. TUFFE probe of Teut. orig., cf. Sw. dial. tupe, G. sopv]

TUG, v.t., v.i. & n. Pull with great effort or violently; make vigorous pull at; low (vessel); by means of steam-t., (of steam-t.) bow (vessel); (fig.) drag (subject &c. in &c.) forcibly. (N.) tugging, violent pull, as gave a t. at the bell; violent or painful effort, esp. fig., as felt a great t. at parting, parting was a t., had a great t. to persuade him; (also tugboat) small powerful steam-vessel for towing others; loop from saddle supporting shaft or (in double harness) one from which horse is harnessed; t.-spring, spring-by-which horse is harnessed; fastened to harness jerk in starting &c. (Min- ing) iron hoop to which a tackle is fixed; t. of war, contest in which each of two groups of persons holding same rope tries to pull the other across line marked between them, supreme contest. [n. (v. b) MB. t. (of tug) t. tug, tugboat. w. (v. b) MB. t. (of tug) tug, tugboat.]

TULISMA, n. Doctrine that all thought is ad- dressed to a second person, esp. to one's future self as this. [f. L. in thou + -ism]

TULITION, -shn. Teaching, esp. as a thing to be paid for; fee for this. Hence TULIONAL, TULIONARY, aa. [G. f. L. tulisma (tu-it- watch, guard, see -ION]

TULIWORK, n. = NIELLO. [Tula, in Russia]

TULUCHEAN, - (ch), n. (Sc.). Calf-skin stuffed with straw put beside cow to make her give milk; t. bishops, titular bishops in whose see lay barons. [f. L. tulpsee f. Ital. tulipano (m) f. Turk. Tulip-bend Turban]

TULIPOMANIA, n. Crazz for tulips, esp. that in Holland about 1634. Hence TULIPOMANIA. [prec. + -ONIA]

TULLIPE, n. (tulip, or all), n. First silk net used for veils & dresses. [T., city in France]

TULLWAR, -er, n. Sabre used by some N.-Indian tribes. [Hind.]

TUM, n. Sound of banjo or similar instrument. [imit.]

TUMBLE, v.t. & i. & n. Fall (down, over, off, from, &c.) suddenly or violently; (of waves, sick person, &c.) roll, toss, up & down or from side to side; move, walk, run, in headlong or blundering fashion (came tumbling along, tumbled up the stairs, tumbled into or out of bed); perform acrobatic feats; pull about, disorder, mix up, tangle, confound, tangle, headlong, throw or push (down, out, in, &c.) roughly or carelessly; bring down (bird, hare, &c.) by shooting; polish (castings &c.) in tumbling-box; t. in, fit (piece of timber) into another, (Naut., also t. of, home of, ship's sides) in- cline inwards above extreme breadth; (slang) go to bed; t. to (slang), understand, get over, grasp, (idea &c.). (N.) fall, as had a slight, nasty, &c., t.; somersault or other acrobatic feat; untidy or confused state, as things were all in a t.; t. bug, kinds of dung-beetle; t. down, delapidate. [n. (v. b) v. f. T & TUMBLAN + -ISH, cf. Du. tramelen, G. tumbeln]

TUMBLER, n. One who turns somersaults &c., acrobats; kind of pigeon that turns somersaults during flight; toy figure of sitting mandarin &c. contrived to rock when touched; flat-bottomed stemless drink- ing glasses (formerly with rounded bottom so as not to stand upright), whence TUMBLERFUL, n.; kind of spring-latch, usu. one of several, in lock; piece attached to hammer in gun-lock & released by trigger. [ER]

TUMBLING, n. In vbl senses; t. barrel, bar- rel, revolving box or barrel containing em-
ery-powder &c, in which castings &c are cleaned by friction against each other or the walls of the box; t.-bob, weighed lever reacting when lifted. [t. -bob] in the moul[...]

TUMBLY, a. Rough, tumpy. [TUMBLE, y.] TUMBLE, n. (MIL) Two-wheeled covered cart for carrying tools, ammunition, &c; dungen-cart; (imp.) cart conveying victims to guillotine in French Revolution. [f. OF tumbel (citer to tumble, of Toul. orig., cf. tumbling, cf. TUMBLING) as of body &c; i. swallowing, so tume-scence n., tume-scnt a; (fig., of style &c) inflated, bombastic. Hence or cogn. tumul-dity, tumul-dness, nn., tumul-dy adv. [f. L tumulatus (tumère swell, -111)] tumul-fire, v. t. & i. (Cause to) swell, inflate, be inflated, (lit. & fig.) so tumul-fire a (path.), tumul-fa-tion n. (path.). [f. I F tumul-fier ult. f. I. Tume subsection, tumul, see -fy] tumnny, n. (nursery); = stomach. [v. y] tum-tourn. Local swelling esp. from morbid growth; malignant t. (tending to recur after removal &c death); t. &c; t. of death, (Anglo-Ind) light vehicle, dog-cart. [perhaps init. of_beating sound.] tum-tum, n. (pl. tumps); Subordinate member often enclosing masonry. Hence or cogn. tumu-timerly, tumu-titious, aa., tumu-titiousness n. [f. F tumuille t. L tumulus (as soil)] tumu-yun, n. (pl. tumuys); Spherical body used often enclosing masonry. Hence or cogn. tumu-ylarly, aa. [L tumu-llaris)] tun, n. & v.t. Large cask for wine, beer, &c., esp. formerly as measure of capacity (252 wine gallons); brewer's fermenting-vat; (v.t.l) store (liquor) in t. (v.f. n). OE tunne, cf. Du. ton, G tonne, ON tunna tun-dra (töö), n. Mossey & often marshy plain in N. Russia. [Russ.] tune, n., & v.t. & i. Melody with or without harmony, as: (a) psalm, hymn, f. 4.; (b) the composition of music (as in singing or playing), due adjustment of sounds, &c.; (c) music as heard in singing, &c., of a particular kind; (d) in music; (e) (of orchestra) bring instruments to common pitch, begin to play or sing, (facet. of) child, begin to cry. Hence tune-able, tune-ableness n. tune-bly. [v.f. n.] the last tone tune-ful, a. Deathless, unmusical. Hence tune-fully adv. & tune-fully, tune-lessly, a. Not in tune; unmusical; (of mus. instrument) not played, silent. [-LESS] tun-gsten, n. A steel-grey heavy metallic element. Hence tung-sten-ate [IS] n., tung-stic, tung-stous, aa. (chem.) [SW. (tung heavy + -en) tum-bly, n. Ancient Greek or Roman shortsleeved 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 tum-blate or tumblate [tumblate n. (soil)]; (Eccles.) = foil. [f. OF tuniquete L tumulus] tum-nicole, n. Fine or delicate tunic (esp. Bot., Zool.); (Eccles., esp. R.-C. Ch.) short vestment of deacon at eucharist &c.; this & dalmatic worn by bishop. [f. L tumunicula dim. as prec.] tunning, n. & v.t. vb senses; t.-cock, hook for raising pitch in &c.; t., two-, silvered steel fork designed to give particular note (esp. middle C) when struck; t.-hammer, hammer-shaped wrench for altering tension of strings in piano &c. Through the pegs (t.-pegs, t.-pins) to which they are attached. -ing. tun-mel, n. & v.t. & i. (-11.) 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, kinds of machine for making tt.; t.-net, fishing-net wide at mouth & narrow at other end. (v.t.) make a t. through (hill &c.); furnish with t.; make one's way (through, into, &c.); make one's way, by tunnelling. [(v.f. n.) f. OF tonnel dim. of tonne TUN] tunny, n. Large oceanic scadroid fish a delicacy. [f. F thon, i. thon, thonnup, t. shool] tup, n. Male sheep; ram; striking face of steam-hammer &c.; [ME tuppe, cf. Sw. & Norw. tupp cock, Da. tupp cock, D. top, Tok, top, Top, TUPPE] tük (-, -k), n. Kind of Canadian cap. [Canad. F form of TOQUE] tuquök, n. The retort So are (or did &c.) t. [L = you tell] Tur-ání-an, a. Of the Asiatic languages that are neither Semitic nor Indo-European, esp. of the Ural-Altaic group of languages. [Turan, mythical founder of Turkish race, + -AN] tur-ban, n. Oriental man's head-dress of scarlet 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 gastropod or shell; t.-stone, Mohammedan pillar tombstone with t. carved on top; t.-top, kind of mushroom. Hence tur-...-ate is often used of it; [f. MF turbante L. Turk. turbante a. L. Turk. turbante, prop. a., Pers. delband perh. of Hind. orig.] turb-ary, n. Right of digging turf on another's ground; place where turf or peat is dug. [f. 0. Turban, L. Turbana (OOG surba) TURF, see -ARY] turbid, a. (Of liquid or colour) muddy, thick, not clear: (fig.) confused, disordered. Hence turbid-dity, turbid-dness, nn., turbid-ly adv. [f. I. L turbidus disturbed (turbare disturb f. turba crowd, tumult, see -ARE)] turbinate, adj. Like a top or inverted cone, so turb-inform, turb-inoid, aa.; (Anat., esp. of some nasal bones) of scroll-like formation; whirling like a top. So tur-bina-l, a. turbina-tion n. [f. L turbinatus (as foil, see-ATE)] turb-ine, n. Kinds of water-wheel driven by impulse or reaction or both of a flowing stream of water; air t., wheel of similar form driven by wind or by air from tube; stem t. (driven by steam jets); t. boat &c. (driven by tt.). [f. L turb-inais wheel, top, whirlwind, (L.L) turbot, ( turbin, see TURBID) turb-ite, n. Kind of crypto-morphic pigeon with flat head & short beak. [f] turb-ot, n. Large kind of flat-fish esteemed as food. [F, as TURBINE] turbulent, a. Disturbed, in commotion:
never there, we shall see how things t. out. T. over: cause to fall over, upset; transfer the conduct of business to the amount of, as turns over £500 a week. T. round: face about; adopt new opinions or policy. T. to (prep.), apply oneself, to, set about, (work, doing). T. to (adv.), begin work. T. up: (Cards) expose (trump card); disinter, as plough turns up a dead animal; say or put in appearance; (of an hour, an age, etc.) happen, present itself; (colloq.) cause to vomit, as the sight turned me up. T. upon, = t. on. T. bench, watchmaker's portable lathe; t. buckle, device for connecting parts of metal rod; t. cap, revolving chimney-top; t. cowl, protective covering; t. Berned, employed to t. off water for mains &c; t. down, (of collar) doubled down; t. key, person in charge of prison keys; t. out, turning-out esp. for duty, strike of employees, assembly of persons to see spectacle &c, equipage, quantity of goods manufactured &c. in given time; turn-over, upsetting of carriage &c, semicircular piece or tart, amount of money turned over in business, newspaper article running on to second page; turnpike, (hist.) defensive framework of pikes, gate set across road to stop carts &c. till toll is paid; t. side, giddiness in dogs; t. note, kinds of plant supposed to t. with the sun; t. split, short-legged dog formerly used to t. spit; t. stile, post of entrance of building esp. where admission fee is charged with four horizontal arms that move round as persons pass through; t. turnstile, bird allied to plover; t. table, circular revolving platform for reversing locomotives &c; t. up (colloq.), commotion. [f. L tournare turn in lathe (tornus f. Gk tornos)].

turn 2, n. Rotary motion, change or change of direction or position or tendency, deflection, break, backfold, bent, as a single t. of the handle, a t. of Fortune's wheel (change of luck), with a neat of the wrist, took a sudden t. to the left, complaint took a favourable t. milk is on the t. (just turning sour), tide is on the t. (turning), gave a new t. to the argument, path is on the t. (navigating), n. the t. (of the river); character, tendency, disposition, formation, as was of a humorous t., do not like the t. of the sentence, the t. of an ankle; short walk, stroll, drive, ride, or performance, as take a t. in the garden, on a bicycle, took at a t. of speed, rode, drove, in the U.S.A. t. hall &c; opportunity, occasion, privilege, obligation, coming successively to each of several persons &c., as if it were your t. to watch, it was now my t. to be angry, must not speak out of (before or after) your t., will hear you all in t. (suspension), see day by t. (in rotation of individuals or groups), take t. work, &c. alternately, work t. & t. about (alternately), went hot & cold by t.; did not serve my t. (purpose); did me a good, an ill, t. (service, disservice); (Mus.) kinds of grace consisting of principal tone with those above & below it; (pl.) monochord, each round in coil of rope &c; (Print.) inverted type as temporary substitute for missing letter, letter turned wrong side up; (colloq.) nervous shock, as gave me quite a t.; meat is done to a t. (enough & not too much). [f. prec.]

turner, n. vb. senses: also or esp.: one who works with lathes; t. of t. (2, 3) n.; kind of tumber-pigeon. [ER 1]

turning, n. In vb. senses: esp.: use of lathes; place where road meets another, such road, as stop at the next t., take the second t. to the left; t. -point, point in place, time, development, &c., at which decisive change occurs, as has reached the t. -point, this may be the t. -point of his life; [-general]

turpin, n. Biennial plant of mustard family; its fleshy globular root used as vegetable & for feeding cattle &c.; t. -top, growing top of t. used as mixed paints & varnishes & medicine; (also pop. turps) ill or spirit of t.; t. -tree, terebinth. Hence t. petica. (Vb) apply t. to, [f. F tuerbi t. f. L t. t. (Cathartic root of an E.-Ind. plant [f. O.Turbitus t. Arab. f. Pers. turbid] purge)]

turpitude, n. Baseness, depravity. [f. F l. turpatudinem (turbis base, see -TUBE)]

turquoise -koli, -kw-, n. Opaque skyblue or greenish-blue precious stone; t. -green, pale colour between green & blue. [F. fem. of turquois Turkish (Turk. Turku)]

turre, n. Small tower connected with main building whether rising from ground or projecting from wall or corbels; (Mil.) low flat usu. revolving tower for gun & gunners (t. cap) or for t. gun or for building on wheels used in attacking fortified place; t. gun (for use in revolving t.); t. ship (with guns in t.). Hence turetted [f. F tourrette dim. of tower t.]

turricula[ute](d), a. (conch.). (Of shell) having a long spire. [f. L turricula (turris tower, see -CUL)]

turtle 1, n. (Now usu. t. -dove) kinds of dove, esp. a common wild kind noted for soft cooing & affection for mate & young. [O.E. f. turtur, init.]

turtle 2, n. & v.i. Marine reptile encased as tortoise & with flippers used in swimming, esp. (also green t.) kind much used for soup; mock; t. turn (naut. slang), capizle; t. shell, tortoise-shell, esp. dark kind used for inlaying, (also t. cowry) ; large handsome kind of cowry; (v.i.) hunt for t., whence t. hunt, [t. hunt a bird, n. t. hunt] Sp. tortuga f. LL as tortoise, assim. to prec.

tuscan, a. & n. (Language, inhabitant) of Tuscan; T. order I; T. straw, fine yellow wheat-straw used for hats &c. [f. L. tuscanus f. L Tuscanus (Tuscan, see -AN)]

tussah, n. Int. (Shaw, etc.) Peshaw.

tush 2, n. Long pointed tooth, esp. canine tooth of horse. [var. of Tull]

tusk, n. & v.t. Long pointed tooth, esp. protruding from closed mouth as in elephant, walrus, &c.; t.-like tooth or part in harrow, cock, &c. Hence, tusked, tusked, to tusk [f. (v.t.) gore, thrust, tear up, with t. or tt. [v.t.]] OE tuse, tux. cf. Ofr. tuss, ON tóskur.

tusker, n. Elephant with developed tusks. [ER 1]


tussle, n. & v.i. Struggle, scuffle, (with each other), for things, for existence, for life. [ER 2]

tussock, n. Clump, hillock, of grass &c.; tuft, lock, of hair &c.; (also t. moth) kinds of moth with tufted larvae; t. grass, tall elegant grass on boggy ground in Patagonia &c. Hence tusssocky [f. (col. touse (see TUSELE) & Sw. dial. tuse wisp of hay, & see -OCK]
tutɪl, int. n. & v.i. Int. expr. impatience, contempt, or rebuke; (n.) this exclamation; (vb) exclaim t. [cf. TUSH & Fruɪt]

tuɪt, n., v.i. (milling). Job; t-work, piecework (cf. TRIBUTE); (vb) work by the job. [I]

tudɪm-en, n. (anat., pl. mina). Protective part. [L]

tūtāni-a, n. Kind of Britannia metal. [trade-name; ult. as TUTTY]

tūtěléj-t(i), n. Guardianship; (period of) being under this. [L. Tutela (futuř- or tutuí-watch) + -AGE]

Tūtělary, n. Serving as a guardian, protector, or defender; as, authority. [L. L. Tutela (as proc., see -AR1, -ARY 2)]

Tūtęnāg, n. Zinc imported from China & E. Indies; white alloy like German silver. [F. Futéné prob. f. Arab. as TUTTY]

tūtůr, n., v.i. 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. tutuñořag(2), tutušrés; tutušr, tutuořš₁, tutuořš₂ adv. (Vb) act as t. to. [L. Tutos + Tutur L. Tutum (futuř-watch); see -OR2]

tūtum, n. St. John's-wort, plant once held to heal wounds &c. [f. OF Touteaine (now all f. L. Tōtus + sainé sound f. L. Sainus)]

tūtítu (tuʻtět), mus. direction, &n. All (voices, instruments) together (n.) music for these. [L.]

tuittum, n. Confection, ice-cream, of mixed fruits. [It., all fruits]

tūtuy, n. Impure zinc oxide used as polishing powder. [f. Of Tutte f. Arab. tutuša]

tūtům, see MÉDÚM.

tu-whoör (tuʻwōr), n., & v.i. (Make) cry of owl. [imit.]

tuyère (tuʻyēr, tuʻyâr, twær), tûýr, tûýer, n. Pipe through which air is forced into furnace &c. [F (tu-), = nozzle, cf. F tuyau pipe & tr.]

tu-wëddi (tuʻwēd), n. Kind of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water. [inventor's name]

tuweddi (tuʻwēd), n. & v.i. (Indulge in) senseless, feeble, or prosey talk. Hence tuwëddi-sra, n., tuwëddi-sra, a. [orig. -lle, var. of TATTLE]

twain, a. & n. (archaic). Two; two persons or things; cut &c. in t. (in two). [see TWO]

twang, v.i. & t., & n. (Cause to) make ringing sound like bow when plucked, (contempt.) play on or on (fiddle &c.) thus, as the fiddles twanged, twanged (on his) fiddle, twanged his bow, whence twangle(3) v.i. & t.; speak, utter, with nasal sound; (n.) sound of tenor or bass tone. [var. of TEN]n.


tuʻn-k'i, name of a stream]

tuwas (tow-as), contraction of it was.

tu-wei-blade, n. Kinds of orchid with green or purple flowers & single pair of leaves. [tuwëy blade]

tweak, v.t., & n. Pinch & twist sharply, pull with sharp jerk, twitch; (n.) a twitch, sharp pull, pinch. [in. & vb] ME twicken, OE twiçian T WIGWON, cf. G zwicken

tweed, n. Twilled woolen or worsted-cotton fabric with unfinished surface & usu. two colors contrasting. Wore for men's clothes & largely made in S. Scotland. [anecd. expl. as derived from twill. (Sc. tũe) encouraged by assoc. with Tweed]

tweed, adj. Sound as of fiddle; tweedledum & tweedledee, a. Dings differing only or chiefly in name. [perh. var. of TWIN & DEE]

tweed, adv. & prep. Between, esp. t.-decks, (space) between decks. [abr.]

twéeny, n. (colloq.). Servant assisting two others e.g. cook & housemaid. [prec. + -y]

twéezor, n., & v.t. (Pl., also pair of t.) minute pair of tongue for taking up small objects, plucking out hairs, &c.; (vb) extract (hair, thorn, &c.) with tt. (vb f. tn.) f. obs. tweeze.

Tweed, n. Kind of twill, case for small instruments, f. F ETUJ]

twëlfth, a. & n. Next in order after eleventh (the t. of August, as beginning of grouse-shoot- ing); T-day (after Christmas, festival of Epiphany); T-night, eve of this, celebrated with festivities &c. Sausage prepared for T-night; (n) each of 12 equal parts. Hence tweëlfthly, adv. [OE twêtla (fol., -TH3)]

twelveh, a. & n. One more than twelve, 12, xii; the T. (apostles); T. tables; in tt. (duode- cimo); long, square, tt., duodecimo pages of sheet variously folded; tweleco, lmo., = duode- cimo; twelempore; twelempenny, shilling, adj. [OE twêtih, lit. two over as two + -IF Cogn. W. LEAVE3]

twenty, a. & n. Twice ten, 20, xii, have told twice two. Hence twenty-two, a. & n., or one, too, &c. & t.; twentympo, twentyfourmpo, (20mo., 24mo), leaf of sheet folded into 20, 24, equal parts, book made up of such leaves. Hence twenty- twelth, a. & n., twentyfold a. & adv. [OE trolling twenpwo, see -TY4]

twere, contr. of twere was. Hence T WERE in comb. = two, double, in TWILIGHT & in some archaic or pseudo-archaic forms, as: -bill, double-bladed battle-axe, kind of mattock; -blade, = T WAYBLADE; -fold a. & adv., two- fold; folded; forked; formed.

twice, adv. Twice two times of multiplication on two occasions as t. is t. told him t.; doubly, in double degree or quantity, as t. as strong, has t. the strength, is t. the man was (t. as strong &c.); (colloq.) did it in t. (two attempts or instalments). [ME twîs, written -ce to show pronunc. (-a not -st), OE triges (as TWO, see -E2)]

twiler, n. Composer who is also pressman. [f. prec. + -IR]

twiddle, v.t., & i., & n. Twirl idly, esp. t. one's thumb (for lack of occupation), trifle with (object); twiddling-lice, string attached to the main compass of a compass card, play freely; (n.) slight twirl. [m. & vb] L. Norw. tvidla var. of T WIRL]

twig, n. Small shoot or branch of tree or plant; (Anat.) small branch of artery &c.; (Electr.) small distributing conductor; divining rod, esp. work thron (as, as has t. the dog, etc.); die. Hence t wiggers, twiggy, as. [OE, cf. Du. têf, G zwieg, cogn. c. w. T WIG] twig, v.t. (colloq.). Understand, catch the meaning of, (person, words, plan, that &c., or abs.) perceive, observe. [cf. dial. t wig n. glance, t wig vb twitch; but perf. f. in. t wigim]

twilight, n. & v.t. (lighted). Light from sky when sun is below horizon in morning or (usu.) evening; faint light; (fig.) state of imperfect knowledge, understanding, &c.; t. arc(4) or curve (bounding the brightest region of the sky, it is caused by the horizon for sun's rays at the horizon); t. of the gods (Norse myth., conflict in which gods & giants destroyed each other; vb) illuminate faintly. [ME twi- LIGHT]

twill, n., & v.t. Textile fabric in which weft threads pass alternately over one warp thread (not one as twining but two or more, thus producing diagonal lines); (vb) weave (material) thus (esp. in p. d.). [OE tw-
to -t or when preceded by -t to -t, as aequitas, benigntas, pidras (piae), varietas (varius), satiata (as if t. satius); consonantal stems (nn. or rarely adj.) sometimes added -t, as auctoritas but puauertas; n. t. comparatives, as priority, seniority, majority, superiority, date only t. med.L.; in plenitas, bonitas, &c.; [tymp.], Gk dekas (deka ten), decade.

Tyburn, n. (hist.). Place of execution in London. One of the chief exempting executors of felon from conviction from parish offices &c.; T. tippet, halter; T. tree, gallows.

Tycho[n]niko(-n), a. Of the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (d. 1601) or his system. [-ic]

tycob, n. Title applied to foreigners to show them of Japan 1854-58. Hence tycob-ate[l]s(1), n. [Jap. takum great prince]

tyling. See TIE.

tyke, tyke. See TIEK.

tylo[odic], a. & n. (Animal) with padded not hoofed digits, e.g. camel. Hence tylo[odic]ous a. & Gk tulos (tul=knob) + podos foot. [tylo[podic], n. (Bot.) or (Zool.) with tympanic ears. [tylo[tropic] a. [Gk. Gk tulos knob.]

tylote, n. Cylindrical sponge-epicule knobbled at ends. [as penc.]

tymp, n. Crown of opening in front of hearth in blast-furnace; short horizontal roof-timber in mine. [asbbr. of fold.]

typan, n. Stretched sheet of membrane or thin material; frame for equalizing pressure in some part of the cavity (as, Archit. = TYPANUM. [F. F. TYPANUM]

tympa[n]ic, a. Like, acting like, a drunkard; (Anat.) of the tympanum; t. membrane, drum-headed of ear; t. (bone), bone of ear supporting this. [-ic]

tympa[n]ites, n. Swelling of abdomen caused by air in Intestine &c. Hence tympa[n]itic a. [L. Gk. timpanon (tympanon) + tItes]

tympa[n]itis, n. Inflammation of living membrane of tympanum. [-ites]

typanum, n. (Anat.) middle ear, (also tympanic membrane) ear-drum; modified end of a tubular passage. [G. timpano (tympanon) + tIt] (original space forming field of pediment, similar space over door between lintel & arch, door-panel; drum-wheel for raising water from stream; kind of treadmill. [L. Gk. timpanon drum]

Tynewald (+nold), n. Isle of Man legisla-
ture. [ON thing+rolle=place of assembly (thing assembly = rolle 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, paschat lamb is a t. of Christ, these things are a t. (have a prophetic significance), the treatment he received is but a t. of what patriots must expect, person is an admirable t. of modern athleticism or of the modern athlete; class of things &c. having common characteristics. [Biol. (bot. & c.)] a. (as i. t. or t. of the genus, was of (forshadowed) Christ's second coming; characteristic of, serving to distinguish, a type, as t. markings, structure, phraseology. Hence typicality adv. typi-calness n. [L. L. typic is (prec. -at)

Typify, v.t. & i. (as) (as typifying, v.t. & i. (as) see.-] type, n. See TYP.

typo, n. (coll.). = TYPOGRAPHER. [abrr.]

typo- in comb. (met. vowel type) = -type as: typograph, machine for making & setting type; typite, stone impressed with figure of animal, fossil; typology, doctrine, interpretation, of (esp.
biblical) types, so-logical (biol.), name based on a type, so-onym, -onymic, aa.

**typography,** n. Art of printing, whence typographic, typographical, etc. Character appearance, of printed matter, as faults of t., the t. was admirable. Hence typography (al) aa., typographic adv. [f. type o.+ - graphy]

typology, n. Spirit-rapping. Hence typological [l. ireg. f. G tuksicht]

**tyrannical,** a. Acting like, characteristic of, a tyrant; arbitrary, imperious, despotic. Hence cogn. tyrannically, tyrannously [adv.], tyrannicalness n., tyrannous a. [tyrannic (now rare)] F tyrannique f. L f. G turmanikois (tyrant, -ic) + -al.

tyrannicide, n. Killer, killing of a tyrant. Hence tyrannicidial a. [F. L. tyran cida, cidion, as TYRANT, see -CIDL].

tyrannize, v.i. & t. Play the tyrant, rule despotsitically or cruelly (over person &c.); (now rare) rule (person &c.) despotically. [f. F tyranniser f. G turmanios (as TYRANT, see -IZE).

tyranny, n. Despotic or cruel exercise of power or authority; rule of (Greek) tyrant, period of this. [F. Tyrannic f. med.L -(a) f. G. turmanios, -is, as foll.]

**tyrant,** n. Oppressive or cruel ruler; (Gk Hist.) absolute ruler owing his office to usurpation. Thirty Ty. oligarchs ruling Athens 403-3 B.C.; f. bird, mycatcher, kinds of Amer. passerine bird (f. Of tirant(t) f. L f. G. turmanios)

tyro, n. E. Ind. preparation of milk & rice. [native]

**tyre** See tire 2.

tyre, n. See tire 2.

tyrolienne, n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

tyrolienne, n. A ptomaine produced in milk or cheese. [f. G. turo cheese + toksion poison.

tyrrhenian, aa. Tyrrenian.

**tyrolienne** (en), n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

tyrolienne, n. A ptomaine produced in milk or cheese. [f. G. turo cheese + toksion poison.

tyrrhenian, aa. Etruscan.

**Tyrolienne** (en), n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

**Typhoid,-ic** (z), a. & n. (pl. same). (Native of) the Tyrol. [It.-en]

**Typhoon,** n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

**Typhoid,-ic** (z), a. & n. (pl. same). (Native of) the Tyrol. [It.-en]

**Typhus,** n. E. Ind. preparation of milk & rice. [native]

**Typhoon,** n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

**Typhus,** n. E. Ind. preparation of milk & rice. [native]

**Typhus,** n. Dance of Tyrolean peasants, songs suitable for this. [F]

**Tuatara** See Czar &c.

**Tse-tse** See Tsetse.

**Tsigagy,** a. & n. Of the Hungarian Gipsies or their music; (hun.) Hungarian Gipsy. [Hung.]

**U,** u. (o), letter (pl. Us, U's), U-bolt, tube, &c., (shaped like U).

**Abbreviations** (1): United, as U.K. (Kining.) U.S.A. (States of America, States Army), U.S.N. (States Navy); Utah, U.T. (Territory).

**Abbreviations** (2): Ult., 1mo.; Univ. (srelyt); U.S.A.

**abdy,** n. Being in definite place, local relation, wherens. [f. L ubi where, see -TV.

**ubiquitarian**, a. & n. (theol.). Of, believing in, the omnipresence of Christ's body. Hence ubiquitarianism n. (foll., ARIAN)

**ubiquitous**, n. Omnipoisen; being every-where in an indefinite number of places at same time; U. of the king (law), his official presence in courts in the person of his judges. Hence ubiquitous a., ubiquitous adv., ubiquitousness n. [f. Of ubiqui (ubiique everywhere f. ubi where, see -TV).

**ubi tribu,** adv.in the place (in book &c.) above mentioned. [1. lit. where move]

**udal,** 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 'udaller' 1 n. [f. On 'udal, cf. OHG wald farm]


**udometer,** n. Rain-gauge. Hence udometric a. [f. L. udes (m. -i) - (m. -e) -meter]

**ugly,** a. & n. Unpleasing or repulsive to sight, as an u. beast of a bull-dog, must not make u. faces, the ugliest house I have seen, has an u. scar on the forehead; morally repulsive, vile, discreditable, unpleasant, unpleasantly suggestive, threatening, unpro-mising, as u. vices, his conduct has an u. look, u. rumours are about; an u. hawkman f. u. an u. customer, formidable person, cloud has an u. look, have had u. weather, an u. gash. Hence uglify v.t., uglify adj., ugliness n. (N.) shade worn as appendage to bonnet about middle of 18th c. [f. ON ugilliar fearful (uggir fear, cogn. w. A.V. ugge)]

**uglyman,** Uglie, (69, 89). A. Annic. [f. name of a tribe + -IAN, -IC]

**Ugrian, Ugric,** (69, 89). Annic. [f. name of a tribe + -IAN, -IC]

**uhlan,** (69, 89). n. Cavalryman armed with lance in some European armies. [G. zul. uten u. Turk. & Tartar 89 son, child]

**ukase** (a, d), n. Edict of Russian government. [f. Russ. ukazu ordinance, edict.

**Ulcer,** n. Open sore on internal or external surface of body with secretion of pus &c.; (fig.) moral blemish, corrupting influence, &c. Hence or cogn. ulcerous, ulcerous adj., ulcerousness n. [f. L ulcus -cuss sore, cf. Gk helkos wound, sore]

**ulcerate, v.i. & t.** Form, convert or be converted into, affect with, an ulcer (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. ulcerable, ulcerative, ulceration n. [f. L ulcerare (prec.) -ATE]

**ule** -suf. of dimm. f. L. wds in -ula, -ula, ulum, as globule (L globulus f. globus), granule, pastule, & in mod. wds. on L. anul. annular. (also -ye, as angle. In pendul., -ule has diff. orig.


**uliginose,** a. (bot.), Growing in muddy muddy places. [f. L. uliginous f. uligo -ginta moisture f. u'ree be wet, see -SOR].

**ullage,** (89), n. (commerc.). What a cask wants of being run airtight: (f. Pr. wulhe (wha fill u. f. L. oculeus eye, in sense opening)

**ulimn,** n. (chem.). Black gummy substance found on elm & other trees & in vegetable mould &c. Hence ulinic, ulinous, aa. (chem.). [f. L ulmus elm + -IN, -IC]

**ulimen,** a. & n. (pl. ichs, -ichs), a. & n. (pl. ichs, -ichs) of two bones of forearm (cf. radius), Hence ulinar 1 a., ulincomb form. (L. = elbow, cf. Gk. dolen)

**ultrichian,** a. & n., -ous, a. & n. (k.). Woolly-haired, esp. (member) of the woolly-haired division of mankind. [f. Gk ovalos woolly + 3iro-trichos hair + -AN]

**ultramarine,** a. & n. Long loose overcoat often with belt orig. of Ulster frieze, hence ulcerius a.: U. custom, form of tenant-right in U.

**ulterior,** a. Situated beyond; more re-
mite, not immediate, in the future, in the background, beyond what is seen or supposed, (v. n.: object of III.) Hence ultimately, adv. [L. compar. of adj. seen in ULTRA-]

ultima, a. Last, most remote, (in phr.) u. ratio, final argument esp. force, ratio finalis, last argument of kings, resort to arms, ultimum (L. fem. of ultimus, superl. as prec.), ultima Thule. [L. fem. of ultimus, superl. as prec., ultima. ultima. Las, last, final, in which no other exists or is possible, as u. result, analysis; fundamental, primary, as u. basis, u. principles, truth, u. cause (between which no other can be found), the u. facts of nature (between reach of analysis). Hence ultimately, adv. of last, final, in which no other exists or is possible, as u. result, analysis; fundamental, primary, as u. basis, u. principles, truth, u. cause (between which no other can be found), the u. facts of nature (between reach of analysis). Hence ultimately.

ultimatum, n. (pl. -tums, -ta). Final proposal or statement of terms, rejection of which by opposite party may lead to rupture, declaration of war, &c.; ultimate conclusion; fundamental principle. [neut. p. n. as prec.]

ultima, adv. (usu. abbr. ult.). In the month preceding that now current (cf. proximo, in-stant), as your letters of the 28th ult. & 3rd inst. [L. abl. of ultimus, see ULTIMA]

ultimogeniture, n. in which you are the last in succession is called Primogeniture; takes inheritance. = BOROUGH-ENGLISH. [L. ultimus (see ULTIMA) or PRIMOGENTURE]

ultra, a. & n. Favouring, advocate of, extreme views or measures. [= fol.]

ultra-, pref. = L. ultra beyond, on the other side of, esp. living pref. to adj. & their derivatives w. sense excessively, beyond what is usual or natural or reasonable, as: classical, conservat., conservat., conservat.; cosmopolitan, critical, fashionable, partisan, Protestant, religious.

ultraism, n. Holder of extreme opinions in politics, religion, &c. So u. nationalism (n. [1st]).

ultramariine, n. & a. & n. Situated beyond the sea. (N.) blue pigment got from lapis lazuli; artificial u. (made by mixing clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, & resin), ash, residue of lapiz lazuli after extraction of u., used by old masters as a stable flesh tint &c. [ULTRA + MARINE; n. sense from that lapis lazuli was brought from beyond the sea]

ultramountane, a. & n. Situated south of the Alps; Italian, favourable to the absolute authority of the Pope in matters of faith & discipline; n. & a. beyond the mountain system; of another life. [ULTRA-]

ultra-violet, a. (Of invisible rays of the spectrum) beyond the violet rays. [ULTRA-]

ultra-violet, n. Power of spontaneous movement. [L. ultra of one's own accord + motu]

unable, v. I. Howl; howl. So u. lament a., ululation n. [L. ululare, see -ATE-]

um. See UUM.

umber, n. (bot.). Flower-cluster in which stalks nearly equal in length spring from common center, e.g. mass (for common surface as in parsley. Hence u. bellial, u. bellarian, u. bellibellate, u. bellibelliferous, u. belliflora, as, u. belliflora, u. belliflorous, u. bellilites, u. bellum, u. bellula, sunshade dim. of UMBRA]

umber, n. & v. l. Natural pigment like ochre but darker & browner (raw u., this in natural state, of dark yellow colour, burnished & redder, in colour, when heated, as ochre (as: Ombre de fleur), Afr. bird allied to stork & heron; (adj.) of u. colour, dark, dusky; (v. t.) colour with u. (v. t. & adj. f. n.) t. Of ombre (in pigment sense, short for terre d'ombre) t. L. umbra shade, kind of fish]

umbilical, a. (Of, situated near, the umbilicus, in or passing from foetus to placenta; central; connected through the female line, as an u. ancestor. [-AT])

umbilicate, a. Shaped like a navel, whence uu. bacliation n.; having an umbilicus. [-AT]

umbilicar, a. Of the navel; uv. contumacy, sitting with gaze fixed on one's navel, (practised by Indian mystics as means of attaining great sanctity. [-UL, -AR]

umbilicus, n. Navel, whence uu. baclicus, uu. bacliform, as. [Bot. Zoöl. Conch.] navel-like formation; (Geol.) point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass. (Rom. Ant.) boss at end of stick on which MS was rolled. [L. cogn. w. Gk omphalos] u. m. ombro, n. (pl. -os, -otes). Boss of shield, esp. in centre; [Bot. Zoöl. &c.] boss, knob, prickle, &c. Once a. u. omphal, a. u. umbra, n. (pl. -ae), a. of shade; b. of shade; u. umbra, n. (pl. -ae). That part of the shadow of earth or moon within which sun is entirely hidden; dark central part of sun-spot (cf. KIN-UMBRA). [Rom. Ant.] uninvited guest brought by a guest. Hence u. umbra u. [L. shade]

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unrein vt. give the rein to (often fig.); unrid-
dle v.t. & i. explain, ridicule, mystery.
unravel v.t. (naut.); unravel v.t. & i. rip open (scorn v.t.; unroll v.t. & i., open (roll of cloth &c.), (of roll) be opened, display, be displayed; unrromance v.t.; unroot v.t., pull up by root; unseadly v.t. (often abs.); unseal v.t. retract (statement), whence unseal a.; unscrew v.t., unbind (the bolt); unscrew the arrangement of, discompose, displace to routine &c. (holidays &c.); desense (intellect), whence unsculled a.; unshackle v.t.; unshackle v.t.; unship v.t.; unload (cargo, disembark (passenger), (Naut.) remove (oar, tiller, &c.) from place where it is fixed or fitted, whence unshipped a.; unseated v.t. (esp. naut.); unspeak v.t. retract; unleash v.t. soften, relax, (resolution, person); unstick v.t., separate (thing stuck to another); unstick v.t., undo stitches of; unstock v.t., deprive of stock, remove (gun-barrel) from stock; unstop v.t., free from obstruction, remove stop; unstrip v.t., remove cloth from the body of; undo the strap(s); of; unstring v.t., remove the strings of, loosen strings of (harp &c.), take (beads &c.) off string, weaken (nerves), weaken nerves of (person &c.), whence unstrung a.; unsaddle v.t.; unsaddle v.t.; unsaw v.t.; unsaw v.t.; restant, by oath; untalk v.t., disjoin, separate, (thing tackled to another); untangle v.t.; unteach v.t.; untemper v.t., take away the temper of (metal &c.); untether v.t.; unthink v.t., retract in thought; withdraw v.t. take thread out of (needle), find one's way out of (maze); untie v.t., undo (knot &c.), undo the cords &c. of (bundle, package, &c.), liberate from bonds, whence untied a.; untrust v.t.; untrust v.t.; untune v.t.; put out of tune (lit. & fig.); untwine v.t. & l.; untwist v.t. & l.; untangle v.t. & l., remove veil from (person, one's face), remove concealing drapery from (statue &c.) with cere-
monial ceremony, (of) veil, &c. (be voted); unswear v.t., restore from warped state; unseal v.t., take to pieces (textile &c.), separate (woven threads); unwill v.t., will the reverse of (what one has willed); un-wind v.t. & l., draw out at length (what is wound); unwound a.; unwound v.t., undo, destroy, (fabric &c.); unwork v.t.; unwrinkle v.t.; unyoke v.t. & l., release (as from yoke, (fig.) cease work.

(2) Vb be formed on n. or vb—see (i)—and having sense 'deprive of'; 'separate from'. A simple vb unbreakable, in some cases, e.g. [un-
breakable, (un)breakable, (un)breakable]

Exx. unbreakable v.t.; unarm v.t., deprive of arms or armour, whence unarmed a.; unballast v.t.; unblunt v.t.; unbone v.t.; unboil v.t. & l.; unbowl v.t. & i. uncap v.t.; uncoat v.t.; uncover (face) by removing coat, unmonk; unrope v.t.; unwrap v.t. & l. unpin v.t.; unpin v.t. & l. unpin v.t. & l., remove edge v.t., destroy edge of, blunt; unface v.t., expose; unfeather v.t.; un'ence v.t.; unfeath-er v.t.; unflower v.t.; unframe v.t.; un'ock v.t.; deprive of frock or.fig. of ecclesiastical rank; unvise v.t.; ungroove v.t. & l., deprive of, take one's gloves; unhang v.t. & l.; unhang v.t. & l.; unhang v.t. & l., take out (of pocketbook, pocket); unhead v.t.; unhelm v.t.; unhawk v.t.; unlead v.t. (print.), remove leads from (types); unumber v.t.; unman v.t., deprive (esp. ship of) of men; unarm v.t.; unman v.
gardonable (-bly, -nese); unpared; unparent-
el, unworthy of a parent; unparliamentary (-ily, -iness), contrary to parliamentary usage (u. language, often facet.); unpatented; unpatric-
torial (-ally); unpatronized; unpaved; unpau-
ved; unpauved; unpatriotic; unpatriotic; unpedi-
greed; unpeced; unpensioned; unperceived; un-
perceptible; unpersuaded; unpersuaded; unpersuasive; unperturbed; unperturbed; unperturbed; unphiloso-
phical (-ly, -ness), not according to philosophical principles, wanting in philosophy; unpicked; not selected, (of flowers) not plucked; unpicked;
unplanned, not planned; unplaced, not placed esp. in race or list; unplagued; unplanned; unplanned; un
plastered; unplastic; unplaited; unpliable (-bly); unplayable; unpleasant (-ly), not pleasant, disagreeable; unpunishability n., in ad
j., senses also, misunderstanding, quarrel, the late u. (U.S. facet.), the civil war; unpleasing (-ly); unpleasable (-bly); unpleasant (-ly); unpleased;
unplicked; unploomed; unpoltical (-ly, -ness); unpointed, having no point, not punctuated, without vowel points (in Hebrew &c.);
(of masonry) not pointed; unpolished; unpolished; unpolished; unpolished; unpolluted; unpolluted; unpolluted; unpolluted; unpolluted; unpolluted; unpopular (-ily, -ly), not popular, esp. not liked by the public; un
possessed, not possessed, not possessed of; unposted, unformed, (of letter) not posted; unpractical (-ly, -ly), (of person, plan, method, &c.) not practical; unpractised, not experi-
cenced or skilled, not put into practice; unpre-
raised; unprecedent, for which there is no precedent, unparalleled; unprepared; unprepared; unpre-
judiced; unprejudiced; unprejudicial; un
preferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unpreferred; unprepared (-ness), not prepared (found every-
ting u. was u. for this objection, delivered an u. speech); unprepossessing; unprescribed; unpre-
seent, not presentable, not fit to be pre-
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P

unceous, n. Full of (esp. simulated)unction; greasy, esp. (of minerals) having a soapy feel when touched. Hence unctuousness, adv., unctuousness. [L. uncia, a little amount, see -OUS].

undate, undated, for un-, see UN-, 1.aa. Wavy; (Bot.) = undulate. [L. undare rise in waves (undus wave), see -ATE]

undé (â), a. (heraldic). Wavy. [Fr. Foncé as pres. part.

undeceive, undeceived, undeceive, see UN-1].

under, prep., adv., a. In or to a position lower than, below, as it lay, fell, u. the table, assembled u. (at the foot of) the castle wall, struck him u. the left eye, nothing new u. the sun (anywhere), u. foot, 1. MIXTE 1. u. one's nose, u. (in & covered by) water, u. one's wing; within, on the inside of, (surface &c.), as inserted a knife-blade under the bark, was seen to blush u. his dusky skin, with a good meal u. his belt (in his stomach), u. the lee of; inferior to, underlings of the French. £160 cannot be done u. (at less cost than) £2, total falls u. what was expected, speak u. one's breath (in a whisper); in the position or act of supporting or sustaining, subjected to, undergoing, liable to, on condition of, subject to, going, was too pale to speak, in order of precedence with, in the form of, in the time of, as sank u. the load (lit. & fig.), u. a CLOUD, grounding u. tyrrany, is now u. repair, u. examination, a few acres u. (planted with) corn, u. FIRE 1. u. (propelled by) sail, u. WAY, u. ARM 2. forbidden u. pain of death, a criminal u. sentence of (condemned to) death, have sat u. (attended sermons of) famous preachers, country prospered u. him or his rule, might succeed u. other conditions, is u. a delusion, was u. the impression, u. the circumstances, u. the rose, = SUB-rose, FAVOUR 1. (attested by) one's hand & seal, was u. a row, known u. an assumed name, appears u. various forms, u. presence of ignorance, lived u. the Stuarts. (Adv.)

in or to a lower or subordinate condition, as BRING, KEEP 1. KNOCK 1. KNUCKLE, GO, 1. a. a cloth should be spread u. (usu. underneath) bed. (Adj.) lower (now largely merged in, in), as u. base, u. layer, u. servants; u. dog (slang), dog, person, who has the worst of an encounter. Hence undermost a. [OE (adv. & pres.) in, du. onder, G unter, ON undir, cogn. w. Infra below]

under-, pref. = prec. prep. or adv. or adj.

1. As prep. governing the noun to which it is prefixed, as sense 'below', under- forms a few adv. & adj., as: underfoot adv., under one's feet; UNDERGROUND; UNDERHAND; UNDER-proof a., with less alcohol than proof spirit.

2. Under- is prefixed to vbs & their derivatives with the signification 'in the inner or shorter path', 'below', 'below', as: underbid vt. make lower bid than (person); undercut 1. vt., cut away material of (design & inc. carving) so as to make it stand out in relief, (Golf) hit (ball) so that it rises high & does not roll far on alighting; underflow n., drain, drainage (in framing & canals beneath it); underlay vt. & n., lay something under (thing), esp. (Print.) lay paper under (types) to raise them, (Mining, intr.) incline from the vertical: underlay n., bit of paper for underlaying types. [Mining] = MADE: underlev n. below true value, subtitle; underpin 2. vt., draw line (fence) to secure emphasis or to indicate italics; undermentioned a.; underpin v.t., place support of masonry &c. under (wall, overhanging bank &c.); underplay v.t. (whist), play low card while retaining high one of same suit; underplay n., underplaying; underprop v.t., put prop under; underquote v.t., quote lower prices than (person); underwrite v.t., on behalf of (good &c.); underrun v.t. & i, run or pass under; underscore v.t. = underline v.t.; undersell v.t., sell cheaper than (person); undersell n.; underseale v.t., support (masonry &c.) by prop; wadershot a., (of wheel) worked by wading under; undersea, see UN-1]

3. Under- in sense 'insufficiently', 'incompletely', is prefixed to vbs (used esp. in p.p.) & to some adj., their derivatives. Adv. & p.p. tend in attrib. use (cf. un-1, -ED a.) to take stress on first syllable (beef) was underdone, hate underdone beef; an under-exposed or w'nder-exposed negative. Exx.: under-act v.t., act (a part, or acts) inadequately; underbead, lored, vulgar, undercharge v.t., charge little for, insufficient charge into (gun &c.); undercharge n., insufficient charge; under-develop v.t. (photog.); underdo v.t., cook insufficiently, esp. in p.p. underdone; under-do'se v.t.; under-draw v.t., depict inadequately; underdress v.t. & l., dress inadequately; underpay v.t., pay (workmen &c.) inadequately; under-production n., production less than usual or required; under-rate v.t., underestimate; under-reckon v.t.; under-ripe a.; undersized a., of less than the usual size, dwarfish; understate v.t.; under-statement n.; understock v.t., supply (farm, shop, &c.) with insufficient stock; under-timed a. = under-exposed; under-evaluation n.; undervalued u. v.t.

4. Under- in adj. relation with noun replaces or is interchangeable with under a., in senses 'situated beneath'; 'subordinate'. In the less restricted use 'under' is commonly understood & the stress variously placed on either component or on both. Exx.: under-agent n.; underbrush n. = undergrowth; wunder Clay n., clay bed under coal; under-clerk (ship) n.; underclothes, underclothing, nn., clothes worn under others, esp. next to skin; underdrain n., drain placed underground; underflow n., current flowing beneath surface; undergarment n., garment worn under others; undergrowth n., shrubs or small trees growing under larger ones; under-king n., inferior or subordinate king; under-lease n., lease granted by leasor to lessee (usu. for a shorter period than the remainder of the lease); under-notice n., advance announcement of production of subsequent play at foot of playbill; underlining n., linen or (loosely) other undergarments; underplot n., subordinate plot in play or novel; under-secretary (ship) n.; under-servant n.; under-storey n.; under the charge of, subject to direction to that of wind or surface water; under-sheriff n., sheriff's deputy; under-shirt n.; undershrub n., plant like shrub but smaller; underskirt n.; undersleeve n., sleeve, esp. detached one, worn under another; undersoil n.; understrapper n., inferior agent; understrata n.; the tenant of another's under-tenancy n.; undertint n., subdued tint; undertone n., subdued tone exp. 1. speaking, thin or subdued colour; underto
backward flow of wave breaking on beach.=
underset; underwear n., (clothes meant for
wear beneath outer garments); underbrush n., kinds of
moth with conspicuous markings &c. on u.
wings; underwood n. = undergrowth; under
world n., antipodes, infernal regions.

underact, see UNDER-; under-agent,
UNDER-; underbid, UNDER-; under
bidding, UNDER-; underbrush, UNDER-;
undercharge, UNDER-; under-clay,
underclothes, underclothing, UNDER-;

undercurrent, n. Current below the sur-
face; (fig.) unperceived influence or feeling of
different or contrary tendency; (Mining) large
shallow wind, blown into mine by fan that
serves to aid in mining gold. [UNDER-]

undercut1. See UNDER-.

undercut2, n. Under side of sirlin; up
ward blow in boxing. [UNDER-]

under-develop, underdo, under
dose, see UNDER-; underdraw1, v.t.,
UNDER-; underdraw, POSTPONED, UNDER-
underdraw, underdress, under-estimate,
under-estimation, under-expose, under
-exposure, underfeed, under
fire, UNDER-; underflow, UNDER-;
underfoot, UNDER-; undergarment,
UNDER-.

undergo, v.t. Be subjected to, suffer, en-
dure esp. with firmness, as has undergone
many trials, underwent a rapid change, an
operation. [OE undergān go]

undergraduate, n. Member of university
who has not taken his first degree (often attrib.).
Hence undergraduate ship. [UNDER-]

underground, adv. & a., n. Beneath
surface of earth; (ad.), in attrib. use u.
& n., situated u., as the u. (railway). [UNDER-
undergrown, see UNDER-; under
growth, UNDER-.

underhand, adv. & a. (in attrib. use u.
Clandestinely), secretly, not above-board;
(Crick., of bowling) (performed) with hand
underneath both elbow & ball, as bowls u.,
bowling. [UNDER-]

underhung (attrib. u-n-), a. (Of lower jaw)
projecting beyond upper jaw; having u. jaw.
[UNDER-]

under-king, see UNDER-; underlay
v.t. & l., & n., UNDER-; underlease,
UNDER-; underlet, UNDER-.

underlife, v.t. Lie, be situated, under (strat-
tum &c. or abs.); (fig. of principle &c.) be the
basis of (doctrine, law, conduct, &c., or abs.
esp. in part.). [UNDER-]

underline1 v.t., see UNDER-; under
line2 underlinen, UNDER-.

underling, n. Subordinate (usu. con-
tempt.). [ME -LING, see UNDER-; under-
mentioned, UNDER-.

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, wear out (health &c.) insidiously or
imperceptibly. Hence undermi

underneath, adv. & prep. At or to a lower
place (than), below (not in fig. senses). [ME
wadinemeth (UNDER, cf. BENEATH)]

undermine, v.t. & l., & n., UNDER-
underpin, UNDER-; underplay1, v.t.,
underplot, UNDER-; under-production;
under-3; underproof, UNDER-; under
prop, underquote, UNDER-.

derate, under-reckon, under-rise,
UNDER-3; underrun, UNDER-;
dersecrate, UNDER-2; under-secretary
(shop), UNDER-4; undersell, UNDER-2;
der-servant, UNDER-4; underset v.l., UNDER-
dersew3 n., under-sheriff, under
shift, UNDER-4; undershot, UNDER-;
derstrip, UNDER-4, undersigned,
UNDER-2; underskirt, UNDER-3; under
skirt, undersleeve, undersell, UNDER-
understand, v.t. & i. (p.p. archaic-stan
ed). Comprehend, perceive the meaning of.
(words, person, or language &c.), as does not
grasp mentally, perceive the significance or
explanation or cause or nature of, know how
to deal with, so do not u. why he came, what
the noise is about, the point of his remark,
what u. your difficulty, cannot u. him, his con-
duct, his meaning to go, thoroughly under
stands children, could never u. mathematics,
(abs.) you don't u. (the situation &c.); infer
esp. from information received, take as im-
plied, take for granted, as I u. that doors open
at 7.30, that they are almost destitute, him to be
or that he is a distant relation, I quite under
that experience, you 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. (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 if was done, supply (word) men-
tally, as the verb may be either expressed or
understood. [OE UNDER(standan) STAND]

understanding1, a. Intelligent. [ING]
understanding2, n. In vbl senses, esp.
Intelligence, as has an excellent u., men with-
out u.; power of apprehension, power of ab-
stract thought, (often opp. to reason); agree-
ment, harmony, union of sentiments, conven-
tion, thing agreed upon, as must come to an u.
with him, disturbed the goods, u. between them,
had a secret u. with other firms, consented
on this u. on the distinct that; [DING] un-
state(ment), undertook, the u., the u.
understrapper, under-strat
um, 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-]

undertake, v.t. & l. Bind oneself to per-
form, make oneself responsible for, engage in,
enter upon, (work, enterprise, responsibility):
accept an obligation, promise, (to do); (archaic)
engage with (person) in combat, argument, &c.;
attain, attain to. Affirm (that) you have
heard a word, that you shall or will be no
loser by it; (archaic) be guaranteee for (person,
fact); (colloq.) manage funerals. [ME UN-
taken TAKE]

undertaker, n. In vb senses, esp.: one
who manages funerals; (Hist.) influential per-
son who undertakes to monopolize the provi-
sation esp. to procure supplies from Commons
if king would grant some concession. [ER-]

undertaking, n. In vbl senses, esp.: work
&c. undertaken, enterprise, as a serious u.;
management of funerals. [ING]
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 nearest fly end (flag hoisted u. down, with u. below as signal of distress); U. Jack or flag, national ensign of United Kingdom formed by u. of crosses of St George, St Andrew, & St Patrick; kinds of joint or coupling for pipes &c.; shallow vat in which beer is left to clear; u. cord, kind of white core cord for wires; [f. F. LL uni-
unity (zam one see -iON)]

**unionist** n. Member of a trade-union, advocate of trade-union; person opposed to rupture of legislative union between 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. neutralism, u. neutral.

**unique** (a.k), a., & n. Unmatched, unequalled, having no like or equal or parallel, as his position was u., this case is so far as is known unique in the annals of science; u. met; (n.) u. thing. Hence uniquely adv. uniquely n. [F. f. L unicus (unus one)]

**unison** (z-n, sn), a. & n. (Mus.) coinciding in pitch, whence or cogn. u. sonant, u. sonous, aa., u. sonance n.; unison string (tuned in u. with another string) meant to be sounded with it; (n.) unity of pitch, interval between one tone & another of the same pitch; interval of an octave; state of sounding at same pitch, esp. in u.; u. string; concord, agreement, as acted in perfect u. [n. th. F. unison; f. med. L. unius ( unus sound)]

**universal** n. Inclined or open to consider or regard 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 (1), CGS system of u. (in which centimetre, gramme, second, are the u. of length, mass, & time), electrical, magnetic, thermal u. [shortened f. unity]

**universal** n. a. (U.) one who, member of, or in support of the doctrine of the Trinity, whence Unitarianism; Unitarianize v.t.; advocate of unity or centralization e.g. in politics. (Adj.) of the U., as U. Church; f. oll. -ARIAN

**unitary** a. Of a unit or units, as u. method, as a unit, arithmetic used for same purpose as rule of three; marked by uniformity. -ANY

**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 Kingdom, United Irishmen, Irish society formed in 1791 for purposes of parliamentary reform &c., United Provinces, Holland, Zealand, & 5 other provinces united in 1579 & forming basis of republic of Netherlands, United Brethren, the Moravian sect; agree, come to terms, (consent, concur, unite, do, act, do, act); hence upon u. (of two or more, with object, verb, as of a joint tenancy of different portions; joint possession by one person of different rights. [f. Of unité f. L unitatem ( unus one, see -Ty)]

**universal** a. & n. Of or belonging 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. objects, 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. compass (with legs that may be extended for large circles), u. coupling or joint (allowing connected parts to move to & fro) member of the family, by whom the whole of a property is bequeathed, u. proposition (in which predicate is affirmed or denied of the entire subject). Hence or cogn. universalization, universalist, universalize (v.) universalisit, universalize v.t. universal 2 adv. (N.) (Logic) u. proposition, (Philos.) general notion or idea, thing that by its nature may be predicated of many. [f. F universal f. L. universalis (as univers(al, see -AL)]

**universal** a. n. All existing things; the whole creation ( & the Creator); all mankind; (Logic) all the objects under consideration. [f. F universalis (as univers(al, see -AL)]

**universal** a. n. Educational institution designed for instruction or examination or both of students in all or many of the more important branches of learning, conferring degrees in various faculties & often embodying colleges & similar institutions; members of this collectively; team of, &c. creating a u., as the u. had four wickets to fall; U. extension; U. Test Act (abolishing subscription to Thirty-nine Articles &c., as requisite to taking of degree, 1871). [f. L universitas whole, universe, corporation, (as prec., see -TV), understood also w. ref. to number of subjects taught]

**universeology** n. Science of all created things; science of all that is of human interest. Hence universeologist n. [f. universe + -o- + -logy]

**unjoin** v.t. & i. See un-1 (1), uninking, unkn; unk; unkn; unknot, unlace, unlade, unlash, unlatch, unlay, unlead, unlearn, un-1; unlearn, un-1 (1); unlearn, un-1 (3); unlearn, un-1 (4); unlearn, un-1 (5); unlearn, un-1 (6);

**unless** conj. If not, except when, as shall (not) go u. I hear from him, u. absolutely committed, absolutely, always, consistently, continually, constantly, constantly, doing); hence united, 2 adv., unitive v. [f. L unire-it ( unus one)]

**unism** n. = MONISM. -ISM

**unite** v.t. Reduce to, treat as, a unit. -ISE

**unite** v.t. & i. Oneeness, being one or single or individual, being formed of parts that consti-
tute a whole, due interconnexion & coherence of parts, as disturb the u. of the idea, pictures lack 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; a dramatic u., u. of time, place, & action, limitation of supposed time of drama to that occupied 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 of u. sex, of u. age; u. in, at, u. under L. joint tenancy of different portions; joint possession by one person of different rights. [f. Of unité f. L unitatem ( unus one, see -Ty)]

For other words in uni- see uni-
work; upstair's adv., upstair's, a., on, to, an upper storey; up-stream adv., up-stream a., (moving, done) against the current. 3. W. adj. force, as: upland a. & n. (sing. or pl.), [of] the higher or inland parts of a country; upstroke, upstroke line made in writing.

upstream (of, op. of, opp.), n. Each of a series of Sanskrit philosophical treatises forming a division of the Vedas. [Skr.]

upasana, n. (also u. tree, antiar) Javanese tree yielding milky sap used as arrow-poison & formerly believed to be fatal to whatever came between it and its own tree. (2) One who practices ascetic practice, &c.; poisonous sap of this & other trees. [Malay = poison]

upbeaid, v.t. Childe, reproach (person &c. with, for, fault, &c., or abs.). Hence upbairdin1, n., upbeaidingly adv. [OE up(bridan) braid, prob. orig. = lay hands on]

upbeaid, v.t. Hold up, keep erect, support; give support or countenance to (person, practice, &c.); maintain, confirm, (decision, verdict). Hence upbeaider1, n. [UP]

uphoist, v.t. Furnish (room &c.) with harbor, carpets, furniture, &c.; proclade (chair &c. with hatpin, or with smoking, springs, &c., cover (chair &c. with, in, tapestry &c.). [back-formation f. foli.]

uphoister, n. One whose trade it is to uphoist; u.-bee, kind that furnishes its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves &c. So uphoisterly, adj. [earlier uphoist (after broken, lit. one who holds up goods for inspection (uphold, -ster) w. superfusious -r 1]

uphoose (-o), n. (naut.) Long wooden block with holes through which cords are rove for adjusting an awning. [f. Du. juffer wrong young; juffer = ad, jufferan, young &c.]

upon, prep. = on (on & upon are perhaps always idiomatically interchangeable; on 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, upon tier of seats, fell upon him unawares, had him on toast, came at once on receiving your letter, etc.; upon a 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. lip, u. storey (of house, also fig. = brain, as something wrong in his u. storey), u. (right and side of) keyboard, u. case, have or get the 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. (thousand), the aristocracy, the U. Bench (he) &c. On the upper deck, in the upper storey, during exile of Charles II: (n.) part of boot or shoe, as be on one's u. (poor, in difficulties), (pl.) cloth gaiters.

uppermost, a. & adv. Highest in place or rank, so u. most a. & adv. (adv.) on or to the top, as say u. on or to the top. (3) [suggests itself, [prec. + most] formed of uppermost + is]

upperish, a. Self-assertive, pert. Hence upperishly adv., upperliness n. [f. up + ish1]

upperright (in pred. use also upright), a. & adv. Erect, vertical, as an u. post, posture, piano, (prec. a. or adv.) stood u. set u. &c. righteous, strictly honourable or honest, whence up-rightly adv., uprightness n. [OE up-rightly, upright]

uprear, v.t. Tumult, violent disturbance, clamour. Hence uprearious, upreariously adv., upreariousness n. [f. Du. uprear, (op + reer = move, dir. of G PrAris, ON Hreir, OE hreiran)]

upset1, v.t. & L. & .. Overturn, be overturned, as carriage (was) u.; disturb the composure or temper or digestion of, as the news quite u. him, ate something that u. him; shorten, lengthen, (a rope, thread, etc.) by hammering or pressure; (n.) upsetting, being upset. [UP]

upset2, a. U. price, lowest selling price of property in auction &c., reserve price. [UP-]

upshot, n. Final issue, conclusion; general effect, the long & short, (of a matter). [UP-]

upside-down, adv. & a. With the upper part under, inverted, in total disorder, as everything was (turned) u., an u. arrangement. [altered f. ME up so down, lit. up as if down; cf. Topsy-Turvy]

upstart, n. Person who has risen suddenly from humble position (often attrib.); person of upper rank or social position as a byword. [U.]

upward, a., upward(os), 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 looke, move, u., followed the stream u. (towards source); children of 6 years old. u. (upwards) more; found upwards of (more than) 60 specimens. [WARD(s)]


urania, n. Scepter, as one of the three graces of Egyptian divinities & kings. [f. Gk ouraios the tall (oura)]

Ural-Altaio (i.i.t), a. Of the people of the Ural & Altai mountain ranges; (Philol.) of a family of Finnish, Mongolian, & other agglutinative languages of N. Europe & Asia.

uralium, n. Heavy white metallic element found in pitch-blende &c. Hence uralic a., uranous, aa. (chem.). [f. Uranus (in compliment to Herschel) + Jum]

uran- in comb. = Gk ouranos heaven, as: -graphy, descriptive astronomy, -graph(a)tom (a) cartography, -metry, measurement of stellar distances, map showing positions and magnitudes of stars.

uranus (i.i.t), n. (Gk Myth.) son of Ge (Earth) & father of Cronus (Saturn), the Titans, &c.; planet discovered by Herschel in 1781, outermost of solar system except Neptune. (Gk. = heaven, Uranus)

urban, a. Of, living or situated in, a city or town, as u. districts, population, u. sanitary districts (subject to u. sanitary authorities). [f. L uranos of the city, refined, polished (urbane) + -nus]

urbane, a. Courteous, suave, elegant or refined in manner. Hence urbanity n & (adv.)

urbanity, n. Courtesy, polished manners; (archaic) polished wit or humour. [f. L urbanitas (as prec., see) & inanitas (as prec., see) -anity -ATY]

urical, a. (Zool.) Urinal, having a broad, large body & small mouth. [f. L urica dim. of uricus pitchter + -ATY]

urcrin, n. Roguish or mischievous boy; boy, youngster; (usu. sea-u.) = Echinus; (archaic) hedgehog, gooblin. [f. ONF herchus L
Lericius hedgehog (er hedgehog, cogn. w. Gk Anax), see

Ur-saw (ur-saw), n. Hindustani. [Hind., lit. =camp (language), as originating between Mo-

hammedan conquerors & their subjects]

-urse, suf. forming nn., reproj. fr. -ure, L. ura, added to p.p. stems of vbs (apertura, censure, censure, dictura), rarely to others (figura). [F. urson (p. pl. ursones), urson, Turk., urson, Sw. urtornarur, capellatura F torturer, capitellatura F ches-

ure), & -ure, thus appearing to be added to pres. st., became living suff. in F forming nn. or vbs in -er not always of Lorig. (procedure, mon-

terie, brochure), many of which are adopted in E. A. pleasure, failure, leisure, tenure, etc. In F infirm, -er or -er, as: lacerer, see also treasure, manure. Senses in E: (1) vbl ac-

tion, (2) its result, (3) collective body of agents, as legislature, (4) term of (official) agency, as (rarely) judicature.

dīsās, n. (chem.) Colourless soluble crystals of
compound containing esp. in urine of mammals. [F. Gk órōn urina]

-uret, suf. (chem.) Of nn. & their derivatives indicating combination, now for the most part replaced by -inz. [L. -urin, in sulphur &c. + -itz]

dīzter, n. Duct by which urine passes from bladder to urethra. [F. Gk ùrōtēsis, ùrōtēs, ùrōtētras, ùrōtētro-

my, nn. [F. Gk ùrōtētras (urōtēs) make water]]

urēthra, n. Duct by which urine is dis-

charged from bladder. Hence urēthral al.,

urethritic, urethrocele, urethroto-

my, nn. [F. Gk ùrōtētras (as prec.)]

urētic, a. & n. -DURETIC.

urges, v.t. Drive forcibly, impel, hasten,
course to proceed with effort, as urged his horse forward, urged him on, we urged our flight northwards; entreat or exhort earnestly or persistently, as, u. him to action, to take steps; advocate (measure &c.) pressingly; ply (person &c.) hard with argument or entreaty; dwell persistently or emphatically upon, as inrain you u. his youth, urged the difficulty of getting supplies, argument was urged in vain. [L. Urgtēra press, drive, cogn. w. Gk (hek)ērēs press, constrain, & w. WREAK]

urGENCY, n. Being urgent; (Parl.) formal declension of word. [L. u. of three to one in house of not less than 300, that matter is urgent & shall take precedence of all others. [F (as prec., see

-ENCY)]

urgent, a. Pressing, calling for immediate

action or attention, as am u. in u. need, the matter is u. an u. demand; importunate, earnest & persistent in demand, as was u. with me for or (to disclose) further particulars. Hence ur-

gently adv. [F (as prec., see -ENT)]

uric, a. Of urine; u. acid (found in small quantities in healthy urine of man & quadrupeds, occasionally in that of birds & reptiles). [Gk. u. urina]

urin, m. U. & thummin, objects of un-

known nature connected with breastplate of high priest (Eccod. xxvii. 30). [Heb. urim pl. of ur light, thummin pl. of tom perfection]

urinal, n. Fixed vessel or receptacle for

use as a Comm. to pass urine; public or private place containing such receptacles; vessel used by invalid for passing water in bed; glass vessel for containing urine for inspection. [OF f. med. L, f. L urināris (urine, -al)]

urinary, a. & n. Of urine, as u. organs (n.) reserved for u. as manure. [AL]

urinate, v.t. Pass urine. Hence urina-

tion n. [F. med. L urināris (as foll.), see -ATE]

urine, n. Pale-yellow fluid secreted from

the blood by the kidneys, stored in bladder, & discharged through urethra. So urinous a.

OF. f. L urina, cogn. w. Gk ouron, Skr. vart

water, OE icer sea, see -inc.

urino- in comb. -prec. as: -logy, study of the urine; -meter, instrument showing specific gravity of urine, so metric a., metry n.; -scopy, inspection of urine, so -scopic a.

urman, n. Siberian tract of coniferous for-

est esp. on swamps land. [Siber.]

urpān, n. & v. E. Joining or uniting foot & usu. rounded body, esp. as recently used for storing the ashes of the dead or as vessel or measure; (fig.) anything in which dead body or its re-

mains are preserved, e.g. grave; vase-shaped vessel with tap in which tea, coffee, &c., is kept hot, or by means of which flower, kinds of bulbs plant with u. shaped flower. Hence urpin pāla. (Vb) enclose in u. [vb f. urpān, f. L urina]

urpā -1 in comb. = urino-, as -logy, &c. 3

urpā -2 in comb. = Gk oura tail, as athene n., athene a. (animal) with strong or highly de-

veloped tail.

urpā, n. U. Major, Minor, Great, Little,

bear 1. [L = she-bear]

urse, n. & v. Gk oura oura tail, as athene n.,

athene a. (animal) with strong or highly de-

veloped tail.

urse, n. U. Major, Minor, Great, Little,

bear 1. [L = she-bear]

ur-sin, a. Of, like, a bear, so ur-iform a.;

(Entom.) thickly clothed with bristles. [f. L ur-sins (ur-sin bear, see -INE 1)]

urselina, a. & n. (Nun) of an order found-

ed in 1577 for nursing the sick & teaching girls. [f. St Ursula + -INER]

ur-sic, v.t. Sting like a nettle; whip (paralytic limb &c.) with nettles to restore feeling. So ur-sication n. [f. med. L urticāre (ur-sica nettle) see -ATE 2]

urus, n. (dīsīrobo), n. American black vul-

ture. [native]

ur-ūs, n. Kind of wild bull described by

Caesar, = AUROCHS. [L = Gk ourus]

-us. See -wr.

usher (izl), n. Manner of using or treat-

ing, treatment, as met with harsh u., damaged by rough u., habitual or customary practice esp. as creating a right or obligation or standard, as sanctified by u., an ancient u., contrary to the u. of the best writers; (Law) habitual but not necessarily immemorial practice. [ME usher, f. med. L usclum (as use, see -ANCE)]

usance (ez), n. Right allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange, as the u. on Indian bills is 6 months, bill drawn at half or double u. [OF as use, see -ANCE]

use (us), n. Using, employment, application to a purpose, as should recommend the u. of a file, taught him the u. of the globe, put it to a good u., is meant for u. not ornament, is in daily u., becomes easier with u., worn & polished with u., made u. of (employ-
ed) a guzzle, pray make u. of my telephone; right or power of using, as stipulated for the u. of the piano by his left arm; availability, utility, purpose, for which thing can be used, as a blunt knife is of u. for this work, a foot-rule will be found of (great) u., it is (of) no u. talking or to talk, what is the u. of talking l., talking is no u., find a u. for bananas, I have no u. for it; custom, want, familiarity, as long u. has reconciled me to it, in such matters u. is everything, according to his u. in emergencies, u. & wond.; ritual & liturgy of a church, diocese, &c., as Sarum, Anglican, Roman, u.; (Law) benefit or profit of lands & tenements in the possession of another who has them solely for the beneficary. [OF user l. useus -is (as foll.); (in legal sense)]

use (us), v.t. & l. Employ for a purpose,

handle as instrument, consume as material,

exercise, put into operation, avail oneself of.
as seldom u, a knife, should u, oil for frying, we seem to u, a great deal of butter, never u, a drug. In writing, u your name, 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 answer); has he u your help? (in letter). Has u used my absence to poison everyone against me; treat in specified manner, as has used me like a dog, how did he u, you? u, used me ill, ill-used me; (now only in past, usu. pron. ust, esp. when followed immediately by to) be accused, has he been accused of anything at this practice. I used to take the bus, does not come as often as he used to (lo), bell used always to ring at one, what used he to say? I 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, consume the whole of (material &c.), find a use for (remaining material &c.), exhaust, wear out e.g. with overwork. Hence u-usable a, u-userable 1-er 1 n. [f. OF user f. LL usuare frequent. of L uti uti use].

usurp (usp.), v.t. & l. Seize, assume, (throne, office, power, property, &c.) wrongfully; (rare) encroach (upon). Hence or cogn. usurpa- tion, usurper 1 nn., usurping v.2 adv. [F. F usurper f. L usurpare use, uti, etym. dub.] usurpation n. u, take by stealth. The very act of taking money at exorbitant interest esp. at higher interest than is allowed by law, whence usurious (-z-, zh-) a, usuriousness 2 adv., usuriousness n.; such interest; (now usu. fig.) interest, as the service was repaid with u. [ME & F usur f. L usus usur (usu 1., -usu) ut 1 (dpt), n. Key-note of a scale (now usu. do 3). [See GAMUT]]

ut 2, adv. Ut supra, infra, as shown or stated above, below. [L]

utenail, n. Instrument, implement, esp. one in common domestic use as kitchen, cook- ute. [F. MF ust, see -E 1.]

utelin, n. Of, consisting in; utility (holder) of utilitarianism. [-ARIAN]

utilitarianism n. Doctrine that actions are right because they are useful; doctrine that greatest happiness of greatest number should be sole end of public action. [-ISM]

utility n. Usefulness, profitableness; useful thing; = prize; (theat., also u., man) actor of the smallest parts in plays. [F. F utilité f. L utilitatem (utile useful f. uti use, see -TV) utitize, v.t. Make use of, turn to account. Use. Hence utilizable a., utilization n. [F. L utilisa, see prec., -12] utile, a. Possess, p. pr. of utile. Principle that leaves belligerents in possession of what they have acquired. [L. = as you possess]

utmost a., n. Furthest, extreme, as the u. limits; that is such in the highest degree, as showed the u. reluctance; (n.) one's u., all one can do. [OE utem, double supert, ut out, of, AFTERMOST]

Utópia (ut-), n. (Book published by Sir T. More in 1516 describing) imaginary island with perfect social & political system; ideally perfect place or state of things. [= nowhere, f. Gk ou topos place]

Utóplanus, a., n. (Inhabitant) of Utopia: (characteristic of an) ardent but unpractical reformer &c., whence utóplanism n. [-AN] utóricule, n. Cell of animal or plant; small bag or cavity in the body, esp. one in the inner ear. Hence utójural a. [F. F utricule dim. of utero, bag]

utter 1, a. Complete, total, unqualified, as u. misery, saw the u. absurdity of it, an u. denial; u. barrister (Junior, addressing court from outside bar within which K.C. pleads). Hence utter 1 2 adv. u. uttermost a, uttermost n. [OE utere, see -TE, adj. (as ulte 2, v.t. Emit audibly (cry, groan, sigh, &c.); express in spoken or written words one's sentiments, a lie, the truth, &c.); put (notes, base coin, &c.) into circulation. [ME uter, as prec.; OE has uttan]
utterance, n. Uttering, expressing, in words, as gave u. to his rage; power of speech, as defective u.; spoken words, as his pulsit un.

uvula, n. (pl. -ae). Pendent fleshly part of soft palate; similar processes in bladder & cerebellum. Hence uvular 1 a. [mod. L dim. of L uvus, bunch of grapes]

duxtorious, a. Excessively fond of one's wife. Hence vexatory adv., vuxtoriously, adv. [L uxorius (uxor wife) + -ous]

Uzbek, n. Member of a Turkish race in central Asia. [native]

V, v, (v), letter (pl. Vs, V's, Veese). V-shaped thing, e.g. joint: (Roman numeral) 5, as IV 4, VI 6, VIII 8, IX 5 (now usu. IX 9), XV 55.

Abbreviations (1): (V): Vice, as V.C. (Chancellor); Victoria, as V.C. (Cross); Victorian, V.O. (Order). (v): vari, v. (lecto); verse. [v. (v).]

Abbreviations (2): Va., Virginia; Ven. (er, able, of Archdeacon); verb. (um) sapp. (ienti); victoria; vis. (count); videlicet; vol. (anne); Vt., Vermont; vv., verses.

va (vah), mus. direction. Go on, as ra rallent.

vacancy, n. Being vacant or empty or unoccupied; emptiness of mind, idleness, listlessness; unoccupied post, as has a v. on his staff, in his warehouse, must fill the v. [F vacance f. med. L vacansia (as foll., see -ANCY)]

vacant, a. Empty; not filled or occupied, as house is still v., a. smoking-compartment, have no v. space, will amuse 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 vacant v. adv. [OF as foll., see -ANT]

vacep, v. Go away from so as to leave empty or unoccupied, give up occupation or possession of, (military) position, place, house, throne, office; annul (law, contract, &c.), [L vacare be empty (cf. VACUOUS), see -ARE]

vaceate, v. Go away from so as to leave empty or unoccupied, give up occupation or possession of, (military) position, place, house, throne, office; annul (law, contract, &c.), [L vacare be empty (cf. VACUOUS), see -ARE]

vacation, vocation (1), 9, n. [f. foll. -ATE 2]

vacation, vocation (2), 9, n. [f. foll. -ATE 2]

vaccine, a. & n. Of cows or cowpox or vaccination, enfettering; yield of vaccina, purgative medicine of any disease similarly used, whence vaccinate, vaccinac, vacina (= where v. is cultivated by inoculation of heifers); v. point, pointed instrument used in inoculation. Hence vaccination, vaccination. 1. vacinac, vaccinac, aa.; v. farm (where v. is cultivated by inoculation of heifers); v. point, pointed instrument used in inoculation. Hence vaccination, vaccination. 2. vacinac, vaccinac, aa.; v. farm (where v. is cultivated by inoculation of heifers); v. point, pointed instrument used in inoculation. Hence vaccination, vaccination.

vacillus, n. One who holds that there is empty space between the molecules of matter. [f. VACUUM + -IST]

vaucoule, n. (biol.). Minute cavity in organ &c. containing air, fluid, &c. Hence vaucoulan 1, vaucoulate 2, a. [F. dim. of VACUUM]

vaucous, a. Empty, void; unintelligible, expressionless, vacant, as a v. stare, remark. Hence or cogn. vacuity, vaucousness, n. [L vacuus + -ous]

vaucum, n. (pl. uums, a). Space entirely devoid of matter, as nature abhors a v.; space, vessel, from which air has been almost exhausted &c. (Guerickian, Torricellian, t., produced by air lifting of a vessel containing mercury-pump as in mercurial barometer); (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.]

vade-mecum, n. Handbook or other thing carried constantly for reference (often in title of book). [L = go with me]

vagabond, a., n., & v. Having no fixed habitations, wandering; driven, drifting to & fro; (of spider) not sedentary. (N.) wanderer, vagrant, esp. idle & worthless one; (colloq.) vagabond, vagrant, rascal, (V.) to go about, play the v. Hence vagabondance, vagabondism, n., vagabondish 1 a., vagabondize 2 v. [v. & n. adv.] OF, f. LL vagabundus (ragari wander)

vagary, n. Whimsical or extravagant notion; caprice, f. a., (ult. f. L rapiari wander) vagine (j.), n. Sheet, shawl-like covering, esp. (Anat.) sexual passage in female from uterus to external orifice, whence vaginatis, vaginotomy, n.; (Bot.) shear (of forming round stem by base of leaf. Hence vagnal, vaginal, vagnate (d) (adj.), (adv.)

vagrant, a., n. & v. Wandering, roving, strolling, itinerant, as a v. musician, indulging in v. speculations; (n.) wanderer, idle rover, vagabond, (Law) idle & disorderly person of any of three grades liable to various terms of imprisonment. Hence vagrancy, vagrant, vagrantise, vagrantize; adv. [earlier vagnate, vagnat, of Teut. orig. cogn. w. WALK; altered on L vagari wander]

vague (2), 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. terror, heard a v. rumour to that effect. Hence vaguely, adv., vagneness, n. [F vague wander f. L vagari v. vagus wandering] vail 1, v. & f. (archaic, poet.). Lower or off (one's plumes, pride, crown, &c.) esp. in token of respect &c. [F] (earlier see AVALANCHE) vail 2, n. (archaic; usu. pl.). Gratuity, tip; present given for corrupt purpose. (= AVAILABLE)

vain, a. Unsubstantial, empty, trivial, as a boast, a triumph, distinctions; useless, unavailing, followed by no good result, as in the hope of dissuading him, all resist v. v., to resist is v. it is vain to v.; conceited, having too high an opinion of one's beauty, ability, &c.; in v. to no purpose, as we protested in v., it was in v. that we protested; take person's name in v.; raingloir, boyfulness, excessive vanity, boastfulness, superficial glory, extravagant, exag- eratedly, exag- eteriously, adv., raingloirness n. Hence valmy adv., valmyness (n. rare). [F, f. L vanus empty, vain]

vair, n. ( Herald.). A fur represented by small
shield-shaped figures alternately azure & argent. [F. L as various]

vaakens, -ill (-ill), n. (E-Ind.). Ambassador, commissioner, residing at a court; native attorney or deputy. (Hind. -ill)

välence, välcence, n. Kind of damask used for furniture; short curtain round frame or cornice, enclosed by hills. Hence vänncanted 2a. [F. Vaîance in France]

vali, n. Valley (now chiefly poet. or in names as White Horse V); small trough or channel carrying off water from pump &c. [ME & F calif. L valis]

vali'd, int. & n. Fail well. [L, imperat. of valere be strong, be strong] vâlédiction, n. (Words used in) bidding farewell. So vâlédictory a. [F. L vâlide (dicere dict-say) bid farewell, see -ION]

vâленce (for v. 1 see VÄLANCE), 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. LL valentia strength (as VÄLÉ, see -ENЕ)]

Välenschënes (-snz, or vâlenschëns), n. Rich kind of lace; kind of pyrotechnic composition. [V., in France]

Välenčenënes (-enсh, or vâlençënsëн), n. Unit of combining capacity, as carbon has 4 v.s. = välace. -ENCY

vâlentine, n. St V.'s day, day on which St V. was beheaded & on which birds were supposed to pair, Feb. 14; sweetheart chosen on this; amatory or satirical letter or picture sent to person of opposite sex on St V.'s day. [F. L. Valentine, proper name.]

vâlerian, n. Kinds of plant, esp. common v., herb with small pink or white flowers & strong odour esteemed by cats & rats; root of this was used as mild stimulant &c., whence vâlerian. -ATE (3 n.), vâleric a., (chem.) F. d valeriana, a. & n.

valèt (-ill, -ill), n. & v.t. (etcd, pron. -ill, -ill). (Also v. de chambre, pron. as F) manservant who attends on man's person; v. de place (de plais), courier esp. in France; iron-pointed stick used in training horses; (vb) act as v., esp. as agent for OF. [Hanse G. valt, N. valt, etc.]

valetudinarism, a. & n. Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; unduly solicitous about health; (n.) person. Hence or cogn. valetudinarism, n., valetudinarism 1 & n. [F. Valetudinaire, f. L valetudinaris (mus., chem.); health v. be well, see -TUD, -ARY]

Valhalla, n. (Norse Myth.) Palace in which souls of slain heroes feasted; building used as final resting-place of the illustrious dead, esp. Temple of Fame near Ratisbon. [F. ON valhall, gen. -hallar, hall of the slain (valr + hall).]

vâlant, a. (Of person or conduct) brave, courageous. Hence vâlanty adv. [F. Of valant part. of valoir be worth f. L. valere be strong]

vâlid, 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. vâldity n., vâldily adv. [F. Valide f. L. Validus strong (as proc.)]

vâlidity, -it, n. Make valid, ratify, confirm. So vâlidação n. [L. med.L validare (as proc.), see -ATE]

vâlise (-is), n. Kind of small portmanteau. [F. L. Valise, etym. dub.]

vâlage (-aсh), -it, n. (Norse myth; pl. -lys, -ley). Each of Odin's handmaids who selected those destined to

be slain in battle. Hence vâlgryman a. [F. ON valergy lit. chooser of slain (valr slán + -arya chooser cogn. W. kifæa choose)]

valiócula, n. (anat. bot.; pl. -ae). Goose, furrow. Hence valiócular, valióculate a. [L. dim. of L. valiis vale]

vâlley, n. (pl. -eys). Low area more or less enclosed by hills. Valleys are formed with stream flowing through it; any depression compared to this: (Archit.) internal angle formed by sloping sides of roof. [F. OF vâle (as VÄLÉ, cf. -ADÉ)

vâllônia, n. Acorn-cups of the v. oak, used in tanning, dyeing, & making ink. [It. Val. vallone f. Gk vallion, a cup of v.]

vâlum, n. (Rom. Ant.) rampart; (Anat.) eyebrow. [L]

vâlour, n. (now chiefly poet., rhet., or facet.) Personal courage esp. as shown in fighting, prowess. So vâlourous, vâlourously adv. [F. OF valour f. valorous worth, courage (valer be strong, see -ON)]

vâluable, a. & n. Of great value or price or worth, as v. property, land, furniture, infor- mation, assistance; capable of valuation, as a service not v. in money; (n., usu. pl.) v. thing(s), esp. small article(s) of personal pro- perty, as sent all things v. to valuer v. valuable, f. F. Valable, see VALUE & -ABLE]

value, n. Estimation of a thing's worth, worth so estimated, price set on a thing, as v. of land, disposed of at a low v., sets too high a v. on his abilities. [f. foll. vb AVALLION]

value, 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., as in exchange, purchasing power, power of a commodity to purchase others, (pop.) money or (Pol. Econ.) other commodities for which thing can be exchanged in open mar- ket; FACE, surrender, v. surplus, sur- plus production of labour after subsistence of labourer & family; the equivalent of & thing, as v. of a horse, the v. of a horse or other animal; may be substituted for a thing, as v. received (see bill of exchange), got 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. of the note (in music); full-time (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; amount, quantity, denoted by algebraical term or ex- pression; (Biol.) rank in classification. (Vb) estimate the v. of, appraise (professionally, as v. of a horse), 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 (be- yond all things), a valued friend, values him- self on his conversational powers, do not v. a brave father, let v. of a cow be worth f. L. valère be strong]

valueless, n. Worthless. Hence vâlu- lessness n. [-LESS]

valve, n. Kinds of automatic or other device for controlling passage of liquid or gas or for regulating passage, as screw, sliding, throttle, r., key r. (of organ, flute, &c.), safety r. (Anat. Zool.) mem- branous part of organ &c. allowing flow of blood &c. in one direction & not in another, as v. of the heart, veins, pulmonary v., valves valvuliste [-ist] n. (Conch.), each of two or more separable pieces of which shell con-
sists, whole shell in one piece; (Bot.) each of the half shell into which a capsule dehisces, each half of an anther after its opening; (now rare) each half of a limb up & up (anat.), (Bot.) valve (valve), valve[2], valvula[2] (anat.), (Bot.) valve[2] valveless, valviforous, valviform, valvulatum[1]–[ul], va., valvula, valvilleta, valvulae[anat., bol.], [N. f. L. valva leaf of folding door, cogn. w. volvere roll] vaporous, adj. Armored for forearm of MF arcan-tems (arcan before, see ADVANCE, + bras arm l. brachium) vamoose, v.i. & t. (U.S. slang). Begone, decamp; decamp from (place). [Sp. vamoos let us go f. L. vadimus we go (cadero)] vamp., & v.i. & t. Upper front part of boat or shoe; patch designed to make old thing look new; improvised accompaniment. (Vb) put new v. (to boat, shoe); repair, furnish usu. up; make up (literary article &c.) out of odds & ends; improvise accompaniment to; improvise accompaniments. Hence vamp'er, n. MF vamper, m. F.MF avant-pied (arvant before, see ADVANCE, + pied foot l. pedem nom. pes.) vampir, n. Ghost (usu. of wizard, heretic, criminal, &c.) that leaves grave at night & sucks blood of sleeping persons; person who prey on people in that which falls of which suck blood of horses, cattle, & sleeping persons; (Theatr.) small spring trap of two flags used for sudden (dis)appearances of one person. Hence vamp'rice a. [F. G rampyr f. Serv. vampir prob. of Turk. orig.] vampirism, n. Belief in existence of vampires; blood-sucking (lit. & fig.) [183] vampirize, n. (hist.) Iron plate protecting hand when lance was couched. [F. arfan-plat (as VAMBRACE, see PLATE)] van, 1, n., & v.t. (Archical) winnowing-machine; (archical poet.) wing; (vb) test quality of (ores) by washing on shovel or by machine, whence van'ner (1, 2) n., (n.) such test. [vb f. F. tanner] F. l. cannes lan van., 2, n. Foremost division of army on the march or of fleet when sailing; front of army in line of battle; (fig.) leaders of a movement, &c. (pl.) detachment of army marching in front to guard against surprise (also fig.) [abbr. of vanguard. f. OF avant-wardred, -parde (arvant before, see ADVANCE, ward, GUARD)] van, 3, n., & v.t. Large usu. covered vehicle for conveying furniture or other goods; railway carriage for luggage (luggage v.) or for use of guard (guard's v.); (vb) convey in. [abbr. of CARAVAN, cf. bus, wag] vanadium, n. Rare white metallic element some salts of which yield intense permanent black colour. Hence van'a'date(s) n., van'a'date(s) m. [D. vanade, goddess in Scand. myth., -ium] Vandal, a. & n. (Member) of a Germanic race that ravaged Gaul, Spain, N. Africa, & Rome, destroying many books & works of art; (fig., also v.) wilful or ignorant destroyer of works of art &c., whence Vandalism, v., n. Hence Vandalic, v., a. (L. Vandalo of Teut. orig., cf. G. wandeln WANDER) vandyke, n., a., & v.t. (V.; prop. Van Dyck). Flemish painter d. 1641, picture by him; each of a series of large points forming a border to lace, cloth, &c.; (also F. cape, collar) cape, collar, (fig.) a style of dress, esp. with pointed borders, common in V.'s portraits; (vb) cut (cloth &c.) in v.v. vaned, n. Weathercock; similar device exposed to current of water &c. as in watermeter; (also dog-v.) cone or other device used on shipboard as weathercock; blade of windmill, screw-propeller, &c.; horizontal piece of machinery for measuring the line of sight of telescope; sight of quadrant &c. Hence vaned, van'less, a. [OE fana small flag, cf. Du. vana, G. Fahne, ON fani, cogn. w. L. parsus, see PANS] vang, n. (naut.) Each of two guy-ropes running from one end of vessel, &c. [Du. = catch, curb, f. vang catch, cf. F. PANG] vangsee (-jé), n. Contrivance for working ship's pumps by barrel & crank-brakes. [H] vanilla, n. Kinds of tall orchid with fragrant flowers; (also v. bean) fruit of this; extract obtained from v. & used for flavouring ice-cream, chocolate, &c.; (chemistry) vanillin; n., vanillyl a., (chem.) [F. Sp. vanilla pod dim. of vaina sheath, pod, f. VAINA] vanillism, n. Eruptive itching skin-disease common among workers in vanilla. [1821] vanish, v.i. & n. Disappear suddenly; disappear gracefully or softly; 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. nishing point, point in which all parallel lines in one plane tend to meet, vanishing into a point, (geometry) in which given plane cuts all parallel planes. (N. Phonet.) slight sound with which a principal sound ends (e.g. òo, i, at end of ò, ã). [ME vanisken prob. f. OF esvanîr (13th) f. L. extraneare vanish f. ranus empty) vanities, n. Futility, unsubstantiality, unrealness, emptiness, unsubstantial or unreal things, as the v. of worldly wealth, of political distinction, of human achievements, these things are v. or v., all is v., pompes et v. of this wicked world. V. Pair, 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 vv. of the Gentiles. [F. yatité l. ranatès (as VAIN, see TYN)] van'quish, v.t. Conquer, overcome, (lit. & metaph.) Hence van'quishable a., van'quisher n. [F. OE réquisir (18th) var. of réninçer f. L. vincere] vantage, n. = ADVANTAGE (now chiefly in tennis use & in v. ground, cogn of vn.) [var.] vapid, a. Inflated, flat, as v. beer, conversation, moralizations. Hence vapidness, n. vapidly adv. [L. rapidus, cogn. w. râpa rapid wine & w. VAPOUR] vaporize, v.t. & i. Convert, be converted, into vapour. Hence or cogn. vaporisity, vaporization, vaporiizer n. (2), n., vapori-za'ble a. [12th] vapour, n. (1), n., n., n. Moisture in the air e. g. mist, (loosely) light cloudy substance e.g. smoke, (Physics) gaseous form of a normally liquid or solid substance (cf. gas), whence vap'o'rous, vap'o'ric, vap'o'riform, aa. vap'o'riter n.; (Med.) kinds of remedial agent to be inhaled, as of iodine; unsubstantial thing, vain imagination; (archical) empty boasting; (pl. archical) depression, spleen, hypochondria, whence vap'or'ousness n.; v. bath (also vapo'phantum n.), bath in v. or steam, apparatus or apartment for this; v. boiler, apparatus for vaporizing a liquid, especially for heating or heating purposes; v. engine (driven by steam or other elastic fluid). Hence or cogn. vap'o'resse, vap'orous, vapurry, aa., vap'o'rité, vap'o'rofulness, nn., vap'orous-
VAPULATION

VARNISH


VAPOR. F. vapor, L. vapor, p.p. of vapere, to教育资源 (vapor, steam, smoke).

VAPORIZATION. L. variegare (varie, diverse) drive, make, cause, see -ATE.

VARIETY. Being various, diversity, absence of monotony or uniformity, many-sidedness, as in a variety of objects, parts, or individuals; in a variety of powers, gifts, &c.; a variation of words; a species, kind, or class, different from another and differing from some commonqualities from the rest of a larger class to which they belong; (Biol.) individual or group usually fertile with any other member of the species to which it belongs but differing from the type in some qualities capable of perpetuation, subspecies, &c. (Biol.), climatic (produced by climatic influences), geographical (confined to given area), whence varietal, varietally adv. (varietatum, as various, see -TY).

VARIATION. Inoculation with smallpox virus. [f. prec. + ATION] VARIOLS. Smallpox. Hence VARIOLAN, varioliac, variolitan, variolous, am. [med. L., as various].

VARIOLATION. Rock with concretionary structure causing on surface an appearance like smallpox pustules. Hence variolitic a. (variolatum, as prec. + -ITE).

VARIOLID. Asmallpox; (n.) mild form of smallpox esp. as modified by previous inoculation. [as prec. + -OID].

VARIOMETER. Instrument for comparing magnetic forces. [as various + -METER].

VARIORUM. With notes of various commentators, as a v. (edition of) Horace. [L. gen. v. variorum, as various].

VARIUS. Different, diverse, as the modes of procedure were v., types so v. as to defy classification; separate, several, more than one, as came across v. people, for v. reasons; (vulg. abs. or quasi-pron.) several, as among the letters v. are motor-driving, this is denied by n. have assured me. Hence variously adv., variousness n. (rare). [L. varius + -OUS].

VARIUS. (pl. varicos) F. varié, Path.) permanent abnormal dilatation of vein or other vessel. Vein &c. thus dilated; (Conch.) each of the valves of the univalve shell. [L. pers. cogn. w. varus or?] VARLET. (Hist.) mediaeval page preparing to be a squire; (archaic, esp. facet.) menial. Low fellow, rascal. [OF. earlier varlet, dim. as vassal].

VARMIN. Mischievous or discredit able person or animal. [corrupt. of vermin].

VARNISH. Kinds of resinous solution applied to wood, metal, &c., to give hard shiny transparent surface; glaze on pottery &c.; artificial or natural glossiness; superficial appearance. For various manner: for various varnishing, varnish to misletoe &c. palliation, whitewash; v. tree, kinds from which varnished is obtained. (Vb) Applies v. to (wood, picture, &c., fig. character, person, action, account, &c.; varnishing-day, day before exhibition of pictures on which ex-
hbitors may retouch or v. their pictures already hung. (vb. f. v. err, see -es 2 , earlier verb.) [OE. OF. OF. etym. dub.]

vareal, n. (colloq., now rare). = UNIVERSAL.

[corrupt.]

varity, n. (colloq.). University (often at- triab., as the v. boat). [corrupt.]

varsoviene ( -vjen ), n. (Music) for dance imitating Mazurka. [F. = (dance) of Warsaw (F. varsoive).]

vartabed, -et, n. Each of an order of teaching clergy in Armenian Church. [Armen.]

vatus, n. (In full tatipes v. a) A deformity in which the foot is bent inwards; knock-kneed person. [L. bent, knock-kneed]

vats, n. 2 adv. & i. Change, make different, modify, diversify, as can v. the (direction, amount, &c., of) pressure at will, seldom varies the routine, varies the treatment according to circumstances, never varies his style, style is not sufficiently varied, a varied scene; (Mus.) make variations of (themes); suffer change, become different in degree or quality, be of different kinds, as he, his mood, varies from day to day, climate varies, tried with varying success, varies from the type, opinions v. on this point; w. (directly) as v. inversely as, increase, decrease, correspondingly to the increase of, as attraction of bodies varies (directly) as their masses & inversely as the square of their distances, A varies as (symbol α) B, A varies as B & C jointly (as their product). [F varier f. L. variare (as various)]

varie (anat.; pl. rd.) Vessel, duct, as n. déferren excretory duct of testis. Hence vâsal, a. (L. = vessel)

vascular, a. Of, made up of, containing, vessels or ducts for conveying blood, sap, &c., as v. functions, tissue, (circulatory) system, v. plants. Hence vascularity, vascularity, vasculation (n.); vasularize (v.) 

vasoulace, n. & a. Chief substance of vesse- lals of plants; (adj.) = prec. [foll.-olas 2 ]

væsculum, n. (pl. -la). Botanist's (usu. tln.) collecting-case; (Anat.) small vessel, penile. [L.]

vas (vahz; archaic vawz, archæic & U.S. vâz)-x, n. Vessel of baked clay or other material used for various purposes but primarily ornamental, as flower- v. ; large usu. sculptured vessel of marble & c. used to decorate gate- post & c.; v. vase (vulg. or shop), kinds of clay-sculttle in ornamental outer case; body of Corinthian or Composite capital; v. painting, decoration of vv. with pigments esp. among ancient Greeks, instance of this. Hence vasesful, n. [F. f. L. vasa (vas.) var. of vas]

vâse line, a. Inunctuous substance got from petroleum & used in ointments & c. [L. C. waxer water + Gl. clain oil + IN] vâsli-, vâslo-, in comb. = v. as, as: v.iform, shaped like a v. vasconstrictor, -dior,-moter, a. & n., (nerv. drug) causing constriction, dilatation, either, of blood-vessels; v. constric- tor, m. [OF & F. f. med. L. vasculus, vasa, f. Breton vvez servant, cf. W. & Corn. gojas, gr.]

vâsal, n. (Hist.) holder of land by feudal tenure (great, rear, v., holding directly from king, holding from great v.; v. (medieval) slave, humble dependant. [OF & F. f. med. L. vassus, vasa, f. Breton vvez servant, cf. W. & Corn. gojas, gr.]

vâsalage (-ij), n. (Hist.) condition, obligations, service, of a vassal; servitude, depend- ence; fief; (rare) also vâsalery n. Vassals collectively. [F. Of vasselage (prec. see -age)]

vast, a. & n. Immense, huge, very great, as a v. expanse of water, v. plains, shock his v. frame, a v. multitude, scheme; (colloq.) gave my satisfaction, makes me v. for an instant. Hence vâsnti, v. adv. (esp. colloq.). vâslostness n. [N., poet., rhet.] v. space, as the v. of ocean, of heaven. [F. Vaste f. L. vastus empty, waste, huge]

vâstus, n. (anat.). V. internus, externus, large muscular mass on inner, outer, surface of thigh. [Mod. L. = huge (muscle), as prec.]

vats, n. & i. Large tub, eider, or other vessel, esp. for holding liquids or holding something in liquid in process of manufacture, as fermenting, tan., v. whence vâstful n.; (vb) place, treat, in v. (earlier fat; OF. fat, cf. Du. vat, G. fass, ON fath, cogn. W. Du. vat, vât, vâtten, G. fass, seize, con.

vâtkean, n. Palace & official residence of Pope on V. hill in Rome; (fig.) papal government; V. Council, ecumenical council held 1099-70 & proclaiming infallibility of Pope when speaking ex cathedra, whence Vatikanism (S.), Vatikanism(2), n. [F. L. Vaticanus V. hill]

vâtclime, v. Promeney (often abbr.). To v. ationation, v. CLINATOR, n. [f. L. vaticinari (rates prophet + canere sing.), -aras] vaudeville (vawdvill), n. Slight dramatic sketch interspersed with songs & dances; variety entertainment; French popular e.g. [F. v. dram. sket. & c., esp. any of those composed by O. Basselin, poet born at Vau de Vire in Normandy, d. 1618. Hence vaudevillier (3) n. [f. F. Vau or Val de Vire Valley of the Vire]

vaudos (vóhdwah), a. & n. (pl. same). Inhabit., dialect. of Vaud in Switzerland. [F (Vaud + -es)]

vaudos (vóhdwah), a. & n. (pl. same). (Member) of the Waldenses. [F. AS WADLENSERE]

vauve, n. (archit.) arch. roof, continuous arch, set or series of arches whose joints radiate from central point or line; v.-like covering, as the v. of heaven; arched apartment; arched or other cellar or subterranean chamber as place of storage (wine- & c.), of interment beneath church or in cemetery (family v.), &c.; (Anat.) arched roof of a cavity. (vb) make in v. of, furnish with, v. [foll.-eine 2 ]

vâxftrim (vrf), n. ([vb f. ME röve, t. Of. voute, volle, vault, turn, fem. adj. as n. L. vulculus, p.p. of volvere roll]

vaut, v. & t., & n. Leap, spring, esp. while resting on the hand(s) or with help of pole, as t. over the gate, from the saddle, upon a horse, spring over (gate & c.) thus: vaulting-horse, wooden horse for practice in vaulting. Hence vautier n. (N.) leap so performed. (n. L. vb) f. MF volter as prec.

vaunt, v. & t., & n. Boast, brag: boast of; (of) boast. Hence or cogn. vântiner n. 

vaunting, v. 2 adv. (n. L. vb) f. F. venter L. LL. vitanite (as VINTIRY)

vâvasory, n. (hist.). Tenure, lands, of a vassour. [v-]

vâvasour, -dr. -dr. -oor, (hist.). Vassal. Vassal holding of a great lord & having other vassals under him. Hence vâvassor n. (f. OF. vassus dim. of vassus call, of gr. diainos, cogn. with G. Diener & L. reus old v. vector n. (in quaternary & c.) line conceived to have fixed length & direction but no fixed position, quantity determining position of one point in space relative to another (v. quantity, one that may be represented by a v.)
VEHICLE

leveland (väl), n. & v. t. Place of usu. more or less transparent material attached to woman's bonnet or hat or otherwise forming part of headdress; esp. one serving to conceal the face or as protection against sun, dust, &c., as a raised, pointed, or flat headdress, worn on the head or as a head covering. [L. vehiculum, see v. vehicular.]

velödölépe (ödö), n. Kinds of light vehicle impelled by rider (now chiefly hist. of obs. types e.g. hobby, also as general term = CYCLE). Hence velödölépo (ödö) n. [L. velox- oris, + pedis, + velo, pluck, adv. (mus.); with great rapidity.]

velöölöty (öö), n. Quickness, rate, of motion usu. of inanimate things, as uniform, variable, &c.
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ableness, nn., venerably ² adv. [OF, f. l. venerabilis (as foll., see -ABLE) with deep respect or esteem; from vertu (see VERTU) + venerabilis, adj.]

veneer, v. t. Consider as worthy of & respect, with deep respect or esteem; approve; revere. So venerate ⁴ n. [f. l. venerari, cogn. w. VENUS & SKR. varnavat, honor, -ATE ²]

veneration, n. Profound respect, reverence; (Phrenol., often facet.) faculty of feeling reverence, as organ, bamp, of v. [OF, f. l. venerare (as see -ATION)]

venerable, a. Of sexual intercourse, as w. desire; w. disease, communicated by sexual intercourse; w. remedies (for w. disease). [f. OF Venereus of VENUS + -AL]

venerary, n. (archaic). Hunting. [f. OF veneur (hunt) + -ARY]

venerasy, n. (archaic). Sexual indulgence. [f. l. Veneria (VENUS) fem. adj. as n.]

zenset, v. t. & l. = PHLEBOTOMIZE. Hence venesection ⁴ n. [f. l. veina vein + secure -cut]

Venetian (ahm), 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 sand to be destroyed by contact with poison; V. face, kind of point lace; V. (solid artificial) window, light, or affecting the eyes; V. window, open work of metals, N. (native of Venice; usu. e.) blinds, whence Venetianed ² a. (pl.) kind of tape for holding slats of this. [f. OF Venitian l. Venetia country of the Veneti]

vengeance, n. Punishment inflicted, contribution exacted, for wrong to oneself or to person &c. whose cause one espouses, as will exact ample v., took a bloody v. on 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. venger avenge l. VENGER (see VENGER) + -ATIVE, see -ANCE]

vengeful, a. Disposed to revenge, vindictive. Hence vengefully ² adv., vengeanceful n. [f. obs. venge vb (as prec.) + -FUL]

venial, a. (of sin or fault) pardonable, excusable, not very vicious. vengeful, a. (of sin or fault) unmerited, open to severity and open to self-pity. Hence veniality, venialness, nn., venially ² adv. [OF, f. l. Venialis (penitent parson, see -AL)

Venice, n. (attrib.). V. (= Venetian) glass; V. treacle, = THERIAC

Venetian (ahm), a. (law). Writ directing sheriff to summon jury. [L. = make come]

Venison, n. Deer's flesh as food. [f. OF venison f. l. venationem hunting (venivot hunt, see -ATION, -SON)

Venizelos, n. (Musical setting of) Ps. xcv. [L. = come ye, first word of psalm]

venison, n. Venison, the flesh or parts of the body of the deer, with or without secreted by serpents, scorpions, &c. & introduced into system of victim by bite or sting; (fig.) malignity, virulence, of feeling or language or conduct. Hence or cogn. venomed ², venomous, aa., venomousness, n. [ME VENNE venlem poison, perh. cogn. l. VENUS]

venosity, n. Excess of venous blood in organ &c.; deficient aeration of venous blood in lungs with afflux of venous blood into arteries. [as foll., see -STY]

venous, a. (anat., zool., bot.). Of, full of, contained in, etc.; see v. (opp. to arterial) blood; v. congestion, accumulation of v. blood in organ &c. Hence venously ² adv. [f. l. venous (as VEIN, see -OSE ¹, -OUS)]
vent, n. & v.t. Hole or opening allowing passage out of or into confined space, e.g. chimney hole of gun, hole in top of barrel to admit air while liquid is being drawn out, finger-hole in musical instrument (also vent hole n.), flue of chimney, loophole in embattled wall; = v.t. f. f. Injure, wound, of animals below mammals; (fig.) outlet, free passage, free play, as gave v. to his indignation, impatience found a v.; v.-hoof, hollow giltlet for making v. in cask &c.; v.-hole, v.; v.-peg, peg for stopping v. of barrel, also v.-hoof, v.-plug, plug for v. of gun, also = v. peg. Annul (with comb-like fruit; V.'s yf-trap, herb with leaves that close on insects &c.; V.'s slipper, = lady's slipper. [L. ventire come f. L. ventire.]

Venus, n. (Rom. Myth.) goddess of love; (Astr.) the most brilliant of the planets, second from sun; Mount of F. (palmistry), base of thumb; V.'s shell, common teasel; V.'s thistle, annular thistle with comb-like fruit; V.'s yf-trap, herb with leaves that close on insects &c.; V.'s slipper, = lady's slipper. [L. gen. -res.]

veracious, a. Speaking, disposed to speak the truth; (of statement &c.) true, not (mean) to be false. Hence or cogn. \textit{veraciously} adv., \textit{veracity} n. [L. verax (true, see -acius).]

veranda (h)-dd, n. Open portico or gallery along side of house with roof supported on pillars. [L. Port. varandaria penh. f. varu rod f. L. veranda.

veratrine, n. Poisonous compound got from hellebore & other plants & used esp. as local irritant in neuralgia & rheumatism. So \textit{veratrate} (3) n., \textit{veratric}, a., \textit{veratrine} (5) vi. [L. veratum hellebore + -ine.]

verb, n. (gram.) Part of speech that predicates, word whose function is predication (e.g. italicized words in Time flies, salt is good. You surprise me); copulative or substantive v., be; auxiliary, deponent, impersonal, (in)transitive, neuter, reflexive, v. [L. F verb be F. verbum word, verb, cogn. w. Gil etro speak]

verbal, a. & n. (zool., bot.) Of the venter; on the anterior side or surface; v. (fn), either of the posterior pair of fins. Hence \textit{verbally} adv. [F. F. l. ventralis (venter, see -al).

vente à terre (F. adv. At full speed (lit. with belly to ground).

ventricose, -ous, a. Having a protruding, inflated v. v. [F. l. ventriculus d. of venter.] -100; -ous 1. -ous 2.

ventrico|lour, a. Any cavity of the body, hollow part or organ, as v. of the brain, right, left, v. (of the heart). Hence \textit{ventricular}, a. [F. l. ventricule f. L. ventriculus dim. of venter.]

ventricose, -ous, a. Having a protruding, inflated v. v. [F. l. ventriculus d. of venter.]

ventricosity, n. Corpulence. [L. LL. ventro-

venture (t), n. & v.t. & l. Undertaking of a risk, risky undertaking, as declined the v., ready for any v.; commercial speculation, as one lucky v. made his fortune, failed in all his v.; (archaic) thing at stake, property risked; at all and the same risk, put at all and the same risk, 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 were in no small danger for the cause, will v. see shiftings on it: (abl.) under no risk, v. to, 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 \textit{venturesome} a.
done in spring, as *breezes, flowers, equinox, migration*, v. (malarial) fever, c. grass, sweet-scented hay. Hence versality (adv.). [f. L veristant (vernate f. ver-spring, cogn. v. Gk car, ON var, see -AL)]

vernation, n. (bot.) Arrangement of leaves (cf. aestivation) within leaf-bud. [f. L vernation sloughing of skin (vernare bloom f. ver-spring, see -ATION)]

vernaler, n. Small movable scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions on fixed scale of theodolite &c. [f. F, P. V., inventor, d. 1657]

Véronèse (-es), a., & n. (pl. the same). (Inhabitant of) Verona. [L V.-s.]

vernix, n. Kinds of herb or shrub with blue, purple, pink, or white flowers; cloth with representation of Christ's face, esp. one miraculously so impressed after being used by St. V. to wipe sweat from Christ's face. [V., woman's name, ult. of F. Gk Bernadik]

verriquale, n. (entom.). Thick tuft of upright hairs. Hence verriculare (esp. f. L verriculatus net (serrere sweep).

verruca, n. (path., zool., bot.). Wart, wart-like elevation. Hence or cogn. verrucoinform, verrucose, verrucons, verruculose (18c.), verrucous (19c.). [L verruca]

vervain, n. Extent of land sloping in one direction, general slope of land. [F, f. L versare frequent. of verrere vertere- turn]

versatile, a. Turning readily from one subject or occupation to another, capable of dealing with many subjects, as v. author, poet, artist, minister &c.; mind capable of being moved or turned as on hinge, as v. spindile; (Bot., Zool.) moving freely about or up & down on a support, as v. anther, head, antennae; changeable, inconsistent. Hence or cogn. versatility (adv.), versatilely, n. [F, f. L versatilis (as proc., see -ATILE)]

verse, a., & v. & l. Metrical line containing definite number of feet, as quoted some vv. of the litad, has a good v. here & there, CAP cv.; group of definite number of vv., stanza; metrical composition in general, particular type of this, as wrote pages of v. (esp. in f.) verse history, a v. for Latin v., BLANK 1, SOCIETY, clepsiac, tambic, trochaic, &c.; v. of each of the short divisions of chapter in Bible (CHAPTER & v.); short sentence as part of liturgy; solo part of anthem &c.; v.-mongering, maker, making, of bad vv. Hence verset, n. (VB) express in v. make vv. ([vb f. n.) OE fers f. L versus-as turning. line, row, verse, f. vertere- turn]

versed, a. Experienced, skilled, proficient, (in subject, occupation, &c.); reversed (now only in s. sine). [adaptation of L versatus p. of versare turned, changed in v.]

verse, 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 liturgy said or sung alternately by minister & people. [f. L versicus (as VERSE, see -ICUS)]

versicoloured, a. Variegated; changing from one colour to another in different lights. [f. L versicolor(is) (verteer- turn + color COLOUR)]

versical, a. V. division (into verses), (as style, mode, kind, kindred) V.-cal, V.-ary

versify, v. & l. Turn (prose) into verse; express in verse; make verses. Hence or cogn. verification, versifier 1, nn. [F versus f. L versificare (as VERSE, see -FY)]

version, n. Book &c. translated into another language, as Authorized, Revised, V. (of the Bible, made 1604-11, 1684-94; abbr. A. V., 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 own v. of the affair; turning of child improperly placed for delivery so that head or feet may be first presented. Hence versed, adj., versed, adv. [f. L versum f. vertere- turn, see -ION]

verso, n. Any left-hand page of book (cf. recto); reverse of colin. [L, abl. p.p. as prec.]

verset, n. Russian measure of length, 3,500 feet. [f. Russ. верста]

verses, prep. (as v. s.). Against, as (Law) Jones v. Smith, (Crick. &c.) Surrey v. Kent. (v. is towards, against, (verset: vers- 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 & v.t., (colloq.). Convert or pert; (vb) leave one church for another. [coined as neutral form]

vertebra, n. (pl. -ae). Each segment of backbone (false f., fixed, as oss sacrum & coccyx in man, true v., movable; neither expression now used in human anat.). Hence vertebral, a., vertebra-ally, adv., vertebra-form, vertebra-group, vertebra-series, n. (pl. -ae). (Vertebrata): (1) All having a spinal column or a notochord, esp. (member) of the division Vertebrata, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, & fishes. Hence vertebrated [AT-] 2, a. [f. L vertebrae (jointed, see -ATE)]

vertebration, n. Formation of, division into, vertebrae or similar segments. [-ATION]

vertebra, n. (pl. usu.-es). Highest point, top, apex; (Anat.) crown of head; (Geoc.) each angular point of triangle, polygon, &c. of an angle, meeting-point of lines that form it, [L gen.-aes, = whirlpool, head, vertex, (vertic 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. prime, (Geom.) prime vertical (as anal. & caudal); z. plane, perpendicular to the horizon. Hence verticallity n., vertically 2, adv. (N.) v. line, plane, or circle; out of the v., not v. [f. prec., see -AL]

verticill, n. (bot., zool.). Whorl, set of parts radiating from axis. Hence verticillated (a., see -ATE) 2 a., verticillately 2 adv. [f. L verticillus whirl of spindle, dim. of VERTEX]

vertigo (or -ti-), n. Dizziness, dizziness, as subjective, objective, v. (in which patient feels as if he, as if surrounding objects, were turning round, etc.) vertigo (as visual) (or -ti) 2, n. (D. anal. & caudal); z. plane, perpendicular to the horizon. Hence vertiginous a., vertiginously 2 adv., vertiginousness n. [L gen.-inis, = whirl, dizziness, (verticel turn)]

vertue. See VIRTU.

verulamian (-ian), a. Of. Francis Bacon. [Verulamium, ancient St Albans, c. 166; of St Albans. [Verulam, ancient city near site of St Albans, + -IAN]

vervain, n. Kinds of woody plant with small blue, white, or purple flowers, formerly believed to have various virtues & used as amulet &c. [f. OF pervet f. L VERNALIA]

vervet, n. A small S.-Afr. monkey often employed by organ-grinders. [f. ver- -VET]

very, a. & adv. Real, true, genuine, that is
such in the truest or fullest sense, as v. God of
v. God, has shown himself a v. knave, the veriest
simplicon knows that, must consent from v.
shame, (somewhat archaic exc. in folk uses); (v. will,
with motive) in (person, esp. in an immediate fixed
right of present or future possession of it (vested
rights, estate, &c.), possession of which is
determinately fixed in a person & is subject to no
contingency; (of property, right, &c.) v. (person, to
come to him; (poet.) cloth. [f. L vestis garment, cogn.
v. esthēs dress & v. WEAR])
vest2, v.t. & i. Furnish (person with author-
ity, powers, property, &c.); v. (property, &c.)
in (person) in, emphasizes him as
vesta, n. (Rom. Myth., F.) goddess of the
hearth; (Astron., F.) an asteroid; (wash v.) wax,
match to be ignited by friction (fuse v. kind
vestal, a. & n. Of the goddess Vesta or the
v. virgins; a. (virgin) consecrated to Vesta,
vesta, n. Ante-chamber, hall, lobby, place
between door 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. v. of the ear, central cavity
of labyrinth of internal ear. Hence vesti-
giam, a. Vestigial, vestigial.
vestibulum, a. [f. L vestibulum, etym. dub.
vestige, n. Foot-print (now only fig.), track,
trace, evidence, sign, as v. of an earlier civiliza-
tion, found no v. of his presence; (loosely,
V. neg.) atom, particle, as without a v. of cloth-
ing; has not a v. of evidence for this assertion;
(biol.) part, organ, now degenerating, but
not yet or not to be useful, not nubility but
ancestrally well developed. Hence vesti-
giamal (esp. biol.), vestigial, a. [f. L vesti-
gium footstep, etym. dub.
vestiture (-ther), n. (zool.). Hair, scales,
&c., covering a surface. [L as vest1, -ura]
vestment, n. Garment, esp. official or state
robe; any of the official garments of clergy,
choristers, &c., worn during divine service,
esp. chasuble; altar-cloth. [L OF vestement
f. L vestimentum (as vest1, see -MENT)
vestry, n. Room, building, attached to
church & in which vestments are kept & put
on; chapel attached to non-liturical 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;
(casual used for meaning of either of these bod-
ies; v. clerk, officer chosen by v. to keep
parish accounts &c.; vestryman, member of a
hence vestral a. [f. OF vestiarie f. L ves-
tiume wardrobe (as vest1, see -ARIUM)
vestrydom, n. (Corrupt, inefficient) go-
Vestry; [Dom] vestiture (-ther) & v.t. (poet., rhet.)
Garments, dress, clothes, covering; (vb) clothe.
[f. OF vestuare as vestiture]
vestryman, n. Church official in charge
of vestments; sub-treasurer of cathedral or
church. [f. prec. -EYRY]
vesuvian, a. Of Vesuvius; volcanic.
N. (v.) kind of fusee match; (also ves-
vavianent [n.]) brown or green mineral
first found on Vesuvius. [f. L Vesuvius + AN]
vet, n. (coq.) = VETERINARY. [Abr.]
vetch, n. Kinds of plant of bean family
largely used, wild or cultivated, for forage
esp. common v., tare. Hence vetch2 a. [f. V. of vetch f. L vicia]
vetching, n. Plant allied to vetch. [-LING]
vetérán, a. & n. (Person) who has grown

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old in or had long experience of (esp. military) service or occupation, as Wellington's vv., a golfer's, of a v., composed of vvs., as v. service, through v. transactions. [L. veter-

nus a. & n. (veter-ness old, see -AN)]

veterinary, a. & n. Of, for, (the treatment) of diseases & injuries of domestic animals, as v. surgeon, science, college; (n., abbr. vet.; also vete-

rinar-ian n.) v. surgeon. [L. veterinari-

us f. veterinae (bestiae beasts) of burden, perh.

or of horse.-1N].

veto, n. (pl. oecs), & v.t. Constitutional right of sovereign, president, governor, upper house of legislature, &c., to reject a legislative enactment (suspensive v., suspending but not necessarily preventing completion of measure), whence vet-o-(t) (n.) (official message conveying such rejection; prohibition, as inter-

posed his v.; put a or his v. on the proposal; (vb) exercise v. against (bill &c.), forbid authoritatively. [L. forbade, v. ref. to its use by tribune of the people in nullifying measures]

vetus a. (vetera), n. (pl. vetarum, -r). Italian for old carriage. [It.]

vex, v.t. Anger by slight or petty annoyance, irritate, as this would v. a saint, how vexing i., whence vexed, vexingly, adv.; (archaic) grieve, afflict; (poet., rhet.) put (see &c.) into state of commotion; a vexed (much disturb.

ed) person. [L. vexare; see -XATION]

vexation, n. Vexing, being vexed; harassing by means of malicious or trivial litigation; state of irritation or distress, as conceive my v., in v. of spirit, annoying or distressing thing, as subjected to many v. Hence vexatio-

nous, a. vexatiously, adv., vexation-ness n. [F. L vexationem (as vex, see -ATION)]

vexillum, n. (pl. -a). (Rom. Ant.) military standard; esp. of maniple, body of troops under this; (Bot., also vexillum n.) large upper petal of papilionaceous flower; web of a feather, whence vexillate a.; (Eccl.) flag on or wound round bishop's staff, processional banner or cross. Hence or cogn. vexillar (Y) as. [L. (where vect- carry)]

vfa, n. & prep. V. La'tea, Milky Way; v. med'ia, mean between extremes (esp. of Anglican church as placed between Romanism & excommunication); v. end, end of road, way of, through, as from Exeter to York, London (also facet. of connected subjects &c.). [L. = way, road]

visible, a. (Of foetus or newborn child) capable of maintaining life; (of plant, animal, &c.) able to see; in particular, climate &c. So vis-

ibility n. [F. (sic life f. L viva, see -ABLE)]

visible, n. Long bridge-like structure, esp. series of arches, for carrying road or railway over valley or dip in ground; such road or railway. [L. via ducta conducted way (via + ducto, conduction), p.p. ductum (A)]

vital, a. Strong, capable of withstanding fluidics &c.; leyden v. (= jar); pour out v. of wrath, take vengeance (Rey. xxv. 1), colloq. give vent to anger. Hence vital-ful, n. [L. of v. life, v. PHILAL]

vimeter, n. = HODOMETER. [L via way + -METER]

vindicate, n. (usu. in pl.) Article(s) of food, vi-

tual(s). [OF. = meat, food, f. L vindicata things to live on (neut. pl. gerund. of vivere live, taken as fem. sing.)]

vindication, n. (Rom. Ant.) supplies or sum of money allowed to officer for journey for State service; eucharist as given to dying person; portable altar. [L (via way, see -ATIO)]

vivace, a. Filamentous appendage of some polyzoa serving to bring food within reach by lashing movements. Hence vivace-

ular, a. [f. L as foal]

vibrate, v. t. & i. Move to & fro like pendu-

ulum. [Phys. move uneasily to & fro, esp. rapidly; thrill, quiver; cause to oscillate; (of pendulum) measure (seconds &c.) by vibrating. Hence vi-

bratived, bratory, a. [f. L vibrazione shake, swing, see -ATE]

vibratile, a. Capable of vibrating. Hence vib-

brativity n. [L]

vibrating, oscillation; (Physio-

s) rapid motion to & fro esp. of the parts of a fluid or an elastic solid whose equilibrium has been disturbed (amplitude of v., maximum departure of vibrating body from position of rest; forced, free, v., whose period is, is not modified by an outside force). Hence vibra-

tional a., vibra-tionuclle n. dim. [f. L vibra-

tionem (as VIBRATE, see -ATION)]

vibrato (vibr-ah), n. Pulsating effect in singing produced by variation of emphasis on some tone. [It.]

viceroy, n. Person, thing, that vibrates, esp. (Electric., Telegr.) kinds of vibrating reed. (Mus.) reed in reed-organ. (Print.) inking-roller with vibrating & rotary movements. [or]

vibrissa, n. (pl. -ae). Stiff coarse hair about mouth of most mammals & in nostrils of man; bristle-like feather about mouth of some birds. [L]

vibroscope, n. Instrument for observing vibrations. [SCOPE]

iviburnum, n. Kinds of shrub of honey-

suckle family. [L]

vicer, n. Priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to chapter or religious house of layman (cf. RECTOR); clerk, chap., secular, v. cathedral officer singing some parts of service; v. clerical, or lay assistant in some (esp. musical) parts of cathedral service; v. general. (Ch. of Eng.) official assisting (arch)bishop in ecclesiastical causes &c. (usu. his chancellor). (R.-C. Ch.) bishop's assistant in matters of jurisdiction &c.; (R.-C. Ch.) cardinal n. Pope's delegate acting as bishop of diocese of Rome. v. apostolic, missionary or titular bishop (whence vicariate n.); v. forane, dignitary appointed by bishop to exercise limited local jurisdiction. (Of Acts, also v. general). v. vicarship. [f. Of vicaire f. L vicarius deputed, deputy, as vicer, see -ARY]

vicarage, n. Benefit, residence, of v. [AGE]

vicarial, a. Of, serving as, a vicer. [-AL]

vicarious, a. Deputed, delegated, as v. authority; acting, done, for another, as work, suffering, v. sacrifice (of Christ in place of sinner). Hence vicarious-ly, adv., vicar-

iousness n. [f. L as VICAR +-OUS]

vice, n. Evil esp. grossly immoral habit or conduct, (particular form of) depravity, serious fault; as has the evil in him; not among his v.s., v. is duly punished & virtu rewarded in f/th act. has no redeeming v. (to relieve overpowering rectitude); defect, blemish, (of character, literary style, &c.); fault, bad trick, in horse &c., as has no v., is free of v., has no v.; in recent medical state of physical system, as inherited from os: conservatism. [V-]Buffoon in a morality. [F. f. L virtum]

vice, n., & v.t. Instrument with two jaws between which thing may be gripped usu. by operation of screw so as to leave the hands free for working upon it, as beech v. (attached to carpenter's or machinist's bench). instanti-

aneous-grip v. grips like a v.; (vb) secure (material to be worked upon, or fig.) in v. [Of v.f.n. ME. = screw, winding-stair, f. F cie l. Vitus vine]
VINEGAR

or climbs, as hop, melon, v.; v.-borer, kinds of insect destroying v.; v.-disease, due to phylo-

or v.-buds, as a complication; aromatic v. (holding camphor &c. in solution); mother 3 of v., v.-el, v.-plant, microscopic fungus producing fermentation. Hence v-

negarish 1, vinegary 2, aa. (Vb) apply v. to make sour like v. (lit. & fig.). [F. vinaigre (vinegar f. L. vinum + aigre, see EAGER).]

vinyard (-nyer), n. Plantation of grape-

vines. [VINE + YARD]

vingt (et), vint (-et), vint (-en), vint (F.NS), n. Card game in which the object is to reach the number of 21 pips without exceeding it. [F. - 21]

vin-, in comb. = L vinum wine, as: -culture, cultivation of vines, -cultivist, -ferous (of district) wine-producing; -facteur, apparatus for making wine; -ficator, apparatus for collecting alcoholic vapours in wine-making. [VINE +AT]

vino-meter, n. Apparatus for measuring alcoholic strength of wine. [VINE + METER]

vin ordinaire (F.), n. Cheap (usu. red) wine as drunk in France mixed with water.

vineous, a. Of, like, due to wine, as v. flavour, fermentation, eloquence. So vino-

sity, n. [L. vineus (wineum vine, see -OUS)]


vintage, n. Season of gathering grapes; (wine made from season's produce of grapes; v. wines of well-known v.) poet., rhet. wine). [F. Vendange f. L. vindemias (wineum wine + demere take away); altered on vinitur]

vintner, n. Grape gatherer. [Prec., varten, vint (F."

vinery (2), n. [f. F. vinetier f. L. vinetarius (wineetum vineyard f. vinum wine, see -ARY)].]

viol, n. Mediaeval (usu. 6-stringed) musical instrument, predecessor of violin &c. (treble, tenor, bass, v.; bass v. (mod.), = violoncello; bass v. (large), = violone.)

violaceus, a. (Of, like) v. [L. violaceus (prec., ACOUS)]

violence, v. Transgress, infringe, act against the dictates of right, law, terms, conscience; treat profanely or with disrespect (sanctuary &c.); break in upon, disturb (person's privacy &c.); commit rape upon, ravish. So violable a. v., vio-

lator, n. [L. violare (vibes), see -ATE]

violent, a. Marked by great physical force, as a v. storm, came into v. collision, v. blows; v. death (resulting from external force or from poison, cf. NATURAL); marked by unlawful exercise of force, as laid v. hands on him; intense, vehement, passionate, furious, impetuous, as v. pain, sickness, abuse, controversy, discrepancy, revulsion, contrast, dislike, shock, apt to v. attachments, is of or was in a v. temper; v. presumption (law), one resting on almost conclusive evidence. Hence v. violent 2 a.

[Of, L. violentus (VIS, -LENT)]

violet, n. & a. Kinds of plant chiefly of genus

viola, with blue, purple, white, or other, flowers, as common blue v., sweet v., dog-v., (of the co-


coloured violet). [L. viola (V.)] -In-, v., plant instrument of viol class held in left arm & played with bow; (also viola'лист, n.) player on v., as first, second, a. (in orchestra); key e. v., instrument like piano but with strings vibrated by small bows. [It. violino dim. of viola']

violins, n. Emetic substance contained in

sweet violet. [F. viola + -IN]

violist, n. Performer on viola. [-IST]

violoncello (v, -telle), n. (usu. abbr. 'cello).

violin, n. Stringed instrument held between player's knees. Hence violoncello, viola.

viiper, n. Kind of venomous v. (common v., adder, the only poisonous snake in Gt Britain; (fig.) malignant or treacherous person. Hence or cogn. viiperiform, viiper-

ire, viiperish 1, viiperous 1, viiperous 2, viiperous 3 (fig.), a. [F. Viiper v. v. pera, perh. as vi-

viage, n. Turbulent woman, termagant; (arch.) a woman of masculine strength or spirit.

viar, n. Female warrior (vir man).

vielay, n. Kinds of (esp. old French) poem with two rhymes to a stanza variously arranged.

v. Vierele (viperi, veer, v. lavi, lave), a. (nat. hist.) Slim, straight, &c. [L. v. aureus (v. aurea, gold v.)].

virescence, n. Greenness; (bot.) abnormal greenness in petals &c. normally of some bright colour. So virescent a. [L. virescere become green (viere be green, see -ESCEN, -ENCE)]

virgate, a. (nat. hist.) A. Slim, straight, &c. [L. V. aureus (v. aurea, gold v.)].

virgins, a. (nat. hist.) A. Slim, straight, &c. [L. V. aureus (v. aurea, gold v.)].

virgo, n. Member of order of women under a vow to remain v.; the (Blessed) V. (Mary) (abbr. B.V.M.), mother of Christ; picture, statue, of the B.V.M.; female insect producing eggs without impregnation; (Ass.) V. = vir = e-bach = Traveller's joy. (Adj.) that is a v., of, befitting, a v., as v. modesty; undefined, spotless; not yet used or tried, as v. soil, v. clay (not fired); (of insect) producing eggs without impregnation; v. comb (that has been used only once for honey &c. for brood); v. honey (taken from v. comb, also, drained from comb without heat or pressure); v. queen, unfertilized queen bee. [V. (Q.) Queen Elizabeth. [F. v. virgine f. L. virgincm, nom. -go, etym. dub.]

virginal, a. & n. (Arch.) that is or befits a belongs to a v., whence virginal 2 a.

[Of, L. virginalis (as prec., see -AL); n. perh. f. use by young women]

Virgin, n. One of the U.S.; tobacco from V.; V. creeper, a woody vine cultivated for or-
nament. Hence Virgilian a. & n. [f. Vir

VIRGO, n. Sixth zodiacal sign; a constellation.

viridescent, a. Greenish, tending to be

green. Hence viridescence n. [f. LL

virideascere (viridis green, see -ESC)]

virility, n. Greenness, esp. of oysters &c.

after feeding on certain vegetable organisms. (f. Lat. virilitas, virile, (see -ITY)]

viral (also vīr-), a. Of man as opp. to woman

or child; of, having, procreative power; (of

mind, character, literary style, &c.) having

masculine vigour or strength. So virility n.

[Of (-īr-, -īle), L. virilis (vir man, cogn. w. OE

ær, ON var, see -IL)]

virility (of female animal) assuming in advanced age some male characteristics.

So virility n. [f. L as prec., -ESCENT]

vircula, n. = FURRULE. [Of, f. L as FURRULE]

virose, a. Poisonous, full of virus, so vir-

ous a.; (Bot.) having fettid smell. [f. L virus

virus (see -OSUS)]

virus (-us) n. Love of fine arts; articles of

av. (interesting from workmanship, antiquity,

rarity, &c.) [f. L virtutis virtue, virtu]

virtual, a. That is such for practical pur-

poses though not in name or according to strict
definition, as is the v. manager of the business,
take the v. title or not titles a. a. possession;

v. focus (optics), point at which the

lines of a pencil of rays would meet if produced;

v. velocity or displacement, infinitesimal dis-

placement of the point of application of a force

measured in the direction of that force. Hence

virtuosity, n. [v. as adj., see -AL]

virtue (-iūs), n. Moral excellence, uprightness,
goodness, as v. is its own reward, make a

v. of necessity, feign alacrity or sense of duty

while acting under compulsion; particular moral excellence, as patience is a v., she has every

v. the (seven) cardinal vs. (natural av.

justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, theo-

logical av., faith, hope, charity): chastity esp.
of women, as a woman of v.; good quality, as

has the v. of being adjustable, of resisting tem-

ter, and of not permitting one character, as no v. in

such drugs; (pl.) seventh ORDER of angels; by

or in v. 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 virtue-

lessness a. [f. L virtus f. L virtutem nom. -itis (vir,

virtuosity, n. (pl. -īre, pron. -ē)], Person with

special knowledge or taste for works of art or

virtu; person skilled in the mechanical part of

a fine art. Hence virtuosity, virtuoso-

ship, nn. [It. (as virtu, see -OSI)]

vital, a. Possessing, showing, moral

rectitude; chaste. Hence virtuousness a. n.,

virtuousness n. [f. L virtutis, f. L, LL

virtuousness (as VIRCULE, see -OUS)]

virulent (-ēnt), a. Poisonous; caused by

or containing virus, as v. ulcer, so f. Ireg.

virulently adv. (med.); malignant, bitter,
as v. animosity, abuse. Hence v. virulence

n., virulently 2 adv. [f. L, virulentus (foll.

see -LENT)]

viruus, n. Morbid poison, poison of contagi-

ous disease, as smallpox v.; (fig.) moral poison;

(fig.) lack of integrity, sincerity. [L. = poison, cf. Gr

skótos, Skr. visāma]

vis, n. (mech.), V. inertiae; v. mortis, force

that does no work, dead force; v. 'twa, living

force [mass x square of velocity] of living

body. [L. = force]

vis. See vis (stym.)

visage (-zij), n. (now chiefly literary). Face,
countenance. Hence visaged a. [OF, f. L

visus look (videre vs. see, see -AGE)]

vis-à-vis (vēzāvēz), adv. & n. In a position

facing one another; opposite to. (n.) person

facing another esp. in some dances; kinds of

carriage & couch in or on which persons sit fac-
in each other. [F. = face to face (vis face f. L.

as visus, see -AGE)]

visage (vēzāz), n. S.-Amer. burrowing

rodent with valuable fur. [of native orig.]

visage, n. pI. The interior organs in the
great cavities of the body (e.g. brain, heart,
liver), esp. in the abdomen (e.g. the intestines).

Hence visage a., visager, visager, com,

forms. [L. pl. of visca -visca]

visagiste, v. L. Disembowel. [prec., -ATE]

visaged, a. Sticky; semisolid. So visage-

nity n. [f. L viscus (viscum mistletoe, birdlime,
cf. Gk ikos, & see -ID)]

visain, n. Sticky substance got from mistle-

toe by use in drinks. [f. viscosa, prec. -IN]

visagisty, n. Stickiness; (Phys. of fluids,

semisolids, & gases) internal friction, power of

resisting a change in the arrangement of the

molecules, whence viscometer, viscometry,

viscosimeter, uin. [f. f viscosus (as viscus,

see -IVES)]

viscount, n. Noble ranking between earl

& baron (esp. as courtesy title of earl's eldest

son). Hence or cogn. viscounty, vis-

countess1, viscountship or viscountry,

nn. [f. OF viscount (vice- + comte COUNT)]

viscosous, a. Sticky; (Phys.) having vis-

cosity. Hence viscosously, adv. [f. L vis-

cosus (as VISCID, see -OUS)]

visé (vēz), n., & v.t. (viser or -fī). Indorse-

ment on passport &c. showing that it has been

found correct; (vb) mark with v. [p.p. of f

viser inspect f. L videre see; F has visé n.]

visible (-īz), a. That can be seen by the eye;

that can be perceived or ascertained, apparent,

open, as has no v. means of support, spoke with

impatience; the v. church, whole body of

professed believers; v. horizon, the line that

bounds sight; v. speech, system of alphabeti-

cized characters, as no v. in articulate utterances.

Hence or cogn. visibility, vis-

cosity, nn., visibly adv. [f. OF, LL visibilité (videre see, see -BLE)]

vision (-shn), n., & v.t. Act or faculty of

seeing, sight; as beyond our 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 rr.

of youth, had v. of roast beef & plum-pudding;

v. friends, present, as v. of the future.] f. L.]

f. L. visionem (videre see, see -ION)

visionary, a. & n. Given to seeing visions

or to indulging in fanciful theories; existing

only in a vision or in the imagination, imagi-

nary, fanciful, impractical; (n., also visionist

hope) v. person. Hence or cogn. visionary, a.

visionally adv. visionary, visionlessness n.

[ARY]

visít (-iz), v.t., & n. Go, come, to see (person,

place, &c., or abs.) as act of friendship or cere-

mony, on business, or from curiosity, as have

never visited us, had no time to v. the Tower,

hope to v. Rome; v. for purpose of official inspec-

tion or supervision of operation; (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 on a v. to same friends, paid him a long v., during his second v. to the East; formal or official call for purpose of inspection &c., as domiciliary v., right of v. (see Visitation). Hence accessible, v. habitual visitor frequent of v. f. videre v. - see visitant.

Visitation, n. (Adj., Poet.) Visiting. N. migratory bird; (poet., rhet.) visitor; (V.) member of an order of nuns concerned with education of young girls. [f. L as prec., Ant.]

Visitation, n. Official visit of inspection or visit of any bishop or visiting cardinal, to churches of his diocese; boarding of vessels belonging to another State to learn her character & purpose (right of v. or visit, right to do this, not including right of search); divine dispensation of punishment or reward, notable experience compared to this; (R-C. Ch.) festival in honour of visit of B.V.M. to Elizabeth (Luke i. 36); (Zool.) unusual & large migration of animals; Nuns of the V., = Visitantes; V. of the Sick, office of Anglican Church. [OF, f. L visitationem (as visit, see -ATION)].

Visiting, n. Paying visits, making calls; Also used of visits in terms of 

the name (for names of persons to be called upon); v. book, small card with one's name, address, &c., left in making call &c. [-ING].

Visitor, n. One who visits a person or place; one who visits officially, whence or cogn. v. is游客, b. n.; host, boarder, b. n.; boarder, host, &c., in which v. writes remarks. [f. F visiter, f. LL visitatorem (as visit, see -OR)].

visor (-E), -visor, visard (-zard), -sard, n. (Hist.) movable part of helmet covering face; projecting front part of cap; (hist.) mask. Hence v. shield, visored, as. [ME & AF visiere f. OF visiere (vis face, see VIS-\-V-S -ARY)].

Visa, n. Long narrow view as between rows of trees; long succession of remembered or anticipated events &c., mental prospect or retrospection; as opened up new v. or a new v. to his ambition, searched the dim v. of his childhood. Hence v. sight, sight, &c. 

Visual (-zibor- or -zud-), a. Of, concerned with, used in, seeing, as v. nerve, organ, angle (formed at the eye by rays from the extremities of an object viewed), v. field (of vision), v. range, line of sight supposed to come from object to eye, v. point, point in the horizontal line in which the v. rays unite. Hence v. sity, visual. [-ly adv. [OF, f. LL visualis (visus -sight f. videre see, see -AL]).

Visualize, 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 visualization n. [-IZE].

Vital, a. & n. Of, concerned with or essential to, organic life, as v. energy, functions, v. power (to sustain life), wounded in a v. part, essential to existence or the manner in which, as a v. question, question of v. importance, secrecy in 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 wound appears to be instantly fatal, esp. respiratory mechanisms; v. principle (assumed to account for organic life); v. statistics (of birth, marriage, death, &c.). Hence v.ly adv. (N. pl.) v. parts, e.g. lungs, heart, brain. [OF, f. L vitalis (vita life, cogn. w. vivere live & Gk bios life, see -AT)].

Vitalism, n. (BioL.) Doctrine that life originates in a vital principle distinct from chemical & other physical forces. So vitalist n., vitalistic a. [-IST].

Vitality, n. Vital power, ability to sustain life; fig., of institution, language, &c., ability to endure & to perform its functions. [f. L vitam (as vitalis, see -TV)].

Vitalize, v.t. Endow with life (lit. & fig.), animate. [-IZE].

Vittellin, n. (Chem.). Chief proteid constituent of yolk of egg. [f. foll. + IN].

Vitelline, n. (pl.-pl). Yolk of egg, protoplasmic contents of ovum. Hence vitelline, vitelliform, vitelline structures, &c. [L, = yolk, little calf, dimin. of vitellus calf].

Viti- in comb. = vit. vine, as -cide, insect &c., destructive to vines; -colous, living on vines; -culinary, grape-growing, so -culinaris a., -culinarism n.

Vitate (-SH), v.t. Impair the quality of, corrupt, debace, contaminate, as constitution vitiated by excess, vitiated air, blood, mind, judgment; make invalid or ineffectual, as a word may v. a contract. So vitiating, vitiator n., fn. [f. L vitare (as Vice, see -ATE)].

Vitrious, a. Of the nature of glass; like glass in hardness, brittleness, transparency, fragility, &c. -colous, living on glass; -colous, jelly-like tissue filling ball of eye; -electricity. Hence or cogn. vitreosity, vitreousness, visage, -seance, n., -scents a. [f. L vitrum (vitrum glass, perf. f. vitreare see) + -OUS].

Vitrine, n. & a. Of or like glass, so vitriform a. (n. pl.) glass & glassy materials, study of glass-manufacture. [f. L vitrum glass + -IC].

Vitrify, v.t. & l. Convert, be converted, into glass or glass-like substance. Hence or cogn. vitrification, vitrifiability, vitrification, n., vitrifiable a. [f. F vitrifier (as see, see -FY)].

Vitriol, n. Sulphuric acid or any of its salts; (fig.) caustic speech, criticism, &c.; black v., impure copper sulphate; blue or copper v., copper sulphate; oil of, concentrated sulphuric acid; v. throwing, throwing v. in person's face as act of vengeance &c. Hence vitriolic, vitriol-like, vitriolous a. [ME & AF viterius, neut. adj. as n., dim. f. L as VITREOUS].

Vitriolize, v.t. Convert into a sulphate, so vitriolate (-ATE) v.t., vitriolation n.; polson, burn, with vitriol. Hence vitriolizable a., vitriolization n. [-IZE]

Vitruvian, n. [L. Vitruvius, Roman architect of the Augustan age; V. scroll, scroll pattern in frieze decorations &c. [-AN].

Vitta, n. (pl.-ac). (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 vittate a. [L. vittary], a. Of calvus; callifol., r. apoplexy or fever (of cow in parturition). So vituline a. [f. L vitulus calf + ARY].

Vituperate, v.t. Revile, abuse. Hence or cogn. vituperation, vituperator, n., vituperative a., vituperatively adv. [f. L vituperare (v. w. vitium vice + parare prepare), see -ATE].

Viva (-V-Vah), int. & n. (The cry) long live. -It, 3rd pers. imper. of viverre live, cf. VIVAT.

Viva voce. See VIVA VOCE.

Vivace (vivah-tshah), adv. (Mus.). In a lively manner. [-IT].

Viva-vacuous, a. Lively, sprightly, animated, whence or cogn. vivaciously adv. vivaciously, vivacity n.; (Bot.) tenacious of life, surviving winter, perennial. [L. vivax (vivere live, -ACIOUS)]

Vivandiere (F.), n. Woman attached to continental esp. French regiment & selling provisions & liquor.
Vivarium, n. (pl. -ia). Place artificially prepared for keeping animals in their natural state, zoological garden or the like. [L (vivere, to live) + -arium] 

Vivat, int. & n. (The cry) long live, as v. rex, regina, long live the king, queen. [L, 3rd sing. subj. of vivere, live] 

Viva voce, adv., a., & n. Orally; (n., colloc. also) oral examination. [L, with = in the mouth, living voice] 

Vive (viv), int. Long live, as v. le roi (the king), qui vive. [F; 3rd sing. imperat. of vivere, live] 

Vives, n. An ear disease esp. of young horses at grass. [L; OF oives t. Sp. aviras t. Arab. awwala (aw), eaves. & colloc. no or na nolty, shout, bawl. Hence VIVICRATOR n. Utter (words &c. or abs. noisily, shout, bawl. Hence or cogn. VOCIFERANCE (bare), VOCIFERATOR 2 n.; VOCIFERANT n. (F; L vociferans, esp. vociferous, vociferous adj., vociferously adv., vociferouslyness n.] 

Viviparous, a. (Zool.) bringing forth young alive, not hatching by means of egg. [L; vivere to live. Boil (viviparous) boiling bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to parent plant. Hence VIVIPARITY, viviparousness, n., viviparously adj. [L; LL viviparus, live, see prec., + parere bring forth] + OUS] 

Vivisect, v.t. Dissect (animal, or abs.) while it is living. [L; vivus alive] 

Vivisection, n. Dissection of (or loosely) inoculation or other experiment practised upon living animals. Hence VIVISECTIONIST 2 n. 

Vivisection 3 n. [F; L; see VIVIFY & SECTION] 

Vivace (viv), adv. (mus.) = VIVACE. [It.] 

Vixen, n. She; Fox; quarrilsome woman, termagant. Hence VIXENISH 1, VIXENLY 1, a. [OE fixen, fem. of fox, cf. G fuchsin] 

Viz. See VIDELOCET. 

Vizard. See VISOR. 

Visacha. See VISACHA. 

Viscer. n. -ae. n. High official, esp. State minister, in Mohammedan countries; grand viz., prime minister in Turkish empire & other countries. Hence VIZREAL 4 pl. (1); VIZREAL S (2). [F; L; see VIVISCOPE + SECTION] 

Viscera, n. & a. & n. Wallachian. [Boh.] 

Vocale, n. Word. esp. w. ref. to form rather than meaning. [F; L vocabulum (vocare, call, cogn. w. Vox vox, voice)] 

Vocable, n. (List, arranged alphabetically with definitions, of the (principal) words used in usage, in particular book or branch of science &c. or by a particular author, as a Livy with notes & v., a word not found in the Chaucerian, the ever-increasing scientific v., his v. (range of language) is limited. [F; L vocabulaire (as prec., -ARY)] 

Voical, s. & n. Of, concerned with, uttered by, the voice, as a, communication, notification, as ascertainment (of the sounds of the voice as heard through walls of chest), v. cords, folds of lining membrane of larynx about the opening of the glottis, v. music (written for or produced by the voice), v. thrill or tremolo, vibration of wall of chest in audible speech; (pct. of, trees, water, &c.) endowed (as) with a voice; (Phoneet.) voiced, sonant, (also) of vowel character. Hence or cogn. voicely adj. 

Voicenly adj. (N.) vowel, whose Vocaic 1 n. (R.-C. Ch.) person entitled to vote in certain elections. [F; L vocalis (as VOICE, see -AL)] 

Vociferm, n. Use of voice in speaking or singing; vowel sound. [F; L vociferium (esp. vociferous & -ATION)] 

Vociferant, v.t. & i. (Form sound, utter, word, with the voice, esp. make sonant, as f. is vocalized into v.; write (Hebrew &c.) with vocal points; (facet.) sing in &c. &c. So VOCIALIZATION n. [F; L vocifera (as -IZE)] 

Vocation, n. Divine call to, sense of fitness for, a career or occupation, as felt no v. (for the ministry), has never had the sense of v.; little or no v. to literature; employment, trade. Hence Vocationally adv., Vocationality n. 

Vociferous, a. & n. (gram.) (Case) employed in addressing person or thing. [F; -if, -ice; L vociferus (vocare, see VOCABLE & -ATIV)] 

Vociferously adv., VOCIFEROSITY n. Utter (words &c. or abs. noisily, shout, bawl. Hence or cogn. VOCIFERANCE (bare), VOCIFERATION, VOCIFERATOR 2 n., VOCIFERANT 1 n. & a. & n. [L; L; vociferans (as voice + ferre bear)] 

Vociferous, a. (full, loud, speach,. &c.) noisy, clamorous. Hence VOCIFEROUSLY adv., VOCIFEROUSLYNESS n. 

Vodka, n. Kind of fiery brandy distilled from rye &c. drunk in Russia. [Russ. 

Voce, n. (Shetland). Small bay, creek. [F. ON VR.] 

Vogue (vog), n., & v.i. (Now chiefly literary) the prevailing fashion, as the v. of large hats, large hats are the v.; popular use or reception, as has had a great v.; in v.; in fashion, generally current; (vb) v. la galerie (at), here goes (lit. let the galley set forth). [F; orig. = away, f. voguer set sail, it. Vogare in galley t. G wagen fluctuate, cogn. w. voz] 

Voice, n., & v.t. Sound uttered by the mouth, esp. human utterance in speaking, shouting, singing, &c., as heard a v. did not recognize his v., cried out in a loud v., has lost her (esp. singing) v., is not in v. (proper vocal condition), is singing or speaking, v. me, v. the v. of the cuckoo, veiled v. (due to malformation &c.), (fig.) sea, storm, itself up its v., whence -voiced 2 a.; use of the v., utterance esp. in spoken or (fig.) written words, opinion so expressed, right to express opinion, as gave v. to his indignation in a pamphlet, despise, give v. to his joy, took it (natural phenomenon, calamity, popular outcry, &c.) for the v. (expression of the will, resentment, &c.) of God. I count on your v. (spoken or written support), I have no v. in the matter, refused with one v. (unanimously), (archaic, rhet.) my v. is for peace; (Phone.) I need words with v. for alternation of vocal and conso- lating sounds, with v. for emphasis, with (fig.) vocal and conso- lating chords, not with mere breath; (Gram.) set off forms of a verb showing relation of the subject to the action, as ACTIVE, PASSIVE, MIDDLE 1. (vb) give utterance to, express, as was shown to v. their grievance, before I am voicing the general sentiment, (fig.) to regulate tones, of tune, (organ &c.); (Phone.) utter with v., make sonant, (esp. in p.p.) [(vb) n. f. VOICE t. L Vocem, nom. voc, cogn. w. Gk ́eivos word] 

Vociferous, a. (poet.) Sonorous. [-FUL] 

Voces, n. Speechless, dumb, mute; (Phone.) not voiced. Hence VOCIOUSNESS n. [-LESS] 

Voids, n. a., n. & v.t. Empty, vacant, as a v. space, interval; (of office) vacant, as bishopric fell v.; (esp. Law, of deed, promise, contract,
voluntary, ad. or n. 1. Without outside influence or compulsion. 2. Free from influence or control. 3. Consenting or willing.

voluntary action, n. Action that is freely chosen and not forced or compelled.

voluntary service, n. Service performed without compensation.

voluntary vote, n. A vote cast freely and without compulsion.

volunteer, n. & v. t. 1. A person who offers to do something without payment or compulsion. 2. To offer voluntarily.

voluntaryism, n. The belief in the inherent goodness of human nature and the capacity for self-improvement through voluntary action.

voluntaryist, n. A believer in voluntaryism.

volonté, n. French for 'volition' or 'willingness.'

volute, n. & a. 1. A spiral scroll characteristic of ancient Corinthian and Composite capitals. 2. A kind of coiled rope or cable.

volutario, a. & n. See volute.

volute, n. Spiral turn; whorl(s) of spiral shell; (Anat.) convolution.

vomit, v. t. & i. & n. 1. To expel food, drink, or other material from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To eject something forcibly.


vomitory, a. & n. Emetic (a. & n.).

vomitive, a. (Rom. ant.) A series of passages for entrance and exit in an amphitheatre.

vomitition, n. In effectual attempt to vomit, retching; repeated vomiting.

vomito, n. Latin for 'vomit.'

vóor, a. & n. See voracious.

voracious, a. Greedy in eating, ravenous, (lit. & fig.), as party of v. trappers, a v. appetite for scandal, a v. whirlpool. Hence or cogn. voraciousness, voracity.

voracity, n. See voracious.

voraciousness, n. See voracity.

voracious swallow, n. See voracity.

vorse, See voracious.

vóorsoor, a. Greedy in eating, ravenous, (lit. & fig.), as party of v. trappers, a v. appetite for scandal, a v. whirlpool. Hence or cogn. voraciousness, voracity.

voraciousness, n. See voracity.

voracious swallow, n. See voracity.

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voraciousness, n. See voracity.

voracious swallow, n. See voracity.
ing or practical jokes. Hence wa'aggery (n.), waggishness (n. [prob. for obs. wag-halter gallowsbird (prec. vb.

wage\(1\), n. Amount paid periodically, esp. by the day or week or month, for time during which workman or servant is at employer's disposal (use w. to be paid by one); good u. w. is a good way to bring his w. home; at a w. or w. of £1 a week; living w. w. that allow earner to live, without fear of starvation; a fair day's w. for a fair day's w.; requital (usu. pl. the w. of sin is death); wagn(e)-fund in Pol. Econ., part of the wealth of a state, deriving from paying w. & salaries. [OF. = wagge gage]

wage\(2\), v.t. Carry on (war, conflict). [earlier sense declare (war) f. OE wafge (prec.)

wäger, n., & v.t. = bet n. & v.t. (but not now in familiar use); (Hist.) w. of battle, ancient form of trial by personal combat between parties or champions, w. of law, compurgation. [f. OE wægere f. LL wædatura (wædura pledge, as prec., -ure)

wägge, v.l., & t., n. = wao \(1\) (but in more familiar use). [-e](-3)

wäggon, n. Four-wheeled vehicle for drawing 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, -coaling, -roof, -sault, shaped like w.-t. [f. Du. wagen, cf. OE wægen wægon] wággoner, n. Driver of wagon; (the W.) constellation Auriga. [ER-]

wäggonet, n. Four-wheeled open pleasure vehicle (or with removable cover) for one or more horses & with facing side seats. [-ette]

wagon-lith (F), n. Sleeping-car on continental railways.

Wambal, -ee. (hab.). n. One of a set of Mohammedan puritans following the letter of the Koran. [Abd-el-Wahhab, founder c. 1700]

walt, n. Ownerless object or animal, thing cast up by or drifting in sea or brought by unknown agency; homeless & helpless person, esp. uncared-for child or orphan; a person who has odd & ends, unowned or neglected children. [OF, f. ON (lcel. væif thing flapping about); n. corresp. to waive]

wall, v.l. & t., n. (Lament. l. t., with prolonged plaintive inarticulate usu. high-pitched sighs (fig.) lamentation) in w. of w. & (of w., t.) like person walling. Hence wa'lful a. (poet), wallingly adv. [f. ON væla (we int, see wall,)

waal, n. Wagon (chiefly poet. or agricultural); Charles's, Arthur's, or the W.'s, Charles's wain. [f. OE wægn, cf. Du. & G wagen; cogn. w. l. reharge, Skr. vahana- vehicle, Gk okhos car, weigh]

waalnut, n., & v.t. Wooden panelling or boarding on room-wall; (vb) line with w., whence waalnotting (3) n. [earlier sense kind of oakwood, f. Du. wagenschot perh. f. MDu. waal wagen & w. of oak, boarding of CAMPSHOT; w. ref. to wavy grain of wood]

walt, n. Part of human body below ribs & above hips (large, small, w. of either circumstance; long, short, w. of such vertical extent); contraction marking this in normal figure (has w. of stout person), analogous contraction in middle of long object, e.g. fiddle or hourglass; part of ship between forecastle & quarterdeck; part of garment encircling w., band round w. from which petticoats &c. may be suspended; w. of short & long; w.-cloth, -loom.

walcloot (also pr. w'klu), garment waching down to w. with front showing when coat is open & usu. without sleeves (sleeved w., with sleeves for extra warmth or for use without coat by workmen); w.-deep or -high sa., adv., up to w. Hence -wasted 2 a. [ME wast (wax?], cf. OHG wæst? growth

walt, v.l. & t. Abstain from action or departure till some expected event occurs, pause. (v.t.) keep one's w. on the watch, to exact w. or on the watch. (often for, till; w. a minute; shall not w. here any longer: kept me waiting or 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 done in good w. for an alluvial deposit, am waiting his opportunity, you must wait w. my convenience. am only waiting the signal); act as walter, as servant shifting plates &c. 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. (munition, w. (archaic), await convenience of, serve as attendant esp. at table, pay visit to (person regarded as superior), escort (archaic), (in race) purposely keep close behind (competitor), follow as result; waiting-room, provided for persons to w. in station, w. train (railway-station consultant. [f. OF walter (now gutter) f. wáité sentinel f. OHG wáhta whence G wacht cogn. w. wake]

walt, n. 1. (PL) band(s) of persons singing cards &c. from house to house at Christmas. 2. Act or time of waiting (had a long w. for the train; watching for enemy, ambush, the sea or lay w., usu. for. [sense 1 f. OF wáite see prec.; sense 2 f. prec.]

waltzer, n. In vb. senses; also esp.: man who takes & executes orders, shifts plates, &c. at hotel or restaurant tables, whence waltress n.; tray, server; DUMB- & TIDE-w.; -er [ER-]

wał, n. v.l., & t. n. (past wak, waked, p.p. waked) Coarse to sleep; come from sleep, (often wap; also fig. as spring walks all nature, nature waked); be awake (archaic exc. in part. or gerund, as in his waking hours, waking or sleeping); cease or rouse from sloth, torpidity, inactivity, or inattention (usu. w. up); where w. and w. the w. of God; him up: the insult waked his dull spirit, roused him from the dead; (chiefly Ir.) hold w. over; disturb (silence, place) with noise, make re-echo; w. robin, wild arum or lords- & ladies. [mixture of OE waken woc arise, be born, & waken, wake, watch. cf. Du. waken, G wachen; cogn. w. wak, weak, wak, wak, waker, waker]

wake\(1\), v.l. & t. (past wake, waked, p.p. waked) Coarse to sleep, come from sleep, (often wap; also fig. as spring walks all nature, nature waked); be awake (archaic exc. in part. or gerund, as in his waking hours, waking or sleeping); cease or rouse from sloth, torpidity, inactivity, or inattention (usu. w. up); where w. and w. the w. of God; him up: the insult waked his dull spirit, roused him from the dead; (chiefly Ir.) hold w. over; disturb (silence, place) with noise, make re-echo; w. robin, wild arum or lords- & ladies. [mixture of OE waken woc arise, be born, & waken, wak, waken, wake, watch. cf. Du. waken, G wachen; cogn. w. wak, weak, wak, wak, waker, waker]

wake\(2\), n. (Hist.) anniversary of dedication of church kept by watching all night, merry making or fair in connexion with this; (Ir.) watch by corpse before burial, lamentations & merrymaking in connexion with it. [f. prec.]

wake\(3\), n. State of a ship moving ship (in the w. of, behind, following, after the example of). [f. Icel. ok opening in ice, cogn. w. Gk hagros, L humidus, wet]

waikful, a. Unable to sleep, (of person's night &c.) passed with little or no sleep; vigilant. [sense 2 ad. waked, wakedness n. [WAKE\(1\), -FUL]

wake\(4\), v.l. & i. Cause to be, become, awake (usu. -wake, wup, but conveying less of abruptness). [OE wæcan (waken wakke)]

Waldenses (w.), n. pl. Puritan sect in valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné & Provence. started c. 1170 & much persecuted in 16th &
bird that does not hop but walks on alternate feet. [-er]

Walker² (waw-), int. (slang) expressing incredulity & suspicion of being hoax ed (also Hicky W.). [i]

Walkyria. See Valkryie.

wall (wawl), n., & v.t. Continuous & usu. vertical & solid partition of stones, bricks, concrete, timber, &c., narrow in breadth & length & height serving to enclose (partly) or protect or divide off town, house, room, field, &c., surface of inner side(s) of room, (party or partition w., separating two rooms, houses, fields, &c.; w. of partition fig., line of division, break); a wall of blank w., w. with window, also without decoration; run one's head against a w., attempt impossibilities; see through brick w., have miraculous insight; w. have ears, savedropers 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-w., in mining, lowest one in shaft or adit); (position next w. as opp. kennel 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.-creep, kinds of bird; w.-cross, kinds of plant growing in stony places; w.-fern, common polypody; wallflower, fragrant spring garden-plant with usu. orange or brown clustered flowers; w.-fruit, of trees fastened against w. for protection & warmth; w.-painting, on w. of room, esp. fresco, frieze; w.-plate, 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 girder &c.; w.-rue, small fern growing on w. & cliffs; w.-washer, plate used with tie-rod in supporting shaky w.; w.-wall, kind of stonework, usu. with w. (esp. in p.p., as Walled towns); block up aperture &c. with w. [OE wale l. Vulvum rampart, parvis]

wail (wawl), n. (Anglo-Ind.). Person or thing employed about or concerned with something: w.-man; the person appointed by competitive examination; w.-man, servant who works upon w.-man; can w., ship built for voyage by Suez canal. [f. Hind. -wala suf. = -ER (3)]

wailby (wawlby), n. Kinds of smaller kanga roo [Austral.]

Wallach (wawlah), n. Member of a people now included in Roumania. Hence Wallæ chian a. & (language or person) n. [G. ult. f. OHG wallah foreigner, cogn. w. WELSH]

Wallaroo (wawlroo), n. Kinds of larger kanga roo [Austral.]

wallet (wawl), n. (Archale) 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., fishing-kit, papers, or other small articles. [etym. dub. & perh. by metathesis for wallet]

wall-eyed, a. Having wall-eye. [f. Ice']
parts of one nation for supremacy; private w., feud between persons or families carried on in defiance of laws of murder &c., or armed attack made by members of one State without government sanction upon another; holy w., waged in support of some religious cause; civil or wild w., battle or war between hostile operations: declare w., announce that hostilities may be expected, often upon another nation, also fig. upon institution, party, custom, &c.; so declaration of w.; drift into w.; be at w., engaged in hostilities with enemy or abs., also fig.; roll back w., press on, begin or continue hostilities (archaic, serve as soldier; has been in the w.); usu. fig. of person who has been mauled physically or otherwise; on a w. footing, of army, fleet, &c., with full establishment; to the k.e., struggle to the bitter end usu. between persons; Secretary at W., parliamentary head of W. Office; art of w., strategy & tactics; trade of w., soldier's profession; sinews of w., money for waging w. or for effecting any object; TUG, CONTRIBAND, COUNCIL, HONOUR's, of w.; MAN-of-w.; laws of w., those recognized by civilized nations as limiting belligerent rights and obliging states to respect the neutrality of certain persons and property; granting belligerent rights to neutrals admitting to belligerents certain acts illegitimate in peace; the dogs of w., poet, havoc attending w.; w. & rumours of w., prevalence of the appeal to force among nations; w. of the elements, storms & catastrophes in nature; all's FAIR in love & w.; w. cry, phrase or name formerly shouted in charging or rallying to attack, party catchword, savages' battle-cry; w. cloud, position of international affairs that threatens w.; w. dance, indulged in by savages before w.; w.-pod, one worshipped as god; pipe; w. (or W.); W., W. (Mary of Roman Mars); w.-head, explosive head of torpedo, removed in peace practice; w.-horse, charger (archaic & poet. exc. in plur. like an old w.-h. of person excised by memories of abandoned pursuit or controversy); W. Office, State department in charge of army; w.-paid, put out to sea before battle; figure (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 cudgels; w.-ship, for use in w.; w.-song, sung by savages before w.; w.-way, fig. way; w.-whoop, yell esp. of Amer. Indians in charging; w.-worn, experienced in or damaged or exhausted by w. [f. OF werre (now guerre) f. Teut. (OGH werren embolm, cf. G. Werten confus)]; prob. cogn. w. wore. warily, v. l.t. & t. Make w. (archaic); bring or beat down by w.; (part.) rival, competing, inconsistent (warring creeds, principles). [f. prec.]

warble [warb(ə)] (wár'bol), v.1.t. & t. & n. Sing (l. & t.) in gentle continuous trilling manner (esp. of birds, also of person or sound); speak, utter, in manner suggesting warbling; warble, gee, release (archaic). [f. O. Fr. warbler f. Teut. (G. wirbeln Whirl)]

warbler [war'blər], n. A small songbird of the family of musical birds; branch of the family of musical birds; Blackcap, Robin, Redstart, & Hedge-Sparrow, some not remarkable for song. [ER]

ward [würd], n. Act of guarding or defending place &c. (now only in keep watch & w.); guard or party in fending (archaic); confinement, custody, guardian's control, archa: in 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 &c. w.); or hospital (isolation &c. w.); or workhouse (casual &c. w.); (pl.) notches & projections in key & lock designed to prevent opening by wrong key; e.-mote, meeting of city w. [OE. wǣrd, wærd (on mention of war tribunal) for OE. wærd, wærd, a. Martial, fond of or skilful in war; military, of or for war, (w. preparation); bellicose, threatening w. [LIKE]
warlock (wor.), n. (archaic). Sorcerer, wizard. [OE werlǫg (w:et. w:erlǫg: true, w:erla: lass 2, w:et. legon laga 2)]

warm (wor.), a. Hot, or at rather high temperature; (hot, w:et. tepid, cool, cold; w: water, w:et. water, countries; w: blood, that of mammals & birds ranges from 86° to 112°, also fig. passion or amore; w:et. hot, a dispulsive, with which warm-blooded a.; w:et. with slack, 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:et. partisan, friend, welcome, receptiveness, or interest you have in, or show for, or have for, or excite in, or resulting from sanguine or offended or indignant or unreserved mood, when w:et. with wine; the dispute or disputants grew w:et. w:et. work, keen or dangerous conflict); (of position &c.) difficult or dangerous to maintain or meet (a w:et. corner, hot part of battle &c.; so w:et. reception, make it or things w:et. for one, create strong feeling against him); (of feelings &c.) sympathetic, emotional, affectionate, susceptible, (has a w:et. heart, whence warmhearted a., warmheartedness n.; a w:et. temperament, susceptible esp. to emotional pressures & w:et. descriptions &c., intended to appeal to amorous feelings, indulcante); (of colour) suggestive of warmth, esp. containing rich reds or yellows; (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; perh. cogn. w:et. L formus, Gk thermos, Skr. ghaum (peated) for w:et. l. & n. Make w:et. excite, (fire w:et. warming room, person, &c.; wine w:et. w:et. heart, w:et. oneself at fire &c.; w:et. person or his jacket, thrash him, whence w:et. 1. n. slang), w:et. oneself at fire &c.; become w:et. or animated or upset; rise up; rise in w:et. coming up; he w:et. up or w:et. as he got into his clothes; my heart w:et. to him); warming-pan, flat closed long-handled usu. brass vessel holding live coals formerly used for warming inside of bed before it was occupied, (fig.) person holding his temper or temporarily to keep it for another nos. of age &c. W:et. orange-n. (N.) act of warming oneself or something (must have, give it, another w:et. first). [f. prec.]

warn (worn), v.t. Give notice to, put on guard, caution, admonish, inform of danger or consequences or future or unknown present circumstances, against person or thing or doing, that something impends or must be reckoned with, that he is or has neglected to do something, to do, or abs. Hence warningly adv. [OE wärjan, cf. G warnen; cogn. w:et. WARY, WARE]

warning, n. In vbl senses (take w:et., have one's caution excited, mentally register danger &c., act on a w:et.), also esp. that things serve to warn (palpitation is a w:et. of heart trouble; let this be a w:et. to you; give (master, servant) w:et. announce that employment is to terminate in 30 days (a month) time. [w:et.]

warp (wor.), v.t. & f. o. & f. a. to become crooked or convoluted, change from straight or right or natural state, bias, (had warped the boards; seasoned timber does not w:et. hard-ship, w:et. his disposition; judgment w:et. by self-interest); (Naut.) haul (ship) in some direction by rope attached to fixed point, propel
in pass.; a ware washed him overboard; was washed up by the sea; beef washed down with ale, denude (sea-washed cliffs), scoop out (washed a channel), go splashing or sweeping over, along, out, in, or into; sift (ore) by action of water; brush thin coating of watery colour over (paper in water-colour or sephia paint); wash down, wipe of (metal) with gold &c. Hence washable a. [OE wascan, cf. Du. waschen, G waschen; cogn. w. water, wet.

wash •• n. Washing or being washed (give a good w.; must get a w.; the w., treatment also); washing, the w., intelligence, quality of clothes just (to be, being) washed; visible or audible motion of agitated water, esp. waves caused by passage of vessel; soil swept off by water, alluvium, kitchen water & scraps given to pigs; thin or weak or inferior liquid food (this soup, tea, claret, is mere w.); liquid for spreading over surface to cleanse or heal or colour, lotion, cosmetic; thin coating of water-colour, wall-colouring, or metal. [f. prec.]

wash-, comb. form of wash, often & used as substitute for washing: w.-basin; w.-board, of ribbed wood for use in scrubbing clothes, w.-boat, of threepenny, w.-bail, port, &c., to prevent water from washing in, also board skirting bottom of room-wall; w.-boiler, clothes-washing cauldron; w.-bottle, apparatus for purifying gases &c. by passage through liquid; w.-bowl; w.-cloth, piece of linen &c. used in washing dishes &c.; w.-day, on which clothes are washed; w.-handstand, piece of furniture with toilet utensils; w.-house, laundry; w.-leather, chamois or similar leather; w.-pot (archaic exc. of pot with melted tin for final dipping of tinplate); w.-stand, = w.-handstand; w.-tub, esp. for clothes.

washer •• n. In vb1 senses; also, flat ring or perforated piece of leather, rubber, metal, &c., used to give tightness to joint, nut, fasten, &c. [ME]

wasthine •• n. In vb1 senses (& see wash); worthless; sent to the wash. [ME]

Washingtonian (wō), n. Californian palm-tree named after George Washington. [1a1]

washy, a. (Of liquid food &c.) too watery, weak, thin, insipid; (of colour) faded-looking, thin; (of style, sentiment, &c.) diffuse, feeble. Hence washly adv. Washiness n. [y]

wasp (wō), 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 wasp like a w.'s, whence wasp-waist3 a.); w.-bee, w.-bettle, fly, kinds having some resemblance to w. [OE waspe, cf. G wesp; for methath. cf. ASK, HASP; cogn. w. WÉA韦, w. ref. to nests, & w. L vespus]

waspish, a. Irritable, petulant, ill-tempered, sharp in retort. Hence waspishly adv. Waspiness n. [y2]

wassail (wō'sil, wō'sil), n. & v. (archaic). Coiled occasion, drinking-bout; kind of liquor drunk on such occasion; w.-bowl, -cup, horn &c.; (vb) make merry, hold festivities. [f. OE wēs be thou (cf. was see 2b), hal whole, form of wāh, wāh]

wash. See be.

waste (wést), n. Amount wasted or that runs to waste, loss by waste. [AGE]

waste, 1. a. (Of district &c.) desolate, desert, uninhabited, uncultivated, as result of natural barrenness &c. or of ravages or catastrophe day w., ravage; die 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 serving a purpose, left over after use, (w. products, useless by-products of manufacture; w. energy, steam, &c.; w. paper, esp. old or documents that fail or are valueless).

waste, 2. v.t. & i. Lay waste, waste; (Law) bring (estate) into bad condition by damage or neglect; expend to no purpose or for inadequate result, use extravagantly, squander, (w. money, time, food, &c., or abs. as w. not, want not) (w. a man's time, &c.); the (w. of time) pass t. & i. (his resources were wasted, were 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. OE waster (now colder) f. L castare (prec.).]

waste, 3. 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, useless remains, refuse, scraps, shreds; act of wasting, the wasting away, the loss, ineffectual use of time, money, food, &c., (useful w. makes woeful want; it is w. of time to argue further; run to w. of liquid or fig. of affection &c., be wasted); (Law) injury to estate caused by act or neglect esp. of life-tenant. [as waste] waste, 4. comb. form of waste, for w. odds & ends esp. of paper; w.-book in book-keeping, book in which rough preliminary entries of transactions are made; wasterful, 5 adv. wastefulness n. wastertizes a w. per-basket, receptacle for used papers &c.; to w., for carrying off used or superfluous water.

waster, n. In vb1 senses; also, article spolit or flawed in manufacture. [-er]

wastrel, n. Thing spoilt in making; stray child, street arab, wail, good-for-nothing fellow; at a loss (wastrel). [as waste]

watch 1 (wō), 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 look-out, vigilance, constant observation, attention to some duty or thing. Hence wathewful adv. Watchfulness n. [y2]

watch 2 adv. Watchfulness n. (Hist.) man or body of men charged with patrolling streets at night, guard, guard (black, w. orig. an armed company); (Hist.) one of three or of four parts into which night was anciently divided (first &c. or evening &c. w.); four-hour spell of duty on board ship (dog-w., 2-hr.), one of the halves (starboard & port w. from position of men's bench) into which night 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 of burglars &c.; w.-fire, at night in (enclosure &c.); w.-glass, disk covering lens w.; w.-guard, chain or string for keeping w. in 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, a celebrated esp. by methodists with religious
services; w-oil, fine thin kind for lubricating w-works &c.; w-pocket, in garment esp. waistcoat, or separate for attachment to bed &c., held by a hook, &c.; w-rug, bed, also mainspring of w; w-stand, small pillar &c. for hanging w. on; w-lower, post of observation usu. fortified; watchword, (formerly) military password, (now) phrase expressing briefly the principles of a party &c. (e.g. Peace, retribution, &c. &c.); [OE wætce (Ucscan wact, German wacht) watch].

watch, 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, keep out for opportunity &c., exercise protecting care over; keep eyes fixed on, keep under observation &c. (now old phrase for in; how. of w. observed by detectives; if you don't w. it cool, take care or precautions); look out for, bide, await, (opportunity; w. one's time, wait for right moment). Hence watcher n. [f. prec.]

water (wawt), 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 lake, sea, stream, spring, rain, tears, sweat, saliva, urine, serum, &c. body of w. as sea or lake or river, (hot & cold, salt & fresh, or sweet, smooth or still & rolling; tropical, mountainous, salt, estuarine, saline, chalybeate, thermal, blue, holy, mineral, &c., strong wv. arachal, distilled spirits; table wv., esp. mineral wv. bottled for use at meals; red w., bloody urine, in smooth w. going easily, past one's troubles; in deep w. or wv. floundering, 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 trouble or rebuke on oneself by indiscretion &c.; throw cold w. on scheme &c., discourage or poohpoo it; written in w. of name, achievements, &c. transient; keep one's head above water, w. chiefly fig., avoid financial ruin; cast one's bread upon the wv., do good without looking for gratitude or immediate or definite return; drink the w., at large; w., in the mouth, makes it w.; fish out of w.; between wind w. & w. pour oil; on the w.; spend money, shed blood, like w. lavishly or recklessly; go through fire & w.; 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 accumlation of serum; w. bewitched, very weak tea &c. or spirit &c. w. of life, spiritual enlightenment; w. of forgetfulness, how to get rid of (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. (water, rose, &c., w. scents; soda, lithia, still, &c.); w. of clarity, transparency & brilliance of gem esp. diamond (of the first w., of finest quality, often also transit. as a genius, blunder, of the first w.); (Finance) amount of nominal capital added by watering; w. (in compounds of which those especially that of water) plant & 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, =draught anchor; w. boat, customhouse officer at port; w. bed, rubber mattress filled with w. for invalid to avoid bedsores; w. bottle, bottle used in w. of inverted valve 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; w. boat, steam or sail, for transportation; w. boat, &c., small stand or dining-table, also of metal &c. for soldier's kit; w.-brush, form of indigestion with copious saliva or vomiting; w.-butt; w. carriage, conveyance of goods by w.; w.-cart, esp. with w. for sale or for watering roads; w.-char, slope of boards slippery with running water; w. chase, &c., low object with arrangement for flushing pan with w.; w.-colour, pigment mixed with w. & not oil, 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; w. crease, creasing w. plant eaten as salad; w. cure, hydropathy; w.-fall, stream falling over precipice or down steep hillside; w.-finder, person who powseses; w.-fowl, usu. collect. as pl., birds hauntung w., esp. as objects of sport; w.-gas, got by decomposing w. usually after treatment with carbon dioxide; w.-gauge, glass tube &c. indicating height of w. inside reservoir, boiler, &c.; w.-gloss, tube with glass bottom enabling objects under w. to be observed, also solution of flint sprayed on 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 steam-pipe when live steam is admitted; w.-hemp, =moorhen; w. ice, flavoured & frozen w. & sugar; w.-inch, quantity discharged in 24 hrs through 1 in. pipe under least pressure; w. jacket, 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; w.-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 surface of w. to which water is readjusted; w.-level, levelling instrument made of glass tube to be held horizontal with two upturned graduated open ends in which the contained must be at same height; w.-linny, kinds of plant with broad leaves & white or blue or yellow or red flowers floating on surface of w.; w.-linny, a surface of w. touches ship's side (when loaded); load-w., when empty, light w. l., also one of the semi-transparent parallel lines formed in some papers in manufacture; waterlogged, (of wood) so saturated, (of vessel) so filled, with w. as barely to float; w.-main, main pipe in oily syphoning system; watering for hire, also oarsman good, bad, &c., at keeping boat truly balanced &c., whence watermanship n.; w.-mark n., faint design seen in some paper when held against light indicating maker, size, &c. v.t. impress on w. or into w. or into surface of material, fertilize by being flooded; w.-melon, one of two divisions of melon (the other being muskmelon) 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 over w. cough vats, &c.; w. motor, w. motor, small motor using w. under pressure; w. nymph, nalia; w.-pillow, upright with revolving head for feeding steam-engines &c.; w. pipe; w.-plane, plane passing through ship's...
watt (wót), n. Unit of electric power, rate of working in circuit when electromotive force is one volt & intensity of current one ampere. Hence wattmeter n. [J. W. engineer d. 1819]

Watteau (wótó, or as F.), n. French painter d. 1721 (F. back, arrangement of woman's dress-back with broad pleat falling from neck to waist, worn without a bodice & with square opening at neck & short ruffled sleeves).

wattle (wó-li), n. & v.t. Wicker hurdle; fleshy appendage under throat of cock, turkey, & some other birds; barbel of fish, whence wattled a; kinds of Australian tree with a framework of shoots used in constructing huts & twigging w. (vb. esp. in p.p.); make of or provide with w.-work. [OE watel hurdle, cf. vélia bandage; sense appendage prob. through obs. sense basket, bag]

waul, v.l. Squall, cry like cat. [Imit.]

wave, v.l. & t. Vibrate or be stirred with sinuous or sweeping motions like those of flag or tree or field of corn in wind, flutter, undulate; impart waving motion to (w. sword, brandish it as encouragement to followers &c.; w. one's hand often to person, in greeting or as signal); w. hand or thing held in it usu. to person to put on (person or thing) or to persuade to do so (person away thus, summon (person) nearer thus, direct (person) thus to do, express fare-well &c. thus; give undulating surface or course or appearance to (hair of head, lines in drawing, &c.), make wavy, (of hair, line, &c.) have such appearance, be wavy. [OE wæfan wave hand, cogn. w. wæl, wæl, wæl, etc.]

wave, n. Ridge of water between two depressions or (also breaker) long body of water curling into arched form & breaking on shore (the w. or w. poet. & rhet., the sea, water); disturbance of the particles of a fluid medium e.g. water, air, ether, into a ridge- & trough-oscillation by which motion is propagated & heat, light, sound, electricity, &c., conveyed in some direction without corresponding advance or without any advance of the particles in the same direction, single curve in the course of motion: change in altitude or height, beg of some influence or condition or feeling (a w. of enthusiasm, prosperity, depression; heat, cold, w., rise or fall of temperature travelling over large area); undulating line or outline or surface, waviness; gesture of waving. Hence waveless a. wavelet n. [t. prec.]

wavy, adj. & a. Undulating, (of line or surface) consisting of or showing alternate contrary curves, (w. hair). Hence wavyly adv., waviness n. [w-]

wavy, -a-, y. The snow goose. [F. Amer.-Ind. wawo]

waul = waul

wax, n. & v.t. Sticky plastic yellowish substance secreted by bees as material of honeycomb cells; beeswax, white translucent scentless tasteless material got from this by bleaching & purifying & used for candles, in modeling & for covering objects; ointment, balm, &c. used to inure or turn like wax form his character or desired lines or induce him to act just as desired; substance resembling w. in some respect, as the secretion of some other insects esp. Chinese w., ear-w. or cerumen, mineral w. esp. ozocerite, bee-bread, vegetable w. or exudation of certain plant-

we, pl. subj. of 3 (used, besides the ordinary pron. use, by royal person in proclamation &c. in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in certain learned articles of newspaper &c. as collective name for speaker & all others of the class that context shows him to be representing for the moment). [OE we, cf. Du. wij, G wir, Skr. vyām]

weak, a. Wanting in strength or power or mind; feeble, insufficient, not strong or or gates or pacified; (w. barrier, rope, &c. a vessel, of poor players; offer but a w. resistance; w. vessel usu. fig., unreliable person; a w. crew, short-handed; w. hand, deficient in high cards; the weaker sex, women; weakest goes to wall; w. knees usu. fig., inability to stand firm, want of resolution, whence weak-kneed, a. w. ending in blank verse, unaccented or proctitious word such as yet end); wanting in vigour, not acting strongly, sickly, feeble, (w. constitution, want of power to resist disease &c.; w. stomach, easily upset; w. eyes, sight, easily tired or not seeing well, w. heart, acting feebly; w. mind, head, below average in intelligence, verging on idiocy, whence weak-minded, weak-headed, a. so w. intellect, imagination; w. voice, easily tired or not reaching far; w. demand for goods or stocks, slack; so the market was w. in wanting in resolution or power of resisting temptation, easily led, (w. character, man; person's w. side or point, at which he is open to temptation), (of action) indicating want of resolution in agent (w. surrender, compliance); unconvincing, logically deficient, (w. logic, evidence; a w. argument); (of mixed liquid or solution) watery, thin, (w. tea, brandy & water, brine); (of style &c.) not nervous or well-knit, diffuse, slipshod; (Gram.) inflected by consonantal additions to, not vowel change in stem (in English esp. in verbs making past & p.p. by addition of -ed); hence (in words compound), w.ly, adv. [back-formation f. weaken, OE wēcan (wic pilant, weak, cf. Du. week, G wicch)]

weaken, n. Feeble person &c. [w.]

weakly, a. Sickly, not robust, ailing. [w.]

weaksness, n. In adj. senses; also esp. w. point or defect; inability to resist a particular temptation; foolish liking or inclination for. [w.]

wear, n. Welfare, prosperity, good fortune, (chiefly now in w. & to w. or w. to, in COMMONWEAL, & in for the public or general w.). [OE wēl, cogn. W. WEL]

wear, v.t. See above.

weald (w.£), n. District including parts of Kent, Surrey, Hants, & Sussex, with geologically interesting characteristics; w. clay, beds of clay, sandstone, limestone, & ironstone, forming top of w. strata, with abundant fossil remains. [ME weeld perh. = wilde, perh. var. of wold]

wealden, a. & n. Of the weald, resembling the weald geologically; (n.) series of lower-cretaceous fresh-water strata above oolite & below chalk best exemplified in the weald. [w.]

weary, adj. Tired, fatigued, wearisome, tiring, tedious; in health & w. long to live; richess, large possessions, opulence, being rich; abundance, a profusion or great quantity or display, of (w. of illustration, w. of fruit; w. of words is not cloquence). Hence wearily, adv., wealthiness n. [w. & -th, cf. Du. welde luxury]

wean, v.t. Teach (suckling child or animal) to feed otherwise than from the breast (often from mother or breast); disengage or cure from or rarely of habit, specified company, &c., by enforced abstinence or counter-attractions. (w. somnolent accent, cf. Du. wénen, G gewöhnen, accustom, accustomed). Hence weanless a. [w. & w. i. (wore, worn). Be dressed habitually in, have on, carry or exhibit on one's person or some part of it, (w. green, w. green, knickerbockers, &c., as usual colour &c.;) is wearing diamonds, on this occasion; w. clothes, that have been put on at least once; w. the crown, sword, gown, willow, breeches, be a monarch or martyr, soldier, soldier, desolate; w. the heart, acting feebly; w. mind, head, below average in intelligence, verging on idiocy, whence wear-minded, wearheaded, a. so w. intellect, imagination; w. voice, easily tired or not reaching far; w. demand for goods or stocks, slack; so the market was w. in wanting in resolution or power of resisting temptation, easily led, (w. character, man; person's w. side or point, at which he is open to temptation), (of action) indicating want of resolution in agent (w. surrender, compliance); unconvincing, logically deficient, (w. logic, evidence; a w. argument); (of mixed liquid or solution) watery, thin, (w. tea, brandy & water, brine); (of style &c.) not nervous or well-knit, diffuse, slipshod; (Gram.) inflected by consonantal additions to, not vowel change in stem (in English esp. in verbs making past & p.p. by addition of -ed); hence (in words compound), w.ly, adv. [back-formation f. weaken, OE wēcan (wic pilant, weak, cf. Du. week, G wicch)]

wearing, a. Sickly, not robust, ailing. [w.]

weakening, n. In adj. senses; also esp. w. point or defect; inability to resist a particular temptation; foolish liking or inclination for. [w.]

weal, n. Welfare, prosperity, good fortune, (chiefly now in w. & to w. or w. to, in COMMONWEAL, & in for the public or general w.). [OE wēl, cogn. W. WEL]

weave, v.t. See above.

weaver, n. Person who weaves cloth, basket, &c.; person who有两种用途: 1. (w.)(w.); 2. (w.)(w.); 3. (w.)(w.); 4. (w.)(w.); 5. (w.)(w.); 6. (w.)(w.); 7. (w.)(w.); 8. (w.)(w.); 9. (w.)(w.); 10. (w.)(w.); 11. (w.)(w.); 12. (w.)(w.); 13. (w.)(w.); 14. (w.)(w.); 15. (w.)(w.); 16. (w.)(w.); 17. (w.)(w.); 18. (w.)(w.); 19. (w.)(w.); 20. (w.)(w.); 21. (w.)(w.); 22. (w.)(w.); 23. (w.)(w.); 24. (w.)(w.); 25. (w.)(w.); 26. (w.)(w.); 27. (w.)(w.); 28. (w.)(w.); 29. (w.)(w.); 30. (w.)(w.); 31. (w.)(w.); 32. (w.)(w.); 33. (w.)(w.); 34. (w.)(w.); 35. (w.)(w.); 36. (w.)(w.); 37. (w.)(w.); 38. (w.)(w.); 39. (w.)(w.); 40. (w.)(w.); 41. (w.)(w.); 42. (w.)(w.); 43. (w.)(w.); 44. (w.)(w.); 45. (w.)(w.); 46. (w.)(w.); 47. (w.)(w.); 48. (w.)(w.); 49. (w.)(w.); 50. (w.)(w.); 51. (w.)(w.); 52. (w.)(w.); 53. (w.)(w.); 54. (w.)(w.); 55. (w.)(w.); 56. (w.)(w.); 57. (w.)(w.); 58. (w.)(w.); 59. (w.)(w.); 60. (w.)(w.); 61. (w.)(w.); 62. (w.)(w.); 63. (w.)(w.); 64. (w.)(w.); 65. (w.)(w.); 66. (w.)(w.); 67. (w.)(w.); 68. (w.)(w.); 69. (w.)(w.); 70. (w.)(w.); 71. (w.)(w.); 72. (w.)(w.); 73. (w.)(w.); 74. (w.)(w.); 75. (w.)(w.); 76. (w.)(w.); 77. (w.)(w.); 78. (w.)(w.); 79. (w.)(w.); 80. (w.)(w.); 81. (w.)(w.); 82. (w.)(w.); 83. (w.)(w.); 84. (w.)(w.); 85. (w.)(w.); 86. (w.)(w.); 87. (w.)(w.); 88. (w.)(w.); 89. (w.)(w.); 90. (w.)(w.); 91. (w.)(w.); 92. (w.)(w.); 93. (w.)(w.); 94. (w.)(w.); 95. (w.)(w.); 96. (w.)(w.); 97. (w.)(w.); 98. (w.)(w.); 99. (w.)(w.); 100. (w.)(w.).
WEAR

worn on feet &c.; 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). (O.E.; proc.)

wear (wur). v. t. & l. Bring (ship), (of ship) come about, by putting down of helm (cf. tack). [var. of VEER]

wear (wur). v. t. 1. [OE wair]. 1. [OE worop]. 2. [OE worian travel] (wur swamp); not f. WEAR

wear and tear (wur-). n., v. t., & l. Wind-pipe (slit one's w., cut his throat). [O.E. waisend, cf. OE waesend, etym. dub.]

weasel (wuzl). n. Small nimble reddish-brown little weasel. A slender-bodied carnivorous small-bodied allied to stoat & ferret (catch a w. asleep, deceive wide-awake person); we. faced, with thin sharp features. [O.E. wesel, cf. Du. wiesel, G wisel]

weather (weath). n. Atmospheric conditions prevailing at a place or time; climate. Prevailing by habit; common; or... (winds), dryness or moisture, wind or calm, high or low pressure, &c.

weathercock (weath-). n. Weather vane, a vane often in shape of cock mounted in high place, esp. on church spire to show... (fig.). (fig.) constant person; w. contact or cross, leakage from one telegraph wire to another due to wet w.; w. forecast, prophecy of the day's w. posted at w.-bureau or printed in newspaper; w.-glass, barometer; w.-map, w.-chart, w.-moulding, driepstone; w.-proof 2; w.-prophet, person who foretells w.; w.-service, organization for meteorological observations; w.-station, post ofobservation in connexion with w.-service; w.-strip, piece of material used to make door or window proof against rain or wind; w.-tiles, arranged to overlap like w.-boarding; w.-wise, able to forecast w.; w.-worn, marked by storms &c.; w.-wane, weathercock. (Adj. naut.) windward (on the w. quarter, beam, bow, &c.); have the w. page or galley, be in the w. galley, stay in the look-out); hence weathermost a. (earlier sense wind or storm (still in the adj. & some comp.), OE weeder, cf. Du. weeder, G wetter; cogn. w. wind 1, & Skr. va, Gk oxu) weether, v. t. & l. Expose to atmospheric changes; (usu. in pass.) discolour or partly disintegrate (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 w. overlap, p.a.r., & p.p. wored). Bring (ship), (of ship) come about, by putting down of helm (cf. tack). [var. of VEER]

weatherly, a. (naut.). (Of ship) making little lee-way, capable of keeping close to wind. Hence weatherliness n. [LIV]

weave, v. t. & l. (wove, woven & chiefly in some trade phr., wove), & n. Form (thread &c.) into fabric, form braid, plait, interlace, interweave, make fabric thus, work at loom; work up facts &c., introduce (detail), into a story or connected whole, fashion (tale, poem, &c.); contrive (plot); wove(a) paper, with uniform unlined surface given by making in w. of a wire-gaure, (a. style of weaving. [O.E. wefan, Du. weven, G weben; cogn. w. Gk uphiké 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. [ER]

web, n. Woven fabric, amount woven in one piece, (also fig. as a w. of lines) cobweb (with help of context only); often spider's w. similar product of any spinning creature, gosamer, &c.; membrane filling spaces between toes esp. of swimming bird or bat; connective tissue in animal bodies; (esp. in cold, 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 nave & rim; w.-eye, disease of eye with film or excrecence, whence web-eyèd a.; w.-fingers, toes, abnormally or normally connected, w.-fingers; w.ret, abnormal or normally connected, w.-fingers; w.-toed a.; w.-foot, with w.-toes, whence web-footed a.; w.-wheel, with plate or w. instead of spokes, or with rim, spokes, &c.; w.-worm, kinds of gregarious larvae spinning large w. to sleep or to feed on enclosed foliage. Hence webbed a. [O.E. webbe (see WÆNFAN WÆFAN). Cf. Du. webb, G gewebe]

webbing, n. Strong narrow fabrics such as is used for horse-girths, gymnastic belts, &c.; stronger edging of more delicate fabric. [INN]

wedded, a. (see w. (that or purely & adj. in use). (Of party, bride or parent &c.) MARRY (ft. & l. rth. exc. in p.p. wadded in adj. use, as a wadded pair; wadded 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. [O.E. wedge] to pledge (wad a pledge, cogn. w. l. vas vadea), cf. Du. wedden, G wettan, wager, & WAGE. WAGER, GAGE]

wedding, n. Marriage ceremony & festivities; silver, golden, diamond, w., 23th, 50th, 60th or 75th anniversary of w.; pew w., with pew ends covering pew ends; w.-guests, w.-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, the day of w. or the day after w.; w.-fare, w.-garment, qualification for participating in something (ref. to Mat. xlii. 11), w.-ring, that put on bride's finger at w.-ceremony & usu. worn constantly as distinctive mark of married woman. [I.N.I]

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 INCLINE'd plane), this end of the w. or wedge, change, measure, action, &c. (this w. will lead to further change or developments & is therefore of more importance than it seems); anything resembling a w. in being chiefly outlined by two radial planes or lines converging at acute angle (a w. of cake &c.; the seals are disposed in w. or wedge); also, like solid w., also V-shaped; w.-shaped, ovate, of birds having middle tail-feathers longest; hence WEDGEWISE adv. (vb) split with w. (rare); fasten by use of w.; thrust or push (usu. in) tightly between other things or persons; push off or away like a w. [OE wedig, cf. Du. weden, G wiche kind of hoof]

Wedgwood, n. Kind of semi-vitrified pottery. [J. W., inventor d. 1795]

wedlock, n. The married state (born in lawful w., legitimately, of married parents). [OE weduca (wed pledge, tie sport or gift betw. pleasing pleasure) gift to bride]

Wednesday, n. Fourth day of week (ASHW). [OE wodnes day] day of Woden or Odin, transl. of LL dies Mercurii

wee, a. Little, very small (chiefly in nursery use). [f. ME we bit, usu. in phr. a little we, prob. var. of WEE]

weeds, n. pl. Wild herbing springing where it is not wanted (ill w. grow apace, gibe at tall or fast-growing child; cigar (colloq.); the (Indian, soothing, &c.) w., tobacco; lanky & weakly horse or person; w.-green, weakly or overgrown with w.; hence WEEDLESS, weedless, weediness]. [vb] (of) ground of (w.) (also fig.), cut off or uproot w., whence wéeder [1, 2] n.; sort out (inferior parts or members of a quantity or company) for riddance, rid (quantity or company) of inferior members &c. [vb (cf. Du. widden) f. n., OE wæd, cf. Osax. wæd, etym. dub.]

weeds, n. A mourning worn by widow (usu. widow’s w.). [earlier sense in sing. garment, OE wæde, cf. OFris. wæde, ON vàdja]

week, n. Period of seven days reckoned from midnight on Saturday—Saturday (what day of the w. is it?); is it Monday, Monday, Thursday, Saturday? HOLIDAY, PASSION, EASTER, w.; w. of Sundays or w., seven w.; feast of Easter, w., Jewish festival lasting seven w.); period of seven days reckoned from any point (can you come to us w. a.?) this day, today, tomorrow, yesterday, Friday, &c., w. 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 Saturday; w.-day, any day other than Sunday; w.-end, Sunday & parts of Saturday & Monday as time for holiday or visit, (vb) make w.-end visit &c., whence W.-ENDEN n. perh. cogn. w. OE wæde office, cf. ON vikja to turn, vix to change, G wechen]

weekly, a., adv., & n. (Occurring, issuing, done, &c.) once a week, every week; of or for or lasting a week; (n.) w. newspaper. [-REV]

weep, v. i. & t. (wept). Shed tears; shed tears for, lament over, bewail; send forth or be covered with drops, come or send forth in drops, exude, seep, drip, (weeping eyes), with exudation; w.ing pipe, designed to

drift at intervals; (of tree) have drooping branches (chiefly in part. as distinctive epithet of variety, w.ing birch, willow, &c.); w. out, utter with tears; w. oneself out, w. one’s fill; w. away, consume (time) in weeping. [OE wāpan cry aloud (weep. or w.); cf. Du. weepen, G wāhen, n. in vb sense; also or else: hired mourner at funeral; cape hat-sash worn by men at funerals; widow’s black cape veil; (pl) widow’s white cuffs. [-ER]

weever, n. Kinds of fish (Dragon & Lesser Leaffish) with sharp dorsal spines inflicting wound if often slashed. [perh. = obs. wiser serpent f. L vipera]

weevil, n. S. Kinds of beetle with head extended into a proboscis feeding on grain, nuts, fruit, & leaves; any insect damaging stored grain similarly to corn-w. Hence (of grain) weevilled, weevil-an. [OE wefel, cf. MDu. wevel, G wibel, cogn. w. weave]

weft, n. Cross-threads woven into warp to make web; (loosely) web. [weave + part. suf.]

weight, n. V.t. & l. & n. Find weight of with scales or other machine, whence weight, -AVER 1 (n.), balance in hands (as) if to guess weight of, sugar, etc. [vb] to be balanced, to have his stick in his hand; w. out, take definite weight of, take specified weight from larger quantity, distribute in definite quantities, by aid of scales, as w. out butter, portions or SLO. of butter, ascertain one’s own weight (when did you last weigh yourself?); hockey before & after race, fig. w. in with argument &c., produce it triumphantly); estimate relative value or importance of, compare with or against or ab. consider with a view to choice or rejection or preference, (w. consequent, pros & cons, w. weight or argument, compare with or against another; w. one’s words, select such w. or more nor less than one means; w. the claims, &c., of rival candidates; be equal to or balance (specified weight) in the scales, (fig.) have specified importance, exercise pressure or influence, have weight or importance, be heavy or burdensome, weigh a ton, 6 oz., little, nothing, light, heavy, heavily; w. heavy &c., or ab., upon, be burdensome or depressing to; the point that weighs with me; bring down by weight lit. or fig. (of counterweight) force up, (fruit weighs down branch, one good argument the weight of the world) [vb] make up, give up w., bring to w., the weight of cares; bucket is weighed up by mass of iron at end of lever); raise from below water (w. anchor, start for voyage; w. ship rare, refloat it when sunk); w.-beam, portable steel-yard suspended in frame; w.-bridge, weighing-machine with plate on to which horse & cart can be driven to be weighed; w.-machine, building in which goods can be weighed officially; w.-lock, canal lock with provision for weighing barges; w.-machine, usu. for great weights or of more complicated mechanism than simple balance. (N.) process or occasion of weighing, w. process, w. occasion, w. way. [OE wegian carry, cf. Du. wegen, ir. w. G wogen move, w. wegen, rogen wegen, Skr. raha carry, I. wyere carry]

weight, n. Force with which body tends to centre of attraction (the w. of the earth); (of te (usual things) degree of downward tendency in body; produced by weight of earth’s gravitation & centrifugal force (the w. of a body varies with latitude & altitude, 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.); be twice your w.; difference between w. of metal, total amount that can be
throw by ship's guns at one discharge; body's mass numerically expressed in some recognized scale (what is your w.?; reached the w. of 15st., scale or notation for expressing ww. (TROY, AVORDUPOIS, w.); heavy body (keep papers dense); space in cubic (cannot lift w.); piece of metal &c. of known mass used in scales for weighing articles (whereas is the ounce w.); to lead to be supported (the pillars have a great w. to bear), heavy burden of care, responsibility, &c.; importance, convincing one (it would be a great w. to his character); takes considerable sum of no w.; men of w. has great w. with me; the w. of evidence is against him). Hence weight-less a. [OE geweht (prec.)]

weight 1, v.t. Attach a w. to, hold down with a w. or ww.; impede or burden with load lit. or fig.; treat (fabric) with minerals &c. to make it seem stouter. [f. prec.]

weighty a. Weighing much, heavy; momentous, important; well-weighed, exercising thought, deserving of consideration; influential, authoritative. Hence weightliness adv., weightfulness n. [f. prec.]

weightless 1, a. Mere shadow; insubstantial; without exact weight. Hence weightlessness n. [f. prec.]

weightlessness n. [f. prec.]

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. (ARTESIAN w.); enclosed space made by lower of two houses from floor to roof containing stairs (also w.-staircase) or lift or surrounded by stairs (also w.-hole) or open for light & ventilation, raised space for counsel &c. in court, receptacle for ink in inkstand. &c.; w.-deck, space on main deck enclosed by rail, for convenience of passengers, as for smoking &c.; water, hollow for gravy to collect in; w.—head, source, fountainhead; w.—room, where spa-water is dispensed; w.—sink, person whose occupation is sinking ww.; w.—spring, = w.—head. [OE wella cogn. w. weellan well up, cf. Du. wel spring, G wellen v.] well 2, v.t. (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.—spout, a well spout. [OE welh, half w., commendation; w.—well, greeting to person one has been wanting to see; come off w., have good luck, distinguish oneself; wish I was w. out of it, without disaster &c.; you did w., it was w. done of you, to come); thoroughly, with care completed, not seen try; w. as a skin, as far as, or extent, with mean enough to justify description, quite, (look w. to yourself); judge w. & truly; smack him, polish it, w. is w. up in the list, w. on in life, w. advanced or stricken in years, w. past forty, w. among the leaders of thought; go, in addition, to an extent, not seen try; be a Christian as w., he gave me clothes as w. food; heartily, kindly, laudatorily, approvingly, on good terms, (love, like, person w.; treat person w.; think or speak w. of; it speaks w. for his discipline that he never punishes, serves as commendation; stand w. with one, be in his good graces); probably, not incredibly, easily, with reason, wisely, advisable, (it may w. be that — call, cannot, w. manage it; you may w. ask, say, that; we might w. make the experiment; as w., with equal reason, preferably, w. that; w. it, w. you); throw your money into the sea as lend it to him, as w. be hanged for a sheep as a lamb, we may as w. begin at once; that is just as w. need not be regretted; you might as w. nursery formula of request). [Pred. a.; often indistinguishable from adv.], in good health (as she 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.; &c.; & w. it); give w. to him (to his success or abilities); w. with it; w. of it; if it would be w. to inquire; w. enough, tolerably good or good-looking; as w. not unavoidable, as it may be as w. to explain. [Attrib. adj., rare] in good health (a w. man should not be dawdling in bed; w. the are impatient of the sick). [N.] good things (I wish w.); what is satisfactorily done; what needlessly, needlessly). [OE wel, cf. Du. wel, G woh, cogn. w. will, w. sense agreeably to wish]

well 4, int. expressing great astonishment (w. who would have thought it?); w.!! (to be sure!); relief (w. here we are at least), consolation, (come if you like right; w. then, say no more about it), resumption of talk (w. who was it?); w. he says he
must see you]
qualified recognition of point
(w., but what about Jones?), expectation (w.
doing), virtuous person, conduct;  
-n. chief, almost; w. -wiser, person who wishes
w. -wise, well, properly, fit for, proper principe or word in
-w. when the combination is used: utilized;  
-w. , following, it is usu. hyphenated
(he is a w. known person); this is done in the
pred. use also when the combination ends in
-ing or -ed, but not usu. when it ends in
-ed (the sword was w. timed, cf. a w. timed stroke)
used when it is a verb and a participle is
more restricted than that of the separate elements
(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 exp.  
-education, fleet, &c.); w. armed; w. attested; w.  
authenticated; w. -balanced, sane, sensible, (esp.  
of mind); w. -behaved; w. beloved; w. -born, of
n. date: used in referring to individuals
of good breeding or manners, of (horse &c.) of
good or pure stock; w. chosen, esp. of words or phrases;
-w. -conditioned, not querulous; w. -conducted,
characterized by good conduct; w. -connected,
connected by blood &c. with good families; w.  
-contented; w. -contested; w. -defined; w. direct-
ed, 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. -found, having foundation
in fact of suspicion or other belief or sentiment
-w. furnished; w. -graced, possessed of
attractive qualities; w. grounded; = w. founded,
also w. trained in rudiments; w. -informed,
being well-stored and access to best information;
-w. -intentioned, allying or aimed (usu.  
used with at); w. intent, w. intented,
showing good judgment or tact or good aim (of
action taken); w. knit, compact, not loose-made
or sprawling, (esp. of person or his frame); w.  
known; w. -liking, with w. -fed prosperous look
(usu. fat & w.); w. -looking, of attractive appear-
ance; w. -man, (esp. of symmetrical bodily make; w. mannered, with good
mannered; w. marked, distinctly, easy to detect; w.  
meaning, w. -intentioned (of person or attempt)
w. -meant, w. -intentioned (of attempt); w.  
-ordered, arranged in orderly manner; w. paid
-w. proportioned; w. read, having read much of
-especially with w. stored by reading; w.  
regulated, under proper control, not undis-  
qualified; w. remembered; w. -rapid, of good
repute; w. -rounded, complete & symmetrical;
w. -seeming, apparently satisfactory or good
-w. -seen archaic, accomplished in: w. set, com-
 pact, firmly knit, (esp. of bodly frame); w. -sifted
(esp. of facts or evidence); w. -spent (esp. of time  
or effort); w. -spoken, refined in speech; w. -tim-
bered; w. timed, opportune; w. -trained; w.  
-trick; w. -tuned, in. perfect state or re- 
-sonant; w. -twisted, entangled, confused (des.
frequent); w. -timed; w. turn, happily expressed
(of compliment, phrase, verse); w. -warned, (esp.) trite, stale. 3. W. off, - fortunately
situates (does not know when he is w. off), suffi-
ciently rich, is two words when used pred., but
byphoned when attrib. (w. off people); w. -do,
sufficiently rich, is hyphenated when attrib. &
usu. when pred. also.

"well-day," adj., -er, int. of grief (archaic or
facet). [OE weald wa woe, lo! woe]
Wellyingtonia, n. Kinds of sequoia. (named
after Duke of Wellington, 1131)
Wellingtonia, n. pi. Boots coming up or
nearly up to knees. [as prec.
Wellesley, n. a. Formerly the people of
Wales (W. mayton, from small W. mountain sheep;  
W. rabbit, dish of toasted cheese)
Welshman, -woman, native of Wales. [OE  
wy Taking foreign (wy Taking foreigner, Celt. -ehi)]
Welsh, n. & v.t. Decamp without giving
(winning of bet on horse-race, or abs.)
Wellesley roll, -er, -him, n. [prob. f. prec.,
expl. doubtful]
Welt, n., & v.t. Strip of leather sewn round
edge of boot or shoe uppers to serve as attach-
ment to sole; wale. (Vb) provide with w.; raise
wales on, beat, flag. [ME welle, cogn. w. OE  
ylizan roll, & w. wale, WELTER]
Welt (v.t.n. (German for) world (w. politik,
forehead on the grand scale; w. schmerz,
value yearning & discontent with regard to
the constitution of things). [G]
Welter, i., &. Roll, wallow, be washed
awake, be soaked, be muddled in blood &c. (In
a) general confusion, disorderly mixture or
aimless conflict of creeds, policies, vices, &c.
[ME welen roll, cf. ON velta, G walse, + -er A  
cogn. w. WALTZ, WALLOW]
Welter, a. (horse-racing, boxing). Heavy-
weight (w. race, stakes, weight). [I]
Wen, n. More or less permanent tumour of
benign character on scalp or other part of body
-goitre; (fig.) abnormally large or congested city
wen; prob. cogn. w. Goth. wennain suffer
Wench (i.e.) n., & v.t. Girl or young woman.
-lass, (esp. of rustics or servants, or with playful
depreciation, & colloq.; a strapping, buxom,  
&c., w.) (archaic) strumpet; (vb) whore, whence
Wench, n. (archaic). [ME wenchel, f. OE  
wencel infant (wencel weak, tottering, cf. G  
wenken totter); cogn. w. WINK]
Wend, 1, v.t. & v.n. Turn, swerve, go away; (archaic)
go. [OE wendan turn &., causative of wend,
the past was formerly went (now used to supply
totally of past go)]
Wend, 1. One of a Slavonic race of N.E.
Germany now absorbed in German Empire.
Hence Wemodic, Wemdisch, as. [T. G Wende,  
perh. cogn. w. WEND, WANDER]
Wend. See GO, WEND 1 stym.
Wentletrap, n. Shell-fish with spiral shell
of many whorls. [T. G wenteltrappe "winding stairs"
Went. See WEEP.
Were. See was.
Were wolf, were-w. -n. (mythol.). Human
being turned into wolf. [OE were-wulf (wulf]
man, cf. L vir, WOLP]
Wert. See be.
Weserhism (vater), n. Morbid senti-
mentality as of Father in Goethe's Sorrows of
Wertther. [1823]
Wesleyan (wés'-i, -wel-z'), a.n., n. (Member
of the denomination founded by John Wesley
(1791). Hence Wesleyanism (wés'-i-niz'm) n. -an
the normal form would be Wesleyan (see -EAN),
whereas the doubtful pronoun.
Weslcy, adv., n., v.t., & v.n. Towards or
in the region in front of observer on equator
at equinox who faces setting sun (w. by 1 north
or south; w. of, further w. than; due w.
tliess &c. east & w., lengthwise along line be-
tween east & w.); w. north & w., south-"
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 us, without urging questions or asking, with a modern & polite 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. 'dy-call-him, her, its, 'em, substitutes for name that has slipped memory; = 'e as after question or answer, a modern & polite kind, matters of use, as Have you heard the latest, w.? Come along, w.; I wonder w. you are; don't know w. he said; w. followed is doubtful, cf. c.; cannot guess w. he was attempting, cf. c.; I know w. has a new idea; I'll tell you w., I'll see the result; it's w., i.e. a good thing; &c. from a bad &c.; (2) exclam., w. thing(s)!, how much!, &c. (w. has suffered!); (c) rel. = that or those which, the thing(s) that, anything that, a thing that, (w. followed was unpleasant, cf. a.; did w. was attempting, cf. a.; w. has said I have said; w. I know things of the kind to the man of the world who is called the general reader; come w. will or may, in spite of any results &c.; tell me w. you remember of it; but, w. even you must condemn, he was lying; will do w. I can for you; use no arguments but w. you believe in yourself; so not I know, (w. you see) use incorrect colloq. use of but for but, as but that, which makes a change, not a man but w. likes her, not a day but w. it rains, I never see him but w. I think, I don't know but w. I will, not but w. w. with w. with, between various causes &c., as w. with drink & w. with fright, he did not know what to do about the facts; (4) vulgar, what for what ever w. what-ever (poet.; -59), a. & pron. indef. rel. used (1) = prec. in rel. uses with addition of or emphasis on indefinite sense (w. have is yours; w. measures are considered best; do w. you like); (2) in indef. concessive clauses where what 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 (never 'ch'erate), as there is no doubt w. is there any chance w. I shall act, cannot see any one w. (4) vulgar, for what ever w. what-what (archaic), what-so-ever (emphatic), what-so-ever (poet.; -59), a. & pron. - prec. (1, 2), & what-so-ever = also prec. (3). (5) whaup, n. Curlew (chiefly Sc.). [limit. of cry wheel] wheel, n. Pimple, pustule, (now rare). [1 wheel, n. Mine, esp. tin-mine (chiefly Cornish). (Corn. wheel) wheel, n. (Highly nutritious seeds of) kinds of corn-plant bearing dense four-sided spike of grain (esp. winter or unbarred w., summer or bearded w., & German w. or spelt) w. grass, esp. Hordeum vulgare. [Old Eng.; cogn. w. white (from whiteness of the grain) wheel-ear, -ear, n. Small bird, the stone-chat or whitetail. [earlier wheatear, whit(ear), Ar. wheel] wheel, v.t. Coax into doing or into good temper &c., persuade by flattery or endearments, cajole, humour for one's own ends, (thing) by wheeling out of person; cheat (person) out of thing by wheeling. Hence wheel-ding, wheel-ly & adv. wheel-ly, adv. [perh. for wheeble L. OE whealdian 'turn, roll,' OE wealdian (used in proverb)] wheel, n. Circular frame or disk arranged to revolve on axis & used to facilitate motion of vehicle or for various mechanical purposes, machine &c. of which a w. is an essential object, resembling a w., (Balance, Catherine, wheel, v.i. & t. (poet., rhet.). Engulf, submerge, overwhelm. [ME wheelmen, prob. through a noun in -m. f. wheelen, OE wheelfan (cf. turn, cogn. W. golwen arch over, G. Wolfgang bosom) wheel, 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 soul &c.). [OE wheelp, cf. Du. welp, etymology.] when, adv. interrog. & rel. pron., & n. l. Adv.: (a) interrog.: at what time? on what
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occasion], 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 we see his like again?; w. did I say so? when the time, etc. as antecedent] at which (the time w. 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 exists, it was) w. it is (was) true; w. it is true, etc. w. the man stays at home; shall have it w. you ask politely; also ellipt. like while, as he looked in w. passing, w. found make a note of; also introducing exclamatory clause with ellipse of apodosis, as w. I think what I have done for that man!; although, considering that, (walks w. 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.)

[OE whhenne, a case of who, cf. G wann]

whence, adv. interrog. & rel., pron., & n. (from the same w. from which (till w. can you stay? from w. does it date?; since w. things have been better). 3. n.: time, date, occasion, (told me the w. & the how of it).

[OE where,] a case of whom, &c., cf. G wem]

whether, adv. interrog. & rel., adv. rel. indef. or to whatever place &c. (cf. where every)

wherry, n. light shallow rowing-boat used for carrying passengers. [perh. cogn. w. wharf, wharf]

whet, v.t., & n. sharpen by rubbing on or with stone &c., stainulate (the appetite, stomach desire), whetstone, shaped stone for tool sharpening, thing that sharpens things. (N.) sharpening; small quantity taken to create or creating appetite for more; dram. [OE wætan (wætt) bold, cf. Du. wetten, Ger. wetsen]

whether, a. & n. interrog. & rel. (archaic). Which of the two. [OE wæther, who; 'ther, cf. ON hwítr, MHD. weetter]

whence? (whence), adj. & interrog. & rel. (archaic). So expressing 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 unexpressed as above, expressed precisely (w. he is here or w. he is in London, or more usu. ellipt. or in 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 appended directly to many subj. & n. as in w. to be (doubtful certainty) in the question w. to be (doubtful certainty) w. & w. (the question &c. w.), though as to is often needlessly inserted; doubt w. w. or w. no; formerly also with direct questions (w. shall we live or die?). (2) used with following or or whether (according to second alternative has [its subj. & vb. w. once], induce the protasis having alternatives 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 w. no); formerly also when each alternative (w. we go to him we go to the Lord, & w. we die, we die &c.). [i. prec.]

For pronunciation of words in which see wh-.
WHIP

whew (hw8), int. expressing (usu. joc.) consternation.

whey (á), n. Part of soured milk that remains liquid when the rest forms curds; v., faced archaie, pale esp. with fear. [OE hwé, cf. Du. wiur]

wh- & wh- prn. Interrog. & rel. 1. Adj.: (a) Interrog., asking for selection from alternatives conceived as limited in number or known (cf. what; w. way shall we go? say w. chapter you prefer); (b). rel., & now, although, since, &c., this or these, now rare exx. with w. serving to sum up details of a compound or various descriptions, &c., and w., of given descriptions, &c., to another); (b) rel. (cf. that), used to convert what would in simplest grammar be an independent sentence into a subord. clause by being substituted for a noun expressed in it after being expressed or implied in the sentence to which it is ex. w. of two &c. given persons &c. corresponds to one of given descriptions, &c., &c. to another); (archaic, w. thing(s) as modified by context, (Our Father, w. art in heaven; the river w., or better that, flows through London; the meeting, w. was held in the Park, was a failure; he said he saw me there, w. was a lie; occasion. in clause preceding antecedent, as moreover, w. you will hardly credit, he was not there himself; the w., archaie for w.; in the possessive case whose is sometimes for convenience preferred to the usual of which, as the only place whose supply of baths is adequate). [OE hwé, -LIKE, cf. Du. wie, G weicher, whieher, G weiter, whieher, emphat., aa. & pronn. rel. indef. used correspondingly to whatever, whatsoever, but with the restricted area of choice that distinguishes which from what (cf. which ever). [SO, EVER]

whidah-bird, n. Small W.-Afr. bird, male orange, females of enormous length. [Whidah in Dahomey]

whiff, 1, n. & v.1. & t. Puff of air, smoke, odour, &c. (w. grape-shot, a few discharges; want a w. of fresh air); (Commerc.) small cigar; light uncovered outrigged sculling-boat. (Vb) 1 & t. [lim.]

whiff, 2, n. Kind of flatfish. [I]

whiff, 3, v.1. Fish with line towing bait near surface. [perh. for whiff]

whig, n. & a. (Member of the political party that supported the Revolution of 1688, aimed at subordinating the power of the crown to that of Parliament & the upper classes, passed the Reform Bill, & has been-successed by the Liberals (opp. Tory; still applied to those liberals, & their opinions, who oppose further progress in the direction of democracy; dish 2 the w.). Hence whiggery, whiggism, adv., whiggliness n. (earlier of Scottish covenators, short for whiggamor nickname (perh. f. Sc. whip jog, urgy on) of western Scots who came to Leith for corn)

while, 1, n. & v.1. Space of time, time occupied by or in some action &c., (have been waiting all this time; w. how long can you wait? w. soon; mean 392; once in a w., occasionally, at long intervals; have not seen him for a long w., this long w. past; happened a long w. ago; that is enough for one w., for some time; worth w. or my &c. repaying the time spent in doing it &c.; looked in her eyes the white or whilst, during some other process; the w. or whilst poet, during the time that it [pass (time, hour, &c.) away in leisurely manner]; [OE hwé, cf. Sw. hvíta rest, G weile; prob. cogn. w. l quiés quiet]

while, 2, whiles (archaic), conj. During the time that, for as long as, at the same time as, please write while I do not; Jones got 8 hour w. his partner was making 15; w. there was no hope; also with ellipse of pronounal subject & am, is, was, &c., as w. reading I fell asleep, we are safe w. in his care, he retained the consciousness of w. asleep; in contrast more temporary, as w. the market fluctuates with the fact that simultaneously, although (archaic, whither&c.) & (Nero fiddling w. Rome burns; w. I have no money to spend, you have nothing to spend money on; w. I admit his good points I can see his bad; also erron. admitting &c., cf. the correct ellipses above; Jones lost an arm, Brown a leg; w. Robinson had both amputated. [f. a case of prec.; for while see -es & cf. whilst]

whilom, adv. & a. Once, formerly, (archaic); (adj.) quondam (his w. friend). [OE hwélicum instr. pl. [WHILE]]

whilst, conj. w. (n. the w., the while 1, [WHILE], [WHILE], ES]

whim, n. Sudden fancy, caprice, crotchet; kind of windlass for raising ore from mine; whimsham archaie [repl. of w.], playing toy. w. [f. On krima wither with the eyes (nm, Norw. krim, giddiness, folly)]

whimbrel, n. Kind of curlew. (whim, init. of its cry, -REL]

whimper, v.1. & t., & n. Make feeble querulous or frightened sounds, cry & whine softly; utter whimperingly; hence whimpering. n. (N.), sound of whimpering. [for whimper, cf. G urmern; prob. cogn. w. WHINE, -ER]

whimsical, a. Capricious; odd-looking, fantastic. Hence whimsicality n., whimsically 2 adv. [fol., -ICAL]

whimsy (72), n. Crotchet, whim. [f. Norw. krima (krim, see v. lady to skip)

whin, 1, n. Gorse, furze, (used in pl. also); w.-chat, kind of small bird. [prob. f. Norw. hvin kind of grass]

whin, 2, whinsill, whimestone, nm. Kinds of basaltic rock or hard sandstone. [I]

whine, v.1., & t., & n. (Make) long-drawn complaining cry, give a long drawn-out cry, especially a querulous talk; utter whimperingly (often out). Hence whiner n., whimingly 2 adv. [OE hwéinan, cf. ON hvinan whiz]

whinny, v.1., & n. Neigh gently or joyfully; (n.) whimpering sound. [freq. of WHINE]

whip, 1, v.t. & i. Move (f. & i.) with sudden motion, snatch, dart, (always with adv. or prep.; w. behind the cupboard; whipped away to London; whipped up her toy (w. out sword; knife; w. off one’s butt); bind (cord, stick) with close covering of twine sew (seam) with overhand stitches; flog, lash, horse, boy, &c.; w. in, off, together, of managing hounds with w. & transf. followers esp. in Parliament; w. stream, fish with whipping, whip one’s ass, use w. to fear out of person; w. eggs, beat into froth), (slang) excel, defeat, (w. creation, beat all); hoist (coal &c.) with rope passed through pulley; whipping-boy hist., boy educated with & chastised for young prince; whipping-post, to which persons were tied to be whipped; whipping-top, k
tache, heard; usu in pl.; bristle growing from upper lip of cat etc., set of such bristles on one side. Hence (-) whisker n. prec., -er n. -whisk进展, n. Spirit distilled from malted barley, other grains, or sugar etc.; whisked facet, affected by w.-drinking; w.-liver, liver-complaint from alcoholic poisoning. [f. Gael. wispe-beatha] (water of life), cf. USQUEBAUGH.

whisky n. Kind of light gin or chalice.

whispers, vi. & t. n. Speak without vibration of vocal chords; talk with intention of being audible only close at hand or to confidant: inform or bid (person) thus that or; converse privately, indulge in slander or plotting; put secretly in circulation (tale, that; esp. if it is whispered that) (of leaves, stream, etc.) rustle; whispering-gallery, gallery, cave, etc., in which some acoustic peculiarity causes least sound made at a particular point to be audible at another far off; hence whisperer, whisperliness (pl. n.).

whisper to, v. t. & t. n. Whisperven (pl. n.), will whisper (pl. v. t. & t. n.) adv. (N.) whispered speech, whispering, talking in a low or secret manner; whispered remark; rumour of unknown origin, mysterious hint; rustling sound. [ON north. hwispurinn initi.]

whist, whist n. or adj. Joining of alliances (now rare exc. in representations of Irish talk. -alt. [cf. hist. husk].

whistle n. or adj. (archaic). Silent. [f. prec.]

whistle, vi. & t. & 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: w., rubber, progressive w., party. Earliest whistle (whist, w., ref to whistling off of cards from table). Afterwards changed w. ref. to the silence usual in the game.

whistle n. (pl. w., w. s.), v. t. & t. Make with the lips or instrument for the purpose, of birds etc. with the voice, or of musical, wind, etc. by rapid motion, the shrill sound of breath forced through small orifice formed with lips (boy, bird, steam-engine or its driver, wind, bullet, whistles; w. for a wind, of becalmed sailors. whence may w. for it, vainly wish; let one go w., disregard his wishes; whistling, in names of kinds of birds & animal, as Whistling eagle, Whistling swan, etc.; are as a signal or conveyance of (of brains, senses, etc.) be giddy, seem to spin round, (of thoughts etc.) follow each other in bewildering succession; (n.) whirring movement (my thoughts are in a w.; whirpool, circular eddy in sea etc.; whirlwind, mass of air whirling rapidly round & round in cylindrical or funnel shape (saw wind & reap whirlwind; suffer worse results of bad action). [f. ON hvirfa, cf. O wrilpen, cogn. w. OE hvirfan turn].

whirligig n. Kind of spinning toy, (fig.) revolving motion (w. of time, changes of fortune etc.); go round, kind of water-beetle that circle about, as 

whisk, n. & v. t. & i. Bunch of grass ears, etc., to flap dust off, flies away, etc., with; instrument for beating up eggs or cream; quick movement (as) of w. or of animal's tail. (Vb) flap (dust, fly, etc.) away or off; beat up (eggs &c.) (whisked my plate off); convey or go lightly & quickly esp. out of sight (was whisked across channel in aeroplane; mouse whisks into its hole); brandish lightly or flip or wave about (went whisking a cane, her tail). [vb. f. first sense & prec. cogn. w. wisp; cf. Da. viske wipe, G wischen wipe].

whisker n. Hair of man's cheek (cf. mous-
WOLESOME (broad made of w. meal, not deprived by Bolt- ing [of w. constituents]; [with a in sing.] not less than [open w. years of misery; went up a w. 4 years. w. reigned. 3 w. regiments were cut down; talked a w. lot of nonsense]; [with the, his, &c.] all that there is of (the w. truth, world, duty of man; do thing with one's w. heart, heartily, with concentrated effort &c., without doubts &c., whereby hole- heartedness is laid]. 2 Adv., whole- heartedness n.; the w. priesthood, city, &c., all members or inhabitants of it; committee of the w. House; go the w. hoo! w. coloured, all of one colour; w. hoed, with undivided hoofs; w. length, (portrait) representing person from head to foot; w. respect, (shackly attr.) selling of articles in large quantities to be retailed by others (a w. s. dealer; sells by w. s.; w. s. prices), adj. & adv., on the w. s. plan, (transf.) on large scale, (our business is w. s. only; sells w. s.); w. s. slaughter took place; sends out begging letters w. s.; hence whole- someness (N.) thing complete in itself; all that there is of something (often of: the golden rule contains the w. of morality; or on or upon the w., taking into consideration everything that bears on the question, after weighing pros & cons &c.); organic unity, complete system, total man, up to the w., (w. is w. that bends, D. veg plant); cogn. w. Heal Holy.

WHOLEME a. Promoting physical or moral health, salubrious, salutary, not morbid, (w. food, air, exercise, advice, neglect, excitement). Hence wholesome adj. 2 adv., whol- some adj. & adv. (pros. w.)

Whol'ly (i-l) adv. Entirely, without abatement (I am w. yours); excessively, without admixture, (a w. bad example). [WHOLE- LY] whom. See who.

Whoop (h). Var. of HOOP.

Whop, v.t. (slang). Thrash, (fig.) defeat, overcome, whence who'pping (i-l) n. (part.) very large of its kind (esp. a whooping lice), whence who'pper n. [also whap, wop, etym. dub.]

Whore (hoh), n. & v.t. (not in decent use). Prostitute, strumpet, (the scarlet W.); w. master, fornicator, a man who has sexual intercourse with women. (Vb. of woman) practise fornication (fig.), archaic, esp. go a-whoring after strange goods &c.) practise lusty or licentiousness. [ME: hore f. ON hóra adulteress, cf. Du. hoer, G hure; perh. cogn. w. L carus dear.

Whore, v.t. (Eng. of other organs round stem &c. of plant; one turn of a spiral; disk on spindle steadying its motion. Hence who'led a. [prob. for whore f. OE hore- fan turn, -le(l); cogn. w. WHARF, WHIRL.]

Whortleberry (wer-), n. = BILBERRY. [OE hort gaz.

Whole. Possessive case of who, used also as case of whichever; when- ever, whosoever, see whoever.

Who'soever. See whoever.

Why, adv. interrog. & rel. & n. (pl. whye). On what ground? for what reason? with what purpose? by what means? so that? in what way? often ellipt. as You are late? why?, esp. in w. so? demand forgoths of something or view) on account of which (the reasons w. he did it are obscure). (N.) reason, explanation, (cannon go into the whys & wherefores now); [OE] has inst. of who, what, where.

Why, int. expr. of surprise, dismay, or discovery or recog- nition (w. it is surely Jones! w. what a bruise you have got! w. of course, that was it), protest at simplicity of question &c. ("What is twice two? w. four, 4.") a. [for whate] (interj. the same as whatever, that is the same thing as whate. Is it true? "w. yes, I think so.") objection (w. what is the harm?), introduction of apodosis (if w. silver will not do, w. we must try gold), &c. (Ellipt. uses of prec. interrog.)

Wick, n. [Piece of] fibrous or spongy mat- erial by which lamp or candle flame is kept burning without wick; oil. [OE wicc, cf. MDu. wicke, Da. vecze.

Wick, n. Town, hamlet, district, (rare exc. in place-names as Hampton W, or other compounds as badwick). [OE wiec f. L vicus]

Wicked, a. Sinful, iniquitous, vicious, guilty of anything involving immorality. (w. ibid. edition of 1682 with not omitted in seventh commandment), offending intentionally against the right; spiteful, ill-tempered, intending or intended to give pain, playfully mischief- ous, roguish. Hence wickedly adj., wickedness n. [f. wb. wick, cogn. w. OE wicca wizard, & w. + ed, if p.p.] wicker, n. Plaited twigs or osiers as material of baskets, chairs, mats, protective covers, &c. (usu. attrib., as w. chair), whence wickered a.; w. work, (things made of) w. [earlier sense plant twig, prob. f. Scand. wiker to bend, D. veg plant); cogn. w. weak, wick 1.)

Wicket, n. Small door or gate, esp. one be- side or in the compass of a larger one for use when the latter is not open (also w. door, -gate); turnstiles, entrance; aperture in door or wall. Man closed with sliding panel; door closing only lower half of doorway; (Cricket) set of three stumps & two balls (keep w., be w. keeper or fieldsman stationed close behind batsman's w.; keep one's own w. up, succeed in not being put out), also the w. as defended by one batsman (5 w. down, five men out; match won by 2 w., with three of winning side still not out), also good &c. state of the pitch (play began on a perfect w.). [ME & AF wikel, mod. F guichet, perf. f. OHG wisken whisk (place to slip out at); cricket w. orig. resembled gate, being 2 ft wide by 1 ft high). Whole, a. Entire, entire, never more; much or other things of same kind across or from side to side, broad, not narrow, (w. door, road, river, brim, margin, cloth, interval); (append to measurement) in width (a strip 3 ft w.); extending far, embracing much of great extent, (has a w. range, w. fame, known to many; the w. world, all the world great as it is; a w. domain, large, is as w. distribution, occurs in many places; a w. generalization, covering many particulars; there is a w. difference between; also adv., as the principle ranges w. & esp. in far & w.). whence widening a. Not tight; not close; open; free, liberal, unrepressed, general, (w. knick- erbockers; w. culture, not specialized; takes w. views; hazard a w. guess, one allowing margin for errors of detail; give w. berth to, not go too near, keep clear of, avoid; open to trap, etc.). w. mit a. w. eyes also adv. or pred. a. as yawned w., open your mouth; w. window is w. open, person is w. awake); at considerable distance from a point or mark, not within reasonable distance of, (w. ball in cricket, also w. n., ball judged by umpire to have; wicket beyond batsman's reach & counting one to his side, there is w. to his side as the mark of or purpose; also adv. or pred. a., as is bowling, shooting, w., arrow fell w. of.
WILL

auxiliaries w. & would be used are (a) in 2nd & 3rd person (1st having shall, should) to form a plain future or conditional statement or question: 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 intention (I will not be caught again); we would have come if you had given us longer notice; (c) alternatively with shall, should, in sentences of type a changed in reporting to 1st from other person (you say I w. said I would never manage it, reporting 'You w. never'; now more usual. shall, should) or from first to other person (he said he would never manage it, reporting 'I shall never'); (d) in reporting 1st pers. sentences of type b (you promised you would not be caught again). [OE willan, cf. Du. willen, G wollen; cogn. w. L velle wish, & Skt. vṛ, choose, also w. WELL, WILD, &c.]

WILL, n. Faculty by which person decides or conceives himself as deciding upon & initiating action (mind consists of the understanding & the w.); freedom of the w., free-will, power of determining one's choice of action independently of causation; (also w. power) control, domination by deliberate or instinctive power impulse, self-control, (has a strong, weak, &c., w.); deliberate or fixed intention (to live in a patient is the surgeon's best ally; did it against my. w. of my own free w.; where there's a w. there's a way; my poverty but not my. w. consente; energy of intention, power of effecting one's intentions or dominating other persons, (do thing with a w., energetically, has a w. that overbear all opposition); contents of the w., what is desired or ordained by person, (thy w. be done; what is your w., what do you wish done? have one's w. get 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 oneself; disposition towards others, wishing of good or ill, (good wishes, ill wishes); property, (w. written in legal form for disposition to be made of person's property & minor children after his death (often last w. & testament); nuncupative w., see NUNCAPATE; make one's w.;). Hence -willed 3, will-less, aa. [OE wila (prec.].

WILL, v.t. Have as contents of one's w., intend unconditionally, (God willeth, willeth, will that man should be happy; can we w. what we are told to w.; he who wills success is half way to it), (abs.) exercise w. power (has no power to w.; writing & wishing are not the same); to wish, desire, wish fully, (w. w.) precise of w. power (you can w. yourself into contentment; mesmerist willeth patient to think himself well; willed the genie into his presence); bequeath by w. (shall will my money to a hospital). W. will, will.; W. W. W. Writer, scribe. [limit. of cry]

WILLING, a. Not reluctant, cheerfully ready, to do, or abs.; do not spur a w. horse; of, given &c. by w. person (w. hands, help, &c.). Hence willingly 3 adv., willingness n. [willingly] 3 adj. [willingly]

WILL-o'-the-wisp, n. = IGNESS FATUUS, JACK-o'-lantern; also, person of uncertain whereabouts or appearances. [abbr. of William; wisp = handful of (lighted) tow &c.]

WILLOW 1 (-bo), n. Kinds of tree & shrub with plant branches growing usu. near water in temperate climates, many of which yield osiers & some timber used for cricket bats & other purposes (willow's, mourn loss or absence of one's beloved, formerly indicated by garland of w. leaves; w. pattern, conventional design of Chinese type done in blue on white china &c. introduced in England 1780); cricket-bat (handle the w. bat); w. herb, kinds of plant, the commonest with leaves like w. & purple bark (willow's); pith, kind of Brussels sprout with rows cut open into thick pile made at town of W. willy, a. Full of wiles, crafty, cunning. Hence willy 2 adv., willyness n. [willy, -2] 3

WIMPLE, n. Covering of linen &c. worn by nuns & formerly by other women arranged in about w. purpose (tuck, apron, shoulder, scarf, &c.; wimpel, apron). [OE wimpel, perh. f. WIND, bell covering &c.]

WIN, v.t. & i. (noun pr. wün). & n. Secure as result of fighting or competition or often of person betting or gaming or of effort (w. victory, fortune, prize, honour, fame, fortune, once blue, wife; one's own, be entitled, fig. get recognition as expert at something; w. £5 of him at cards &c., whence winning 1 n. pl.; one's way, progress by struggle &c.; one's bread, earn livelihood chiefly now in bread-winner; w. ore &c., get it from mine); be victorious in (w. battle, game, bet, race; w. the field, be victorious in battle or fig.; w. the toss, (abs.) w. race, contest, money, &c. (to be a head, 1, in a Canter, HANDS DOWN, by two, lengths, easily, &c.; winning post, marking end of race; the winning horse, side, &c.; w. cards; let the w. cards make the determining victory (the winning hit, stroke, card, &c.;) make one's way to (w. the shore, summit, &c.); make one's way, come on (with compl.) become by successful effort (w. home; w. through the day, through all difficulties; w. free, clear, &c.; persuade, induce to do, gain over, (you have won me; won him to consent; soon won his audience over); exercise increasing attraction upon (a theory that w. upon one by degrees), (part. as adj.) charming, affecting (a winning smile, winning man, personality, &c.), whence winningly adv.; winning post, winning horse, &c.; I w. him &c.; n. WIND, wind, &c.; or victory in a game (has had three w. & no defeats). [OE winan wight, toll, cf. Du. winnen, G gewinnen; cogn. w. L Venus & wish] wines, v.l, &. n. Show bodily or mental pain or distress by slight start or loss of composure. w. 1st person (often under c.) &c.; he has w. &c.; (n.) act of winning. [cf. OF guiscrir. OSA. wance, cogn. w. WINK]

WINNOW, n. Strong material of wool & cotton or wool used for skirts &c. [perh. corrupt of VINESE-WOOLER]

WING (-tn), n. Crank of wheel or axle; holster-machine, windlass. [OE: orig. sense bind, bent thing, cogn. w. WINK, WINKLE]

WIND 1 (rhet. & esp. in rhyme, poet, wi.), n. Air in more or less rapid natural motion, breeze
wind, n. v.t. Sound (horn, bugle, blast, call) by blowing (w.t.; winded or by confusion w. fol.; wound); detect presence of by scent (w.t.; winded); bowing, bowing; hound winded; 'w. him his tobacco half a mile of'); breathe, make breathe quick & deep by exercise, exhaust w. of, renew w. of by rest (w.t.; 'w. give horse a gallop to w. him; am quite w. by the climb; rested to w. the horses'). [f. prec.]

windy, adj. v.t. & t. wound, winded; Go in circular, spiral, curved, or crooked course, meander (path, river, wind; herd winds o'er the sea; creeper winds round pole; winding staircase, spiral); make one's or its way &c. circuitously, insinuate oneself into, (brook winds by; woman w. her way; to w. &c.; for affectional; affects); coil (t. & L); wrap closely (t. & L); surround with coil, embrace (w. cotton on reel; w. wool into ball; &c.; also with adv. or prep. = unwind; w. person round one's fingers, exercise complete domination over; wound the blanket round him, her arms round the child, &c.); wind your corpse is wound up; w. pegtop, coil string round it; serpent winds itself or winds round victim; hold or draw by use of windlass &c. (w. ship out of harbour, ore up from mine) = w. up (clock &c.); w. ship, reverse positions of bow & stern (w. up); w. up, advance or go, proceed to or reach (a string); tighten coiling or coil spring or fig. tension or intensity or effectiveness of (w. up strings of fiddle; w. up clock &c.; w. winding himself up for an effort or to do it; the administration needs winding up, is slack; person is wound up to fury; expectation was wound up to a high pitch); bring to a conclusion, conclude t. & L; (wound up his speech, or wound up by declaring; shot his wife & child & wound up by stabbing himself; w. up company, arrange its affairs & dissolve it; company winds up, ceases business, goes into liquidation, whence winding up n.; hence winding n.1 2 n., windingly 2 adv. (N.) bow or turn in course; single turn in winding clock, string, &c.; w. up, conclusion, finish. [OE windan, cf. Du. & G. winden]

windage 4 (n.) n. Difference between projectile's & gun-bore's diameter allowing escape of gas; (allowance for) influence of wind in deflecting missile. [AOE]

windlass, n. & v.t. Machine for hauling or hoisting on wheel-axle principle; (v.b) hoist or haul with w. [f. ON vindin (vindil, winder, gas beam)]

windiestraw, n. Old stalk of kinds of grass. [OE vindelstræw straw for plaiting (WIND, STRAW)]

window 6 (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., moldings or recess as for w. without aperture; BOW-WINDOW; BAY 3, CASEMENT, DORMER, FRENCH, LATTICE, Oriel, Sash, w.); w. box, slide for weights in sash-also box on w.-sill in lattice flowers are grown. [OE windwane w.l-windless a. [f. ON vindauga (WIND, EYE)]]

Windor 1 (n.) Town in Berks. (W. chair, all of wood with curved support for back & arms; brown W. soap, brown scented kind; W. uniform, blue coat with red collar and cuffs &c. at Royal Family, and by others having royal grant).
Asterized by flatulence. Hence 

wîndîlîy 2 adj. [windly] 2. 

wine, n. (Kind of) fermented grape-juice (is a sound w; dry 1 or sweet, still 1 or sparkling, white 1 or red 1; green w, in first year; port w, port; comit w, Adam's w, winter; good w needs no bush 1; new w, in old bottles, new principle too poor, make a rest at; but, take w, will pledge & be pledged by as table; spirit of w, terror of strong w; over the walnuts & the w; w whey, beverage of w & curdled milk; in w, exhilarated or drunk with w; at universities (party for w-drinking after dinner); w, health (in a word); resembling w made from specified fruit & (cowslip, currant, gooseberry, orange, palm, w.); (Med.) solution of drug in w (quinine w; w of opium); winebag, wineskin, or winebiber; winebiber, tippler, drunken; so winebuking a & n., winebottle, glass bottle for w; also wineskin; winebowl, lit., also drinking habits &c; w-carriage, wheeled utensil for circulating w-bottle at table; w-cooler, vessel in which w-bottles are cooled with ice; wcup, as winebowl; winefat, archaic, winepress; w-net, bag for catching w fish; w-net, of size used for sherry, often as measure (also wineglassful) of medicine to be taken; = four tablespoons; w-marl; wineskin, kind from which w is made; winepress, in which grapes are squeezed; wineskin, whole skin of goat &c; sown up & used to hold w; w-stone, gutter deposit in w-casks w-rault, cellars in which w is kept, also bar &c where it is retailed. Hence wineless, winry 2, aa. [OE win l vinum, cf. G wein, Du. wijn, Gk oinos wine, oiné vine; cogn. w. withe, orig. = winer] 

wing, n. (v. & adj.) (v.) w. by which the flight of a bird, bat, insect, angel, &c., is effected, part in non-flying bird or insect corresponding to w., supporting part of flying-machine, (clip one's w., limit his movements or ambitions or expenditure; come on the w. of the wind, swiftly; fear adds w., to one's own account; w., treat as protégé; money takes to itself w., disappears); (facet, esp. of wounded) arm; more or less separate projecting part of something, esp. of building or battle array (the north w. was added in the 17th century; cavalry were mounted on horses &c); w., pieces of side scenery); winged flight, wings, (on the w, flying, travelling, in motion; take w, start flying; w-beat, one complete set of motions with w. in flying; w-case, horny cover, a modified fore-w., protecting some insects during flying; w-covert, one of small feathers covering insertion of bird's flying feathers; w-footed poet, swift; w-shelah = w-case; w-spread, measurement across w. when extended; w-stroke, w-beat, w-case, w-stroke, w-stroke, w-footed poet, swift; w-shelah = w-case; w-spread, measurement across w. when extended; w-stroke, w-beat, w-case; hence winged, wingless, aa. winglet n. (Vb) equip with w., enable to fly or mount, send in flight; extend, w. to w., arrow with eagle's feathers, or at the mark; vengeance winged the shaft; winged words, going like arrows to mark, significant; ambition wings his spirit; fear winged his steps; winged horse, Pegasus, poetry; winged god, Mercury; winged victor, St. George; winged words, words, employed in writing; traverse on w. (bird wings its way, wings the air); wound (bird) in w. (person) in arm. [F. norw. vengja, cf. Du. vinge, cogn. w. Goth. waizan blow, Skr. va blow] 

wink, v. t. (Wink) w. (eye,眨眼, close & open eyes or eye), (of eye) close & open, (like winking slang) quickly or vigorously); momentarily close one eye to awaken attention of or convey private intimation to person (usu. at person); (of light, star, &c.) twinkle, shine intermittently; w. at, shut one's eyes to, purposely avoid seeing, affect not to notice, connive at, (abuse, transgression, &c.); (N.) act of winking, esp. as signal &c. (wink to, give signal &c.); w. off, as a restoration to a w. else; take the w. slang, give him signal or intimation; could not get a w. of sleep; did not sleep a w. all night; forty w., nap. [OE wincian, cf. ON vanka, G winken beckon; cogn. w. wench, wince, wink, winkling] 

winele, n. Edible sea snail, periwinkle. [OE wincel, cogn. w. winch & prec.] 

wino, n. (v. t.) Fan, (of) (chaff &c., fan (chaff &c.) away or out or from; sift, separate, clear of refuse or inferior specimens or falsehood, clear (refuse &c.) out or away, examine, sort, weed out; (poet.) fan with wings, flap (wing), air (head &c.). Hence winnow, winnow, winnow, adv., winnowiness n. [OE wynwinn (wyna winian, wyna wina)] 

winter, n. & v. t. & t. Season between autumn & spring, three or four coldest months of year (in northern latitudes Nov. or Dec, to Jan. or Feb., or, Astron., from Dec. solstice to March equinox; hard, mild, w., with, without, much frost, (attrib.) occurring, used, &c., in last for the w. (w. apple, cough, solstice, &c.; w. sleep, hibernation; w. quarters, esp. to which troops retire for w.; w. garden, glass-covered space with plants &c. used as lounge); (thet., Poet.) year of life (a man of 50 w.); w., w. old age; w., age one's green through w.; w.-lodge both bud or bulbi protecting plant's embryo through w.; w.-side poet, w.; hence winterless, winterly, a. (Vb) spend the w. at, in &c.; keep or feed (plants, cattle) during w.; [OE, Du., & G; &c., cogn. w. wert, water, & L inanu war] 

wind, v. t. & i. to be understood; winter, n. & t. season of the year (wintery); hence winterless, winterly, a. (Vb) spend the w. at, in &c.; keep or feed (plants, cattle) during w.; [OE, Du., & G; &c., cogn. w. wert, water, & L inanu war] 

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pollen of club moss. (Vb) bewitch, fascinate, charm, esp. fig., whence witchcraft (4, 6 n.; w. the f).—v. t. r. & i. (w. the w.).—n. a female, esp. of willow or osier used for binding bundles of wood &c. [OE withings, of MDu. wytte, G wicde, willow; cogn. w. Okt the willow, L vitis, vitis vine]

witch- (t, 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, go, walk, eat, live, spend the day, mix & I., meet, w.) is in or into company of the transgressors; compare w. have nothing to do w. deal w.; w. God, dead & in heaven; have w. you archaic, 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. w. in opp. sense, as I disagree w. you; he that is not w. me is against me; vote with 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. w. out a gun; we w. not w. hat on; w. child or young, the youngest); in the care or charge or possession of (have no money w. me; leave child, parcel, w. nurse, porter; it rests w. you to decide; the deal, decanter, next move, is w. you); by use as instrument or means (cut it with a knife; have no pen to write with; walks with a crutch; damn; I am not to be blamed for the result; he was at fault for the result); 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; stifl., silent, w. cold, shamed; displays or as too much of; w. in the force of circumstances of; hearted w. with calmsness; fought w. courage; won w. ease, difficulty, a good deal to spare; shot well w. a good, wrought, tight, light); in regard to, concerning, in the sphere of, in the mind or view of, (be patient w. me; do, or put up w., tolerate, 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; I may 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. the noble w. the House; so as to be separated from (part, break, dispense, w.); despite, notwithstanding, the presence of (w. all his learning, he is the simplest of men; w. many admirable qualities, the best of intentions, he failed completely). [OE, shortened t. wither against, cf. G. winder against, ON vitha, Da. ved, Sw. vid; the senses of obs. mid with have passed to it]

withal (awl), adv. & prep. (archaic). With it, in addition, moreover, as well, at the same time, at once, (the day, an essay, expressed or omitted obj.) with (hath nothing to what shall he, full his belly w.) [prec. ALL]

withdraw, v. t. & i. Pull safe 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 personal); retrace (offer, statement, promise; cries of 'w.', demands that speaker shall say some- thing more, as w. adv. & see def. 1); go out; presence or place, go aside or apart; withdrawing-room archaic, DRAWING-ROOM. Hence withdraw-AL(2) n. (with in obs. sense towards (oneself & so away from others), DRAWING-ROOM. Hence wither (th), n. & pl. wither, thiere (th).—v. t. pl. wither, to wither, to (wither away), decline, languish, decay, (w. a withered arm; flowers & beauty w.; age cannot w. her; the individual witherers, cease to be important); blight with scorn &c. (w. one with a look unsociable, one with an unsociable look, whence withering a. withering-ly adv. [OE wieten expose to weather]]

witherers (th), n. pl. Ridge between horse's shoulder-blades (my w. are unworn, imputation &c. does not touch me). [named as the part that resists or takes strain of collar &c. OE witen against, see WITH]

withering (th), v. t. & i. Refrain from putting in action, refrain from granting, (w. one's hand archaic for hold, not take action; w. one's consent, support, the light of one's countenance, &c.); (as in wither, withershine, wither-stand, wither-up, withershine, wither-stand, wither-up) [ME witen expose to weather]
WITHSTAND, v.i. & i. (stood). Resist, oppose, (person, force, hardship, wear, &c.); make opposition (poet.). [OE *wistand (withstand)]

WITHY. See WITHES.

WITNESS, n., & v.t. & i. Testimony, evidence, (believe in what he believes in, state facts tending to establish), thing stated by way of evidence (my w. is not true; archaic); confirmation (stands there in w. of the event; call to w., appeal to for confirmation); thing or person whose existence, position, state, &c., serves as testimony to or proof of (is a living w. to my clemency); (also EYE-w.); spectator of; (document) (as w. of wit, ness). [OE witnes (wit 1, ness)]

WITHOLISM, n. Witty remark, jest, (usu. in disparaging sense). [for witism (wiz 2, ism) on anal. of Gallicism &c.]

WITTO, adj. (witty). [From the name of the author.]

WITTLE, n. (archaic). Man who winks at wife's infidelity. [prob. orig. name of bird (also wattle, woodcock), the green woodpecker, whose nest is utilized by cuckoo; cf. CUCKOLD]

WIVE, v.t. & i. (now rare). Provide with, take, wife. [OF wifian (wif)]

WIFR, n. (ancient). Winged two-legged dragon with barbed tail. [A. inf., OE wifre, L VIBERA, for -n, cf. BITTER]

WIVES. See WIFE.

WIZARD, n. Magician, sorcerer, male witch; person who effects seeming impossibilities; conjurer. [from wiz (wiz) 1; variant of wizzard (wiz 4, 5); n. MB wizard (wise 1, ard)]

WIZENED, WIZEN, WIZENED, adj. Of shriveled or dried-up appearance (chiefly of person or his face or look). [cf. OE wisan become dry, cf. ON viens wither (wissan withered); cogn. w. L visus, to wither, wish-a-poison]

WIZIAR. See WIZIR.

WO, WO, w, int. Stop (chiefly to horses); GEE-too; WO-back, int. used in backing horses.

WOED, n. (Plant yielding) kind of blue dye. [OE wod, cf. Du. wodde, G wand; cogn. w. L vittum, Gk tesa]

WOE, woe, trouble. [OE wode, cf. OE wode, G waid; cogn. w. L vitrum, Gk tsa]

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLY, adj. & n. (of top or revolving body) revolve with changing inclinations, rock; (of person, missile, &c.) go unstably, vibrate from side to side, sway, stagger; (fig.) vacillate, waver, act inconsistently, be inconsistent, whence wobbly; n.; (voice or music) not steady; (n.) rocking movement, change of direction or policy, sway, piece of vacillation. [wa, now rare, is the earlier form, f. obs. wok, var. of ME wappan, pattepat cogn. w. Quaver, + -le(3)]

WOE, n. (chiefly poet. or facet.). Affliction, bitter grief, distress, (wack & w. prosperity & adversity; w. is me, alas; w. be to, a curse upon; w. Worts the day), (pl.) calamities, troubles; w. be begone (aww, -en), dismal-look- ing [p.p. of OE began (by, go) surround]. Hence woe-ful, woefully adv., (often facet., as woeful ignorance, woefully disappointed). [OE wea int., orig. cry of pain, cf. Du. woe, G weh, int. & in., L wae int.]

WOE, woe. n. Piece of ground, level equal, down or moor land. [OE weald, wald, forest, cf. G Wald, Du. woud; cf. WEALD]

WOLF (wof), n. (pl. -ves), & v.t. Erect-eared straight-tailed harsh-furred tawny-grey wild grey-garious carnivorous quadruped allied to dog, preying on sheep, cattle, &c., or to hunt larger animals (cry w. too often, raise false alarms till genuine ones are disregarded; have, hold, w. by the ears, be in situation where one can neither retreat, advance, nor stop; keep w. from door, avert starvation; w. in sheep's clothing, hypocrite); rapacious or greedy person, who preys, w. 1 (wof) adv., wolfishness n.; (Mus.) discord in certain chords of keyboard instrument due to system of tuning or temperament; w.-dog, kinds of dog kept to guard sheep from w., also dog&; w. hybrid; w. fish, large voracious; w. hound, dog w. hound; w. hare, monk's hood,aconite; w. -claws, -foot, club-moss; w.-fist, puff-ball; [OE fiet furt]; wolfskin, (mant, cloak, &c., made of) w. skin; w. milk, kind of spurge; w. spider, tarantula; w.-tooth, supernumerary pre-molar in horse. (W.) devour or swallow greedily (often dis.). [Arany; OE wulf, cf. Du. & G wolf, Gk luchos, Skr. svka; f. root ulwg tear]

WOLF-RAM (wof-rim), n. Ore yielding tugsten, rare native state of iron & manganese; (now rare) tugsten. [G. (Wolf, rathm cream)]

WOMAN, n. (pl. wo-men pr. wi), & v.t. Adult human female (every w. is to him a lady; every wo-man's duty to be useful to her fellow- ability with men demanded for women; there's a w. in it, way of accounting for man's inexplicable conduct; w. with a past, with some scandal attaching to her past life; w. of the world, experienced in society, not raw & innocent; w. in the w., w. of the world, w. in her w., w. of great to w. of, marry after seducing; tied to w. of, apron-strings, controlled like child by her; single w., spinster; the SCARLET w.; WISE 1 w.; (without article) the average or typical w., the female sex, any w., (how does w. differ from man?); man born; w. mortal man; an excellent thing in w.; w. 's wulf, inventive, insight or resource; w.'s reason 1; 0 W., in apostrophe); queen's or great lady's female attendant, lady in waiting, (archaic; sent one of her wovs to ask); man with feminine characteristics (is a w. in tenderness; the old wovs, in the world; all the wovs of both sexes); the feminine emotions (all w. in her rose in rebellion; stirred the wvos in him; has much of the wov of in his composition); (attrib.) female (w. doctor, friend, counsellor; councillor; w. sufrage, extension or possession of political suffrage to or for wovs; wovs as such, for instance in the wovs compounds in man); w. concerned or dealing or skillful with (compound, shopw., hourseo., churchw., chairw., ferryw., applew., needlew., &c.; also by close comb. with adj., as gentlew.); w.-hater, misogynist; womankind, wovs' (one's w.-k. or w.-k., the wovs of one's family); wovahenfolk, wovs', one's womankind; hence wovmanhood n., wovmanless, wovman-
WOODY

(w. motions, manners, stare, face, &c.), whence wood enly adv., wood eness n. [-EN]

woody, a. (Of region) abounding in woods, wooded, woodyest. Woods or wild & uncultivated land, not well weighed; hard woody. break no bones, fine soil. woo, but no parsnips. Ww. are but wind. deprecations of talk as compared with action; so wood. or things, wood. & deeds; HOUSEHOLD Ww.; have wood. with, quarrel with; they had wood. quarreled; have wood. with, consent to, converse, by virtue of; so a w. with you as demand for interview. to act to the w., do at once what one has threatened &c.; on or with the w., as soon as something has been said; a w. & a blow, impetuous person’s procedure; proceed from wood. to blows; were wood. talk vainly; a w. in, out of, season, well, ill, timed advice or interference; have the last w., let not opponent in action last; 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 wews., man with few words; had a w. to throw at a dog, is unsociable or superciliously tactful; a good w. for, command, defend; give person one’s good w., recommend him for post &c.; eat one’s w., retract, apologize under compulsion; w. of command, w. or phrase giving direction esp. to soldiers being drilled; a w. to the wise, a sign, a kind of very secret knowledge; and w. scriptures; so the W. of God, & see below; news, intelligence, a message, send w. of send w.; w. came that or of; one’s promise, assurance, or responsible statement (give person, give, pledge, pass, one’s w. make promises or rarely statement; keep, break, one’s w. I give you my w. for it, promises it shall or state that it is so; so ellipt. my w. upon it; upon my w., on my honour, also as excl. at something that shocks; w. of honour, promise or statement made upon one’s HONOUR; a man of his w. a promise-keeper; be as good as 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’s the w., exhoration to hurry; Ww. (of God, focus for human manifestation of God to man; w. blind, deaf, incapacitated by kinds of brain trouble from attaching meaning to wood. seen or heard; w. book, vocabulary; w. painter, -ting, graphic or picturesque writer, writing; w. perfect, knowing part, piece, &c., by heart; w. literature, w. of w. painting; w. play, verbal fencing, also play on w., pun, &c.; w. splitter, -ting, (maker of) oversubtle verbal distinctions; w. square, set of words so chosen that when they are written under each other the letters read down columns get w. as words, as in short. ad. too. Hence wordless a. [cf. Du. woord, G. wort; cogn. w. L. verbum, Gk. érōn speak] word, v.t. Put into wo. phrase, select w. w. to express. Hence woarding n. [t. prec. wordy, a. Verbos, given to or expressed in many words, diffuse; in, consisting of, w. w. w. w. Hence wordily adv., wordiness n. [-Y]

wores. See wear

work 1 (wark), n. Expenditure of energy, striving, application of effort to some purpose, (set to wo. begin or make begin operations; tool, tool, to make, to work, to work on, to work on or with, to work or to make work; to work over, to work over on w. or work on w. literally or verbatin; speech (honest in speech, w. is speech, w. is true speech, w. is speech literally, or verbatim; thing said, saying, remark, conversation, (usu. in pl.; take one at his w., act on assumption that he means what he says; fair or good w., complimentary, consolatory, flattering, &c.; high, hard, warm, hot, sharp, &c., wo. angry talk; big w. boasting, bluff; burning w. enthusiastic, inspiring, excited, w. not, well weighed; hard wo. break no bones, fine soil, but no parsnips, wo. but wind, deprecations of talk as compared with action; so wo. or things, wo. & deeds; HOUSEHOLD w.; have wo. with, quarrel with; they had wo. quarreled; have wo. with, consent to, converse, by virtue of; so a w. with you as demand for interview. to act to the w., do at once what one has threatened &c.; on or with the w., as soon as something has been said; a w. & a blow, impetuous person’s procedure; proceed from wo. to blows; were wo. talk vainly; a w. in, out of, season, well, ill, timed advice or interference; have the last w., let not opponent in action last; 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 wews., man with few words; had a w. to throw at a dog, is unsociable or superciliously tactful; a good w. for, command, defend; give person one’s good w., recommend him for post &c.; eat one’s w., retract, apologize under compulsion; w. of command, w. or phrase giving direction esp. to soldiers being drilled; a w. to the wise, a sign, a kind of very secret knowledge; and w. scriptures; so the W. of God, & see below; news, intelligence, a message, send wo. of send wo.; wo. came that or of; one’s promise, assurance, or responsible statement (give person, give, pledge, pass, one’s wo. make promises or rarely statement; keep, break, one’s wo. I give you my wo. for it, promises it shall or state that it is so; so ellipt. my wo. upon it; upon my wo., on my honour, also as excl. at something that shocks; wo. of honour, promise or statement made upon one’s HONOUR; a man of his wo. a promise-keeper; be as good as one’s wo. fulfill or exceed what one has promised; his wo. is as good as his bond, may be relied on; command, order, password, motto, (his wo. is law; give the wo. to do or for act promptly at the wo.; must give the wo. before you can pass); sharp’s the wo. exhoration to hurry; Ww. (of God, focus for human manifestation of God to man; wo. blind, deaf, incapacitated by kinds of brain trouble from attaching meaning to wo. seen or heard; wo. book, vocabulary; wo. painter, -ting, graphic or picturesque writer, writing; wo. perfect, knowing part, piece, &c., by heart; wo. literature, wo. of wo. painting; wo. play, verbal fencing, also play on wo., pun, &c.; wo. splitter, -ting, (maker of) oversubtle verbal distinctions; wo. square, set of words so chosen that when they are written under each other the letters read down columns get wo. as words, as in short. ad. too. Hence wordless a. [cf. Du. woord, G. wort; cogn. w. L. verbum, Gk. érōn speak] wo. v.t. Put into wo. phrase, select wo. wo. to express. Hence woarding n. [t. prec. wordy, a. Verbos, given to or expressed in many words, diffuse; in, consisting of, wo. wo. wo. Hence wordily adv., wordiness n. [-Y] wo. See wear

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working, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: work thing, works or result of its working (the work of his art); work . . . pay, earnings, profit, devaling as guide for building or construction; work or calculation of results, elaboration of details. [-ING]

working, a. In vbl senses; esp., engaged in manual labour (w-man; the w-class). [-ING]

world, n. Time or state or scene of existence (a world of this, moral life; the other or next w. the next to come; w.-d., hereafter, still lower w., hell, Hades; Prince of this w., the devil; we bring nothing into the w., at birth; bring child into the w., begot or bear it; make the best of both wvs, reconcile secular & spiritual interests; the end of the w., cessation of all mortal life by destruction of universe or otherwise; w. without end, for ever; secular interests & occupations (the w., the flesh, & the devil, kinds of temptation; forsake the w.); the universe, all creation, everything, the creation of the w.; the w. of all possible wvs.; in the w., at home, in this world; I know what, in the w., I was; nothing in the w.; for all this is just as I precisely like; carry the w. before one, have rapid & complete success; everything that exists outside oneself (the external w., all phenomena; the w. of dreams, things as they seem in dreams; would not do it for the, to gain the w., in the w.; she is all the w. to me; would give the w. to know); the earth, heavenly bodies, supposed to resemble it, its countries & their inhabitants, all people, the earth as known or in some respect limited, go round the w.; to the w.'s end, to furthest attainable distance; a universe of w.; are there other wvs. than ours; federation of the w., combination of all peoples in one State; citizen of the w., cosmopolitan; all the w.'s a stage; make a noise in the w., be widely talked of; all the w. knows, it is generally known; makes the whole w. kin; the wise old w., general experience & custom; w. politics, movement, tendency, affecting as seen above . . . the w. of Asia, Asia, & Africa, part known by ancients to exist; the New W., America; the Roman & w., as much of the w. as concerned Rome &c.; the Anglo-Saxon, English-speaking, &c, w.; human affairs, their course & conditions, active life, (so wags the w.; how goes the w. to you?); know, see, the w., have, acquire, experience; man of the w., experienced practical tolerable person; begin the w., start one's career; all's right with the w., expression of optimism; take the w. as it is, as one finds it, be adaptable; let the w. stick, not try to influence events, also disregard convictions; meet the w. with respect or fashionable society or people or their customs or opinions; the great w., fashionable society; all the w. & his wife, all with pretensions to fashion; what will the w. say? dare we defy opinion; I live out of the w., avoid social circles; w. vs. w. (tounbind oneself to specified department or class, sphere, domain, the literary, scientific, sporting, animal, ancient, w.; the w. of letters, art, sport); a vast or infinite number or amount or extent (a w. of meaning, banknotes, trouble, faults; a w. of words, books, books, as the w. is); far; w-old, (usu. by exag.) old as creation; w.-wary, tired of existence; w.-wide, spread over the w., known or found everywhere; w.-language, that was or will be or is meant to be universal, also spoken in more than one part of w. [OE wórand (womman, cogn. L. vir see VIRILE, ELD, cf. Du. wórden, G wéld] wor(l)ldling, n. Worldly person. [-LING]

worldly, a. Temporal, earthly, (w. goods, property); exclusively or preponderantly concerned with or devoted to the affairs of this life, esp. to pursuit of wealth or pleasure (w. ease, esp. prudence in advancing one's own interests; people, multitudes, who are worldy-minded, n.; w.-wise, having w. wisdom. Hence worldliness n. [-LY]

worm, n. Kinds of invertebrate limbless or apparently limbless creeping animal, esp., such as are segmented in rings or are parasitic in the intestines or certain organs of the compd names of larvae, insects, lizards, &c, with some resemblance to w., as silk, glow, slow, w.; dog-child, has w., internal parasites; food for w., of person when dead; a w. will turn, the meekest will resist or retaliate if pushed too far. w. consciousness, gnawing inward pain of remorse; so where there is w. there is diest not; am a w. to-day, out of sorts & spiritless, w. ref. to Ps. xxii. 6; insignificant or contemptible person; spiral part of screw, spiral cartridge-extractor, spiral pipe of still in vapour form, condensed, ligament under dog's tongue; w.-seed, (Levantine plant bearing) seed used to expel intestinal ww.; w.-wheel, wheel of w.; gear. Hence wormy, a. Worminess n. [OE worm, cf. Du. worm, G wurm; cogn. w. L. vermis, Gr hieromos]

worm's, v.t. & i. Insinuate oneself into (favour, person's confidence, &c.); convey oneself, progress, make one's way, with crawling motion (wormed himself or his way or wormed through the bushes); draw (secret &c.) by crafty persistence out of (person); cut w. of (dog); rid (garden-bed &c.) of w. [f. prec.]

wormy, a. [w. + L. mollis, pliable, soft] n. Warble3. [perh. assim. to worm]

wormwood, n. Kinds of perennial herbs with bitter, tonic, & stimulating qualities used in preparation of vermouth & absinthe in medicine; bitter mortification or its cause. [OE wermwod, cf. Du. wermweek, G wurm, ctm. dub. w. assim. to worm, wood] w. See wear1.

worry, v.t., i. & n. (vulg.) f. wear.

wot, (wot), v.t. & i. & n. = foll. (vulg.). wot, v.t. & i. & n. (Of dogs) bite (rat, sheep, dog) repeatedly, shake or pull about with the teeth (problem &c. out, as if it again & again roused a sleeping w.); sword in fencing, try to flutter opponent by small movements in quick succession; tease, harass, importune, be continuously or intermittently troublesome to, allow no rest or peace of mind to (w. oneself, take needless care of; is much of the time, is always: one wears a worried look, looks anxious or troubled; give way to anxiety, let the mind dwell on troubles, fret; w. along, manage to advance in spite of obstacles; hence w. prominent n., wottingly adv. (N.) hound's worrying, worry; wot, worry; usu. (wot, wot, wot), a troubled person; cares, worried state, over-anxiety; hence w.less a. [OE wyrnan, cf. Du. worgen, G wyrpen, strangle; cogn. w. wring] worse, a. & adv. comp. & p. Mo.
WRAPPAGE

W. WARP; cf. obs. whirlpen in same sense, cf. LAP[2]

wreapge (àl), n. Wrapping(s). [-AGE]

wreap, n. In vb senses; esp. (garment resembling a crown); of strings around paper enclosing newspaper or similar packet for posting; detachable paper cover of book; outer tobacco-leaf of superior quality enclosing cigar. [-ER]

wreap. = RAPT.

wreath, n. A kind of thick-lipped strong-toothed, coiled-up rock-haunting sea-fish. [perf. t. W. Gurachan]

wreath (rawt), n. Anger, indignation, (poet., rhet., or joc.; vessels, children, of one, persons destined to divine chastisement; slow to w., not irascible). Hence wreakful, a., wreakfully adv. [OE wrætho (wroth)]

wreak, v.t. Avenge (wrong, wronged person; archaic); give play or satisfaction to, put in operation, (vengeance, rage, &c., upon enem. &c., rarely desire &c., as w. one’s thoughts upon expression, find adequate expression for the wrong, &c.); [OF eracon auvergne, cf. Du. wreken, G wicken; orig. sense doubt; W. wyrack, WRECK, L urgete urge, Gk eirgho hem] in

wraith (teth), n. Flowers or leaves strung or woven or wound together into ring for wearing on head or for decorating statue, building, coffin, &c., carved imitation of such w.; similar rings for neck, hair, hairpin, ; curl of smoke, circular or curved band of cloud, (poet.) circle of dancers or spectators. [OE wraith bandage, cogn. w. whitha]

wreathe (deth), v.t. & i. Encircle as or with or as with a wreathe; form (flowers, silk, &c., into wreathe; wind one’s arms &c. or (of smoke &c.) itself round person &c.; make (garland); (of smoke &c.) move in shape of wreaths. [prec.

wreck, n., & vt. & i. Ruin, destruction, disablement, esp. of ship (save ship, one’s fortune, from w.; pale caused many ww.; the w. of the Hebr. 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.; is but a or the w. of his former self); goods &c. cast up by the sea (w. of the sea belongs to the Crown); w. master, officer appointed to ship (wreck, w. captain, of the ship. (Vb) cause w. of (ship, train, hopes, undertaking, person or his fortunes, &c.), (p.p.) involved in shipwreck (wrecked sailors, goods); suffer w. (rare; this is the obstacle your hopes will w. on). [OE wræc embargo, cf. Du. wraak, wrek, ON wik, things cast ashore; cogn. w. wreath]

wreckage (àl), n. Wrecked material, remnants, fragments. [-AGE]

wrecker, n. In vb senses; also: man who tries from shore to bring about shipwreck with a view to profiting by wreckage or who steals such wreckage; person employed in recovering wrecked ships, its contents. [-ER]


wrench, n. & vt. Violent twist or oblique pull or tearing off, (fig.) pain caused by parting, (game) pull open; (v.t.) pull open; (vb) twist or pull violently round or sideways, injure or pull off or away by twisting. (wrenched the door open, his horse’s head round, his ankle, fowl’s head, &c.; one left a w. or two, or one, &c.; one made w. with envy,哇 ha.

wrest, 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; newspaper; outer tobacco-leaf of superior quality enclosing cigar. [-ER]

wrestle (re’sl), v.i. & t., n. Grapple with & try to throw adversary esp. in sporting contest under code of rules (with or abs.); have wrestling-match with; contend, grapple, do utmost to deal, with evil, temptation, duty, task, problem, &c.; w. with God or in prayer, pray fervently; hence wrestler, n., wrestling, n. (N.) wrestling-match; hard struggle. [prec. -LE(3)]

wrest, a. Very unfortunate or miserable person; despicable person, person without conscience or shame (often as term of habitual abuse). [OE wreca outcast (wrecan WREAK)]

wretched, a. Miserable, unhappy, afflicted, inferior, of bad quality or no merit, contemptible, unsatisfactory, causing discontent or disturbance, nuisance, confounded, (w. weather, health, horse, etc., &c.); with (n. of condemnation) great, severe, excessive, (w. insuficiency, stupidity, &c.) Hence wretchedly adv. wretchedness n. [prec. +ED 1, cf. WICKED]

wrick, Mok, v.t., n. Slightly sprain or strain (neck, hair, &c., or wrist, &c.; have a w. in my neck; gave my back a w.). [ME wricken twist, cf. Du. wrikken stir to & fro; cogn. w. WRING]

wriggle, v.i. & t. & n. (Of worm &c.) move body with short twistings, (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, tail, hand, &c., with wriggling motion; make one’s way by wriggling; (n.) wriggling movement. [frequent. of obs. wriggly move about, cogn. w. prec., see -LE(3); cf. Du. wurgelen]

wright (rit), n. Workman, maker, (now rare exc. in comb. as ship, wheel, play, &c., or with help of context as the wheel must go to the w. for repair). [OE wrïht (writ work f. wrican WORKS]

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 too, so wet as to need wringing; w. neck of, kill chicken &c.; has wrung the words from their true meaning; soul was wrung with apathy); extract by squeezing, get out by pressure or importance, extort, (w. water, groan, consent, money, from or out of or out; hence (-WRENCH), N.) squeeze my hand, squeeze the clothes; [OE wringan, cf. Du. wringen, G Ringen]

wrenchle, n., & vt. & i. Furrow-like crease or depression or ridge in the skin (esp. of the kind produced by age) or other flexible surface; hence wrenchle (àl), (vb) produce (w. wrenchle its forefinger, (wrenchle with age); assume (w.), show wrinkled appearance. [frequent. form, see -LE(3), cogn. w. prec. & WRENCH]

wrenchle, n. Piece of serviceable information not generally known, tip, dodge, (is full of w. and gave me 20 to a. or two. [OE wrenc trick, cogn. w. WRENCH, -LE(1)]

wrist, n. Joint connecting hand with forearm; effect got in fencing, ball-games, sleight-of-hand, &c., by working of the hand from;
the w. alone (his wonderful w.; that was all w.); (Mech., also w.-pin) stud projecting from crank &c., as attachment for connecting-rod; wristband (¬b.), band usu. of folded & starched linen forming or concealing end of shirt-sleeve, cuff; w.-drop, paralysis of fore-arm muscles from head-ponding. [OE, wyrthe with suf. -t, & on wrist- &c. = wrist- = wren-; cf. ON rist instep, G rist instep, wrist].

WRISTLET, n. Band or ring worn on wrist to strengthen or guard it or as ornament, bracelet, handcuff, &c. [-LER]

WRIT, n. Holy, sacred, w., the bible; form or title of person of any 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. runs in district &c., is theoretically valid or is actually respected). [OE gewirot a writing (write)].

WRITE, v.l. & 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 symbols. (sense 2): (a) in small, beautiful, or legible handwriting (handwritten, written in cursive script, &c.), (b) (fig.) stamp marks indicating quality or condition on or in or on person's face &c. (well, legibly, disgracefully, &c.; writes a good, niggling, &c., hand, produces good &c. writing; cannot read or w.); can w. his alphabet, the Greek letters, Greek; w. your letters separate; w. one's name; has honestly written in his face; a paper written all over, covered with writing; a notice is written up on the wall; w. thing down, record or take note of it in writing; w. out, w. the whole of w. in full, in fair, whole fair copy of; name is written in book of life, included in the list of the saved; written in or on water, unrecorded; w. large, aggravated, esp. w. ref. to intended remedy that reproduces former evils in greater degree; fill, draw up or fill in, with writing (has written three sheets; has written in full what he intended to say); w. up the books, reports, &c., make entries bringing them up to date; compose for written or printed reproduction or publication, put into literary form & set down in writing, be engaged temporarily or permanently in such composition; w. a book, article, his life, poetry, a novel, report, letter, &c.; w. off, compose with facility; w. cleverly, like an angel; write a little, in or for the papers, for a living, &c.; w. & send letter (to person or abs., also commerce, or vulg. without to; writes home once a week; have written to him; we wrote you last week; will write off, or w., for a fresh supply); send or convey (person or to person news, that, how, &c.) by letter (w. me all the news, the result, how you got home; wrote to his mother that he was bullied); state in writing or print (Herodotus writes, it is written, that); describe, put down, in writing as (writes himself esquire; w. me down an ass); w. down, disparage in writing; w. off, cancel, recognize in writing the non-existence or annulment of, (bad debts, sums absorbed by divestiture, &c.); w. out rest, exhaust by writing, (w. out one's ideas &c. left); w. up, praise in writing, also elaborate or account of (Incident &c.). [OE writan, cf. Du. rijten & G reissen tear; orig. sense score, cut].

WRITERSHIP, n. In vbl senses; esp.: clerk in certain offices, whence WRITERSHIP n.; author of manual teaching how to write specified language (French &c. w.); w. to the signet, abbr. W. S.; Scotch solicitor; w's cramp or palsy, muscular affection incapacitating for writing. [-ER]

WRITHE (ridhe), v.l. & t., n. Twist or roll oneself about (as) in acute pain, squirm; twist oneself in such a manner that one's body shrinks, may be sting or bitterly annoyed, (under, at, insult &c.; with shame &c.;) (n.) act of writhing. [OE wrythan, cf. ON ritha, OHG ridan]

WRITING, n. In vbl senses; also: written document, piece of literary work done, book, article, &c., (the material) document; w. here, w. in the box, w. down, w. case, containing w. materials; w. desk, desk; w. ink, opp. printing-ink; w. paper, paper for w. on, esp. cut to size usual for letters; w. table, KNEE 1-hole or other table kept for w. at. [-ING]

WRITTEN. See WRITE.

WRONG, a. (morb'd, worst), 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.) rather than the right or the more able (always does 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 10 &c., older than; w. side of the blanket; w. found, abbr. w., notice to composer that letter or wd is not of right FOUNT 2; mistaken, in error, (a w. opinion, guess, decision, hypothesis) I think you are, can prove you, w.; headed, perverse & obstinate; hence WRONG? 2 adv. (b) what is morally w., w. action, the difference between right & w.; can too w., make a right?; do w., sin, offend, transgress, whence wrongdoer 1, wrongdoing 1, n.; king can do no w., maxim expressing principle of ministerial responsibility in constitutional monarchy; injustice, unjust action or treatment, to, (to w. you I would) so, if you do me wrong, I shall make you w., w. me; complain of her w. (position of or responsibility for having caused quarrel, made the mistake, been the offender, &c. (you were, they are both, in the w.); put one in the w. show or make it appear that one were in the w. (the way of the wicked); w. things, (a) wrongdoing, w. wrongfulness n. (Adv., usu. placed last) amiss, in 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 falling in chastity), (vbl) treat unjustly, do w. to, (vbl) make w., to attribute bad motives &c. to (I assure you you w. me). [OE wrange n. t. ON (Scot. rang ayrwy. Da. wrang wrong a.); cogn. w. WRING].

WRIT. See WRITE.

WRATH, n. (rød, rød), pred. a (het, poet, or joc. Adv. with, in, against, over, over (in wrath); (sense 4) perverted in temper, (cf. Du. wreude cruel, OHG reid twisted) wrought. See work 3.

WRANG. See WRING.

WRAY, a. (-er, -est, -er, -est). Distorted, turned to one side, skew, (w. face, mouth, grinning, expressing disgust); without, has no ideas &c.; twist, twist, kinds of plow; a w., kinds of fish; a w.-mouthing, ironically flattering &c.; wrenneck, bird allied to woodpeckers able to turn head over shoulder. Hence wryness n. a. (ME wreyn to twist, cogn. w. WRICK, WRIGHT).
wyandotte (ôt), n. American breed of fowl. [name of Amer.-Ind. tribe]

wyoh, wëch-, wëch- (wëch), profo in names of trees, as wëch-der, etm., bëch-, t. O. K. voice a kind of tree; orig. sense drooping, cogn. w. wicker.

wye, n. Letter Y; thing so shaped.

wykehamist (wika'it), a. & n. (Past or present member) of Winchester college. [William of Wykeham, archbishop]

wynd, n. (Sc.) Alley in Scotch town. [perh. var. of wind 3 n.]

wyvern. See wivern.

X

X (eks), letter (pl. Xs, X's). (As Rom. numeral) 10, as IX 9, xy li, lx 60, XC 90, MX 1010, DXL 550; (Alg.) x first unknown quantity (cf. a, y), (transf.) incalculable or mysterious or something as (X-ray's); XX or double-x, XXX or triple-x, (ale), ales of certain strength (cf. brewhouse X and X's)

Abbr.: (x): = EX (i.e. not including right to in x-op. (coup), x-d. (tivend), x-l (lnterest), X-n (ew sharcs), Xmas, Christmas, X(t)an, Christian, (prop. = Gk letter kbi, ch, see CHIASMUS).

Xanthippè (-z., tf. or -thi), n. Shrewish wife. [of wife of Socrates]

Xantho(-) (z.), comb. form of Gk xanthos yellow; xanth'ate, a salt of xanthic acid; xanth'éme, soluble part of yellow colouring-matter in flowers; xanth'ic, yellowish (z. acid, ethyl-disulpho-carbonic acid with yellow salts; xanth'os, yellowly yellow and never passing into blue but only into red or white, opp. cyanic flowers with blue as typical & red or white as alternative colours); xanth'ine, insoluble part of yellow colouring-matter in flowers, also colouring-matter of madder, also a substance related to uric acid occurring in blood, urine, liver, &c.; xanth'ochror n. pl. (ethnol.), blond or fair white (cf. melanochrion), so -chrome, -chrome, a.; xanthomel'aneous (ethnol.), with black hair & yellow or brown or olive skin; xanthophyll, yellow colouring-matter of autumn leaves (cf. chlorophyll); xanth'ous (ethnol.), xeb'oo, n. (z.), n. Small three-masted Mediterranean vessel with some square & some lateen sails. [cf. It sciaaboe, zamebeco, perf. f. Turk. sumbeke cf. Pers. sumbuk]

Xenéla'sia (-z., g-), n. (Gk hist.). Spartan system of excluding & expelling aliens. [Gk xen (stranger), elàoi (drive)]

Xén(-) (-z., g-z), comb. forms of Gk xenos stranger, elàoi (drive)

Xénio(-) (-z., g-z), comb. forms of Gk xenos stranger: xé'nial, of hospitality or relations between host & guest; zeno'gamy bot., cross-fertilization

Xéko(-) (-z., g-z), comb. forms of Gk xékos dry; xé'knos, xé'knos dry up, desiccation, drying up; xé'knemum, kinds of annual with everlasting composite flowers; xé'kous bot., adapted to hot & dry climate

Xiph(-, -o) (-z., g-z), comb. forms of Gk xiphos sword: xiph'oid, sword-shaped (z. appendage, cartilage, or process, or x. as n., lower end of sword; xiph'ous, xiph'ous (z.), xiph'ous dry up, desiccation, drying up; xiph'odont, of ancient with everlasting composite flowers; xiph'o'phous bot., adapted to hot & dry climate

Xylen (-, z.), n. (bot). Woody tissue (opp. phloem)

Xyli-m (z., -m). [foll. & as phloem]

Xyl(-, -o) (-z., g-z), comb. forms of Gk xylon wood: xyl'oba'lisumum, (decoration of) dried twigs of balm-of-Gilead tree; xyl'ocarp (tree with) hard woody fruit. so car'pous a.; xyl'o-
somet. supplants the parent n. in ordinary use (bes. in hist. & lit. after Sc., it is now treated as a stem): for treatment, of final consonants & mute - see prec. -y, suf. in nn. repr. F p.p. term. -y, its ult. L -atus, -ata, -atum, cf. -ADE(1, 3), -ADO. So deputY (de'put e), army (F armee, -a, assembly (OF assemble, -a), delitY (OF dilet t. L dictatum), treaty (F traité, L tractatum); other -Ys are formed by anal. as expiry, entrepY.

yacht (YÖT), n. & v.i. Light sailing- vessel kept, & usu. specially built & rigged, for racing; vessel propelled by sails, steam, electricity, or motive power other than oars, & used for priv. recreation & sport. (v.) yacht club, esp. for y.-racing; yachtsman, person who yachts. (Vb) race or cruise in y.; hence yachting 1 n. [f. Du. Yacht, jagt, cf. Jagen to hunt; named f. its speed]

yager (-G), n. Member of certain German military corps esp. of riflemen. [f. G jager orig. = hunter (jagen hunt)]

yak, int. of derision.

yahu (ya'-), n. Brute in human shape (Gulliver's Travels); coarse person of bestial passions & habits. [made by Swift]

Yahvi-stic. n. =JEHOVAH, JEHOVIH(-ic).

yak, n. Long-haired humped grunting wild or domesticated ox of Tibet. [f. Tibet an gyaK]

yam, n. (Edible tuber) of kinds of tropical climbing plant. [f. Port. inhame f. S. Afr.]

Yama, n. (Yah), n. Hindu god of departed spirits & judge of the dead. [Skry.]

yamen, -un (yah'-), n. Chinese mandarin's official marriage (the Tsung li y., Chinese Foreign Office). [Chin. (ya general's marquée, mung, gate)]

Yank, n. (slang). Yankee. [abbr.]

yank, v.i. & n. Pull, shrilly or fussily; (n.) shrill, russy. F yhun, hit. [hit.]

yard 1, n. The unit of long measure, - 36 in. or 1/1600 mile (abrad. yd.; 100 yy., exp. flat- race distance; square, cubic, y.); length of material (S yy., a y.-e-a-half, of cloth); cylindrical spar tapering to each end slung horizontally (square y.) or slantwise (lateen y.) across mast to support sail (lone, topmast, topgallant, royal, y., according to sail supported; man the yy., place men, stand, along yy. as form of salute); (archaic) penis; y.-arm, either end of sail-y.; y.-measure, rod, tape, etc., a y. long & usu. divided into feet, inches, & quarters; y., 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 penned; tan-y., tanning-ground; y.-man, master man working in manager of, railway-y. (Vb) put (cattle)

into stock-y., so yardage (i) n. [doublet of GARDEN; OE gær; cf. Du. gare, G garten, L hortus, Gr khóres]

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); (collq., esp. naut.) story, yarn, or tale; (v.) wind (spin a y.); tall y.; vb, spin y. [OE gærn, cf. Du. garen, G garna; cogn. w. Gr khórdé cord]

yarrow (-B), n. Common perennial herb with pungent smell & aromatic taste, milfoil. [OE garage, cf. Du. gare, G garbe]

yawning, v.t. & i. n. (v.) yawn; the yawning of ship from cause. [f. ON Joga orig. = hunt, cf. Du. & G Jagen]

yaw, v.i., & n. (naut.). (Of ship) fail to hold straight course, fall off, go unsteadily; (n.) deviation of ship from course. [f. ON Joga orig. = hunt, cf. Du. & G Jagen]


yaw2, n. Kinds of small boat, esp. ship's jolly-boat with four or six oars; kind of small boat, &c., with cover closure; of cutter class; cf. Du. Jolle; jollyboat is perh. of same orig.

yawn, v.i. & t. & 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, &c., (n.) act of yawning; utter or say with a yawning goodnight. 'What is the use of he was yawning.' Hence yawningly adv. [OE Geonian, gionian, gianian, cf. ON gina, MDu. gien, L hiera]

yaws, n. pl. Framboesia. [perh. f. an Afr. yow raspberry]

yolk, n. (archaic, facet.) Called (so-&-so). [obs., capec call, OE clipian, -xp]

ye (yè or yè acc. to emphasis), 2nd pers. pron. pl. (cf. THOU, you) now only poet. archaic, religious, or facet. or collq., & almost exclusively after confusion in 15th-18th cc. as subjective particle (this messe not in y. shall hate you; ye scephyrs gay; ye gods!); int., ye gods & little fishes facet.; go it, ye cripples, facet. encouragement; also written or spoken for you in some familiar phr., as How d'ye do? What d'ye think f., Thank ye, I tell ye). [Aryan; OE gæ, cf. Du. gyf, G gar, Goth. Gs, Gr gumeis, Skt devam]

yea, v.t. & i. Bring forth (lamb, kid), bring forth lamb or kid. [earlier also ean, OE ðian, perh. cogn. w. eawk]

yeaning, n. Young lamb or kid. [LING]

year, n. Time occupied by the earth in one revolution round the sun (also astronomical, equinoctial, natural, solar, tropical, v.; 365 d., 5 h. 48' 46" in length) or (astral or sidereal y., longer by 20' 23") by the sun in recovering its previous apparent relation to the fixed stars or (Platonic or Great or Perfect y., estimated by ancient astronomers at about 25000 yrs) by the sun in recovering its apparent relation to the fixed stars. Used in dating or other purposes commencing on a certain day & corresponding more or less exactly in length to the astronomical year. (also legal, civil,
calendar, y.; lunar y., of 12 lunar months; lunar solary, y.; new y., old y.; Gregorian, Julian, y., fixed by Gregorian, Julian, calendars; sabbath, y.; 1910; in the y., lit., = very long ago; from y. to y., y. by y., as y. go by, each y.; y. in y. out, right through the y., continuously; period of the same length as a civility, commencing at any day (Christian, Church, ecclesiastical, y., round of the y.); period of a y., period specified in some legal matters; was away for two y.; it is y. since the last pl.; (pl.) as burst of y.; (young for his y., bearing age lightly; in y., old, y. book, annual publication, bringing information on some subject up to date; year-long, lasting a y.; [OE gellr, cf. Du. jaar, G Jahr, AN ar; cogn. w. Gk hōrōs, hōra, saison; [L.];

yearling, n. & a. Animal more than one & less than three y. old; (Racing) colt a year old dating from 1st Jan. of year of foaling; (adj.) a year old, having existed or been so & so for a year, (y. heifer, bride). [L.]

yearly, n. & adv. (Occurring &c.) once a year or every other year or by or for the year, annually; [L.]

yearn (yern), v.i. & (impers., archaic) t. Be filled with longing or compassion or tenderness (for or after rest, home, affection, &c.; to do; towards or to person &c.), whence yearning n.; yearningly adv.; if yearned me archaic, I y. or am troubled. [O. Ger., cf. O.H. peurna, G pehren, desire; cogn. w. Gk kairōrēqelo, L lhortari exhort]

yeast, n. Yeast, flabby viscous substance consisting of fusous cells developed by germination in contact with saccharine liquids & producing alcoholic fermentation, used in brewing beer, making wine, distilling spirit, & raising bread &c.; y. powder, substitute for y. used in bread-making. [O. Germ. gist, cf. Du. gist, G geist; cogn. w. Gk xèdo boil]

yeasty (or yés-t), a. Frothy like yeast (y. waves &c.;) in a ferment, working like yeast, (y. waves), y. of, y. rising (y. is rising); wordy, superficial, (y. yellow; y. talk, professions). Hence yeastiness n.

yell, v.i. & t. & n. (Make, utter with) shrill cry of pain or anger or fear, high-pitched shout, or uncontrollable burst of laughter (yelled with pain, fury, delight, laughter; y. out an oath, orders; yelled curses, my name, a refusal, defiance; with y. of horror &c.;) (U.S. Univ.) organized cry used by students e.g. in encouraging their representatives in athletic contests. [O. Germ. gellern, cf. Du. gellen, G gellen]

yellow, adj. & n. Of the colour between green & orange or primrose or lemon or sulphur or gold, (with many names of plants, animals, &c., as y. rattle, wapattil, ochre, jaundice; often also in comb. with parts of body &c.) yellow, yellowish, y. olive, y. ochre, y. drab, y. ochre, yellowish. [Lat.];

yet, adv. & conj. As late as now or then, with continuance to this or to that thing, still, there is y. time, is he y. alive; there is life in the y. dog; y. then, y. yet, y. is there one y. missing; his hands were y. red with blood; his y. unfinished task; I see to 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; I have a right to y. sympathy; haven’t you y. that fire burns? need you y. 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. a-gain; more & yet more. (with nor) either (won’t be y. long) until (y. the matter is done with, before all is over, in the time that still remains, (he will win, I will be even with you, y.); (w. compar.) even (a y. more difficult, easier, task); nevertheless, and in spite of that, but for all that, (though they curse, y. bless thou &c.; having nothing, y. hath abundance; it is 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. pursuing; a rough y. ready helper. [OE &c. cf. OFris. tel, G letz] yew, n. (Wood of) kinds of slow-growing dark-leaved evergreen tree (also y.-tree) often planted in graveyards & used formerly for making bier & still in cabinet-making. [OE i(u)w, OE iuzb] ygdrasil, n. (Scand. myth.). Tree whose roots & branches bind together heaven & earth & hell. [ON, yggdrul] Odin, dreasil horse yirdish, a. & n. (in) a modified or mixed form of German used by German Jews. [G jdische] yield, v.t. & l., & n. Produce or give or bring as fruit or result (earth yields her increase; land yields good crops; investment yields 60%); 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, concede; believe y. point, concede it in argument); surrender (intr.), make submission to, give consent or change one’s course in deference to, comply with demand (whence yielding a, yieldingly adv.), be inferior or confess inferiority to, (town yielded without awaiting assault; y. to superior force, persuasion; courage never to submit or y. if necessary in appreciation of his merits). [OE yiel-dan pay, cf. Du. geelden, G gelten be worth] -yl, suf. (chem.) used to form wds denoting a radical. [F. G hälz material, substance] yodell, v.t. & l. (-deell, -del, -di), & n. Sing (to, in) a kind of folksong, especially one in which the words are sung without modulation, with changes between false & ordinary notes in the manner of Swiss & Tyrolean mountaineers; (n.) yodelling cry, match of yodelling. [f. G dial. jodeln] yogga, n. Hindu system of philosophic meditation designed to effect the reunion of the devotee’s soul with the universal spirit. [Hind. f. Skr., = unison] yogi (gi), n. Devotee of yoga. Hence yogism (3) n. [Hind. (prec.)] yog- heave ho, yoho, interj. used by sailors in making effort. yoke, n. & v.t. & l. Wooden cross-piece fastened over necks of two oxen & attached to the plough or waggon that they are to (help to) draw, (Rom. Hist.) uplifted y. or arch of the head & shoulders, (fig.) load or heavy burden; (fig.) treated enemy was made to march (wend, 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. &c. (with) yoke of land (labor is the y. of the person who can plough in day); piece of timber shaped to fit person’s shoulders & support pail &c. 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 bed swings; cross-bar of rudder to whose ends ropes are fastened & which discharges to one kind of coupling or controlling piece in machinery; y.-tree, cheekbone connecting bones of head & face; yoke-fellow, yoke-keneate, partner in marriage, work, &c.; y.-times, -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 abe; do not y. well). [Aryan? OE gecoc, Du. juk, G joch, L jugum (cf. jungere join), Gk sypw, Skr. japa] yoke, n. Rustic, country bumpkin. [perh. t. prec. = plough] yol. (new rare) yolk, n. Yellow part of egg; sebaceous secretion from skin of sheep, wool-oil; y.-bag, sac, membrane enclosing y. of egg. Hence (-) yolked, yorked, aa. [OE gecal, yocal, yocal] yard, n. & adv. & pron. Yonder (a. & adv.); archaic or poet. or provincial; (pron. & archaic.) yonder person or thing. [OE geoc, cf. G gencr, ON enn; cogn. w. Gk hnos that] yonder, 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. THEIR] yore, n. Old times (now only in of y., formerly, in or of old days). [OE gears of years (gear) formerly used as adv. without of] York, n. F. & Lancaster, rival royal houses & parties in the Wars of the Roses (F. & Lancastrian rose party; York rose party) Yorks, v.t. Bowl with yorke. (back-form.) yorker, n. Ball so bowled as to pitch immediately in front of bateman’s block (also tice). [prob. f. York, as introduced in Yorkshire. - sr.] Yorke-ist, 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. [- 1387] Yorkshire, n. County (F. Yannel, undyd; Y. grit, stone used in polishing marble; Y. pudding, batter baked under & eaten with meat esp. beef; Y. stone, kind used in building especially of church towers &c.). Southern part of, Y. territorial, so &c. yow, yow, yew (you or you acc. to emphasis), 2nd pers. pron. sing. (w. pl. vb) & pl. (archaico & subj. pl. ye; archaico & sing. thou, thee; possessives, your, yours). The person(s) or thing(s) addressed (y. are mad, an angel, all fools; who y., I choose y. if you can stay here; y. & for me; are y. there, &c. in the context of telephone conversation; you’re another vulg.,ertain 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 of exclamatory statement, as y. fool; y. dars, something w. you y. did as voc. calling attention, as y. there, what is your name?; (archaico for) yourself (get y. gone, begone; y. should find y. a wife; sit y. down; (in general statements) one, any one, all-
zédéorary (-dé-o-), n. Kinds (long, round, z.) of aromatic gingerlike substance made from rootstock of E.-Ind. plants & used in medicine, perfumery, & dyework. [f. Of zédéoré ult. f. Pers.azedvan.] zealous (zéló-us), adj. zealousness (zéló-nés), n. Spirit of the times, drift of thought & feeling in a period. [G] Zélânian, a. (zoogeo.). Of New Zealand. [mod. L (Nova) Zelania (New Zealand), -AN] zealous to, mus. direction. With fervour. [It.] zeemindar, n. (Anglo-Ind.). (Hist.) district-governor. zeemra, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Bengal landlords paying land-tax to British government. [Pers. (zemin land, -dar -holdings)] zeemstvo, n. Local elective assembly regulating affairs of district in Russia. [Russ.] zenana (-â-nâ-), n. Part of house in which women of high-caste families are secluded in India (z. mission, of women visiting z. to spread medical & other reform among inmates). [Pers. (zen woman, cf. Gk gune)] Zend, n. Ancient language of the Iranian family, allied to Sanskrit, named from the Zend (Zend, Zend or Zoroastrian) or Zoroastrian scriptures. zénith, n. Point of heavens directly above observer (opp. nadir); (transf.) highest point, time or place of greatest power or prosperity or happiness, (is at his, his, the, z.); z.-distance, angle of elevation of z. above horizon; adj. (z.) position or z. of body's altitude. Hence zénithal, a. [Of f. Osp. f. Arab. semit (er-ras) way (of the head)] zéphyris, n. The west wind personified (Z.); balmy breeze, light wind; athlete's thin gauzy jersey for running, rowing, boxing, &c. in; kind of dress, gauze, kerchief, etc. Hencezl. [f. L zephyrus f. L f. Gk zephyros west wind] zéro, n. Figure 0, cipher; no quantity or number, nil; starting-point in scales from which positive & negative quantity is reckoned (z. in thermometers, freezing-point of water or other point selected to reckon from; absolute z. in temperature, point at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest, estimated at -273° C.); lowest point, bottom of scale, nullity, nadir. [Of f. It., contr. of zefiro f. Arab. as cipher] zeut, n. Figure 5, stimulating flavour, (esp. fig.: adds a z. to); keen enjoyment or interest, relish, gusto, (entered into it with z.), [earlier sense shrud of lemon- peel; OF, skin of walnut kernel, L f. L f. Gk skhíastos cleft (skhído cleft)]. zëstico, a. (rare). Proceeding by inquiry. [f. Gk zëstiko, red beck., f. zetate, seek.] zeugma, n. (gram.). Figure of speech in which a verb or adjective doce duty with two nouns to one of which it is strictly applicable while the word appropriate to the other is not used (e.g. kill the boy & sc. destroy the baggage, two wrong eyes & sc. grieving hearts; cf. syllepsis). Hence zeugmatic, a. [Gk (zeugn. -aöe), f. zeugnumi yoke, -z.] Zeus, n. (Gk ant.). King of the Olympian gods. [Gk] zibet, n. The Asiatic or Indian civet. [f. It. zibeto as courier] zîggâz, a. adv., &v.l. (ggv). With abrupt alternate right & left turns, with alternating salting & re-entering angles, with motion as of tackling ship, (a z. line, course, road, fence, trench, flash of lightning); (n.) z. line or (for mounting steep hill) road or (in slges) set of (a z. course) (v). [f. F g zigzag (redup. f. zack progress, cf. tacial) zinc, n., & v.t. A white metal much used in the arts esp. as component of brass & German silver, as roofing material, as coating for sheet iron (cf. galvanize), in electric batteries, & in relief-printing blocks (flowers of z. or z. oxide, powder used as white pigment & in kinds of ointment & cement); hence (spelt, before -k, with -k or -k,) zincoid, a. zincolgy v.t., zincolgy a. zincous, a. zincous (esp. of negative pole of voltaic battery), zincly k. zinc. zinc oxide: comb. form. (Vb.; -c.-, -ck-, or -k.), coat with z. [f. G zink etym. dub.] zincnese, n., pl.-es, & v. =zincograph. [abbr.] zincnode, n. Positive pole of voltaic cell (cf. platinode). [ZINC, & PLATINODE] zincograph, n., & v.i. & t. Zinc plate with design etched in relief on it for printing from, picture taken from it; (vb) etch (I. & t.) on zinc, reproduce (design) thus. So zincooiaphy, zincographite, nn. zincographie a. [ZINC, -graph] zincotype, n. = prec. n. [as prec., TYPE] zincogaro (negg.), n. (pl. -di). Gipsy. [It.] zincnemia, n. Kinds of composite plant with showy rayed flowers of deep red & other colours. [G Zinc (zinc), German zinc, after G. zink] zincor, n. (Holy hill of) ancient Jerusalem; the Hebrew theocracy; the Christian Church; the Heavenly Jerusalem or kingdom of heaven, whence Zincorwards adv.; (name for) nonconformist chapel. [Gk. T. Heb. Tsion, origin. hill of Zion, or Zion, the mountain, from a word meaning residence, foundation by modern Jews. So Zincorionism(8) n. [szt] zincor, n. A silicate of zirconium of which some varieties (hyacinth, jargon) are cut into gems. [f. Arab. zarkun cinnabar f. Pers. zargus gold-coloured] zircolium, n. A metal found chiefly in zircon. zincoric acid, zincirconate(3) n. [iun] zither(n), n. Simple strung instrument with flat sounding-board played on table &c. Hence zitherist(n) n. [G (as CITHER)] zor, n. Place of refuge, sanctuary. [Gen. xix] zôdiacon, n. A belt of the heavens limited by lines about 90 from the ecliptic on each side, including all apparent positions of the sun & planets as known to the ancients, & divided into 12 equal parts called signs of the z. (Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces) each formerly containing the similarly named zodiacal constellation but now by procession of equinoxes coinciding with the constellation that bears the name of the preceding sign (e.g. the constellations Pisces, Aries, are now in the signs Aries, Taurus); (transf., now complete course, circuit, or compass. [f. L zodiaque f. L f. Gk zôdakos f. zôdiakon dim. of zôdios animal (zôdo living cf. saô live), -AC] zodiacal, a. Of, in, the zodiac (z. light). luminous tract of sky shaped like tall triangle sometimes seen in early east sunrise or in middle of afternoon just after sunset. [A] zoetrope, n. wheel of life. [lreg. f. Gk zôle life, tropos turn] zôlo, a. Of animals. (Geol. of rocks &c.) containing fossils, with traces of animal or plant life. [f. Gk zôkos (zôn see zodiac, -10)] zôlist, a. Recollection of each other called realism, in description, the gross or immoral. So zôlistist(2) n. zôlistique, a. zolastie. [zôla. French novelist b. 1860.-18M] solivorein (tsôferen), n. Union of States having a common customs-tariff against outsiders & users, free trade within each other. [G] zômo(n), n. & v.t. Belt or wide band wound around the body (chiefly archaic & poet.; maiden or virgin z., symbol of virginity; loose the maiden
ZOO, n. (coloq.). Zoological garden, esp. that in London. [abbr.]

zoo-, comb. form of Gk zōōs living, zōōn an animal (see ZODIAC), = of animals, of animal life, (somet. as opp. vegetables & minerals, somet. excluding man also or especially); -chemistry, of animal bodies; -dynamics, animal physiology; -gamy, sexual reproduction; -geny, formation of animal organs; -geography, zoology dealing with local distribution of animals, so -geo-grapher, -geo-graphical; -gamy, = zoogamy; -gait, zoological gait; -graphy, descriptive zoology, so -grapher, -graphical, -graphist; -latry, religious worship of animals; -lite, fossil animal, fossilized animal substance; -zology, natural history of animals, science of their structure, physiology, classification, habits, & distribution, so -zological (z. garden, public garden or park with collection of animals kept for exhibition), -logically, -logist, -magnetism, animal magnetism; -man- cy, divination from appearances or behaviour of animals; -mechanics, = zoodynamics; -morph, dealing with or represented under animal forms, having gods of beast-like form (cf. anthropomorph), so -morphism; -physics, study of physiological structure of animals; -phyle, kinds of plant-like animal, esp. holothurians, starfishes, jelly-fishes, sea anemones, & sponges, so -phy- lology, -phylogenial, -phylogenist; -plastic, (of surgery) transferring live tissue from some animal to man; -psychology, psychology of animals other than man; -sperm, spermatozoon, also zoospore; -spore, spore capable of motion, so-sporio, -lacy, classification of animals; -thirism, beast-worship, so -theistico, -tomy, dissection or anatomy of animals other than man.

zoöd, 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]

zööri, n. Carnivorous quadruped of Africa & Asia Minor allied to skunk & weasel. [L. F. zorile F. Sp. zorilla (zorra fox)]

Zööastrian, Zarathustra- (tho-), nn. a. (Follower) of Zoroaster, Zarathustra, or Zerduscht, (adherent) of the religious system taught by him & his followers in the Zend-Avesta based on the conflict between Ormuzd god of light & good & Ahriman god of darkness & evil, the religion of the magi & ancient Persia still held by Parsees & somet. called fire-worship. Hence Zööastrianism (3), Zarathustrianism, nn. [L. Zoroastres 0 Pers. Zarathustra, -IAN]

zouave (zoo'ahv), n. Member of French light infantry corps orig. formed of Algerians & retaining Oriental uniform. [name of tribe]

zounds (zowz), int. (archaic) of indignation. [= (God's) wounds (i.e. Christ's on the cross)]

zucchetta, etto, (tsook-k), n. R. C. ecclesiastic's skull-cap, black for priest, purple for bishop, red for cardinal, & white for Pope. [It. (-o), dim. of succa gourd]

Zulu (zoo'lo), n. Member, language, of a S. Afr. Kafr tribe.

zwieback (tswebtshek), n. Kind of biscuit rusk or sweet cake toasted in slices. [O]

Zwingli-an (tswagen), a. & n. (Follower) of the Swiss religious reformer Zwingli (1484-1531). [IAN]

zyg, zyg., a. H-shaped (esp. of brain-fissures). [as foll., -AL]

zyg(o)-, comb. forms of Gk zygōn yoke: zyg- apo-physis, one of the processes on a vertebra serving as articulation with another; zygopo- dicyl a. & n., -pous a., (bird) with toes disposed in pairs, two toes pointing forward & two backward; zygophrōphas, (of flower) dis- visible into similar halves only in one plane; zygospore, spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes.

zygoma, n. (pl. -ata). Bony arch of cheek, yoke-bone. Hence zygomatic a. [Gk. zygōma -ata yoke(bone) τῷ συγγεύειν to yoke (prec.)]

zygosis, n. (biol.). = CONJUGATION. [L. Gk zygōsis joining (prec.)]

zyon, n. Fermentation; zymotic disease in general or any form of it. [Gk zymon- (zymon fermentum f. zymon leaven f. σέμι boil) zymology, a. Of fermentation (z. diseases), epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases regarded as caused by multiplication of germs introduced from without). [L. Gk zymoth- is [f. zymon ferment f. σέμι leaven f. σέμι boil]]
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.

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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

Ab'derite, n. the A., Democritus (see Democritus). [Gk. Abedrites (Abedra, a town, [T.]])
Aber'donian, a. & n. (inhabitant, native) of Aberdeen. -IAN
abroad. The schoolmaster is a., general improvements are being made in education.
abor, a. sent. May no ominous significance attach to the words, may my fears not be verified. -L
acession. (Esp.) sovereign's coming to the throne.
acoust. (Also, of prostitute) solicit.
acquirement, n. In vbl senses, esp. required mental faculty. -MENT
acrob. (Also, fig.) person who performs surprising mental operations, goes through startling changes in political attitude, &c.
act. I deliver 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.
actinium, n. Radio-active substance found in pitchblende; an element that turns dark in sunlight. [Gk aktis ray]
action, v.t. Bring a legal action against. [ACTION n.]
Adam. not know person from A., have absolutely no personal knowledge of him.
admission, in a. to, as well as, besides.
add, in a. the ball (golf), take aim.
add, a. to, court (woman).
add bāndem, adv. Admitted a. to, the same (degree at another university). [L]
admire. (Also, coloq.) express admiration of (forget to a. her cat).
adobe, (-bl., -b.), n. Unburnt sun-dried brick. [Sp.]
advance. a. copy of book &c., supplied to reviewer &c. before publication.
advantage, 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.);
advised. Hence adviser n., esp. person habitually consulted.
affaire de cœur (F.), n. Love affair.
affectation. (Also occas., after F) declared occupation or employment (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).
afford. n. Choke-damp, gas left in mine after explosion of fire-damp.
against. (Also, archaic, as con.) by the time that (be ready a. he comes).
age. a. before honesty, 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.
agoraphobia, n. Morbid dread of public places. [Gk agora assembly, -PHOBIA]
air. aircraft (aeroplane(s) or balloon(s), airmanship; a.-cushion, inflated with a.; airmail, aviator; a.-pocket, abrupt local alteration in atmospheric conditions, causing aeroplane to drop suddenly as ball into billiard pocket; a.-ship, also and now usu. dirigible balloon.
aletch, n. = acher.
à la carte (ah la kart), adv. & a. (Ordered) item by item from bill of fare (opp. to table d'hôte).
Ala'ddin's lamp, n. Tallisman enabling possessor to gratify any wish. [Arabian Nights]
alarm. alarm(s) 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.
Albigensées, n. pl. Heretical sect in S. France in 12th & 13th cc. opposing Roman Church and protesting against corruption of the clergy. [L Albigensis Alb., in S. France, -ese]
Aldershot (awl-st.), n. (Used for the permanent military camp at A. in Hampshire.
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 matter matters, (i.e. 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 usual in any affirmative context), in spite of this, notwithstanding, however, (was punished a. the same, in spite of exterminating circumstances &c.; a. the same, I wish you hadn't done it).
Alleyneian (alén-), n. Member of Dulwich College. [E. Alleyne, founder]
American. A. cloth, leather, glazed cloth used for covering tables &c.
Analgesic, a. & n. (Drug &c.) tending to prevent or remove pain. [Gk a.- not, alge feel pain; for analgetic]
anchor. a.-stroke, one of the methods (often barred) of securing a long succession of currences in billiards.
ancle. See ANKLE.
gang. a., devils, on horseback, savoury of oysters wrapped in slices of bacon; angels, or angel, visits (as type of rare occurrence or less usu. of brief duration); entertain an a. watch, do a service to one who proves to be a person of importance &c. (Hdb. xill. 2).
angle. 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 European use) Indian-European.
angry. (Also, of wound, sore, &c.) inflamed, smarting, aching.

antipathy. Kinds of (esp. malarial) mosquito. [Gk. = hurtful (a-, not, óphelo) benefit]

another. (Also) unnamed additional party to legal action (X versus Y and A.); (in list of cricket eleven &c., written A. N. Other) anonymous party or one still to be selected.

anticipation. thanking you for a. (i.e. of application, answer, &c., formula used in letter of inquiry or reply).

anti-Semitism. a. & n. (Person) hostile to Jews. So anti-Semitic a., anti-Semita

antitoxin. n. Substance formed in living tissue & neutralizing a toxin. So antitoxin.

any. (Also, as adv. with neg. or interrog.) in a degree, at all, (is that a better? without being a. the wiser for it).

apéche (ahshe). n. Any of a gang of street ruffians prevalent of late years in Paris; (A.; pron. opésh'). member of a N. Amer. tribe. [native, lit. = enemy]

Apollinaris. n. Mineral water (exported) from the A. spring in Prussia.

apology. a. for. bad specimen of (scrubbing with the merest a. for a pen).

appoint. v. one's a.-cart (coll.) up one's plans.

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.


Armageddon. (-g.), n. (Scene of) supreme conflict between the nations. [R.v. xvi. 18]

army. Church A., Ch. of-Eng. imitation of Salvation A.

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. modelled on these: bad as a cot, 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 berry, busy as a bee, cold as charity, common as dirt, cool as a cucumber, cross as two sticks, dead as a doornail, dead as mullet, deaf as a post, drunk as a fiddler, drunk as a lord, dry as bone, dull as dishwater, 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 (amusing), hard as nails, heavy as lead, hungry 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 giddy, 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 Lucifer, proud as Puck, purblind 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 loast, weak as cat, weak as water, while as a sheet.

A'soot. n. Race-course on A. Heath, Berks.; race-meeting at A.

ascription. (Esp.) words spoken by preacher at end of sermon & ascribing praise to God.

ash. 2. bring back the a. (crick.). wipe out defeat, reconcile.

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 (Shaksp. Macb. iv. 1. 188).

at. at that, at that estimate (will take it at that, accept that account of the matter), (coll.), 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, doctrine, &c.).

attorney. a. abuse plaintiff's a. (iron. advice to lawyer with weak case).

attachment. a. bridge, form of bridge in which declaration may be made by any player.

au grand sérieux. (F.) adv. Quite seriously (take the matter au g. a.).

aut Caesar aut nullus or nil-hil, 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.

awash. 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'coy (k'1), n. (coll.) Tobacco. [abbr.]

back. the B., grounds at the B. of certain colleges at Cambridge; put, get, set, person's B. up, make him angry.

bad. (Also, chiefly coll.) of things that are in no case good) notable, decided, pronounced (b. blunder, headache, falling-off); b. egg, b. hat, (slang) person of b. character.

bag. 2. (Also, in school slang) claim on the ground of being the first to claim (I. B., but usu. bags I or bags, first innings i.).

Ball-plätz (ba'h-plats'), n. (Used for) the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. [B. in Vienna]

bally. a. & adv. (slang), expr. speaker's disgust or satisfaction (stung by a b. wasp; too b. tired; whose b. fault is that?; won the b. lot). [I]

banket, n. Auriferous conglomerate like nothing-stone; whi. & Africa. [Du. = kind of hard stoke (baunet)]

bargie. swear like a b., fluently, forcibly; lucky b. (coll.) lucky fellow.

barmy. a. Full of barn; frothy (b. on the crumpet, slang, wrong in the head, cracked). [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. [abbr.]

Bass. n. (Used for) B.'s beer, bottle of this (a small B.). [B. brewer.

bastardy. b. order, for support of illegitimate child by putative father.

Batavian. (Also) of, inhabitant of, Batavia in Java.
baste, n. (slang). Rag (was in an awful b.). [perh. -obs. bate var. of debate; or ft. bait,-=bate].

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 saucep shape to facilitate sponging; vapour-b., of steam heat and vapour by means of apparatus. Invented by Dr W. Oliver of B. (d. 1761).

be. to be or not to be (Ham. III, I, 58; often facet. in trivial applications); been, (often) called here, paid a visit, (has anyone been?); the butcher has never been for orders; been and, collog. expletive exp. protest or surprise (someone has been and moved my papers; I have been and won a prize; cf. go†).

bean. give person bb. (slang), give it him hot, give him a bad time.

bear. (Also, St. Exch.) the operation of bear-er

bearing. b. repeating, be worth repeating or fit to repeat (the joke, his language, doesn't or won't b. repeating).

beard. 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 mattress.

Bedfordshire. n. (nursery). Bed (go to B.).

beg. (Also, of dog) squat with forepaws raised expectantly; b. to do, take leave to do, take the liberty of doing (I b. to differ, enjoin, annul, etc.).

began. bb. must not be choosers, 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. Hence bend'n, n., esp. (slang) sixpence.

benefit. (Also) allowance, pension, attendance to which person is entitled under National System; Act or as member of benefits society &c. (maternity, medical, b.); (slang, iron.) fine time, fine job, (had no end of a b. getting things straight).

Benjamin. B. 's mess, large share (Gen. xiii. 34).

better for, b. for worse, on the terms of accepting whatever fortune befalls (see Prayer Book, Solomonization of Matrimony).

best. b. abused (colloq.), most violently or generally abused (the b. abused book of the year).

between-maid. n. =TWENNY.

bid. 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 conscious, put on airs.

bill. b. billed to appear &c., announced as going to.

birthday suit (facet.), one's skin.

black. blackhead, (also) kind of pimple on the skin; b. water fever, W.-Afr. disease with bloody urine &c.
BREAK

break. b. up, (also, esp. of person) become feeble, show signs of approaching death.
b. this and that person's b., render him breathless or speechless with astonishment, esp. at one's impudence.
breeched, a. (f.tacht) wearing breeches; (é-tacht) having a breech. [ED2]
brile (bré), n. A cream cheese. [B., in France]briel, a.; bailing, of barrister who watches car, client's, with a view to the interests of the client. 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.F.) to rise & spread.
bridge, n. (colloq.), the sea.
bridging, 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.
Bruc-DMoor (brw-), n. Asylum in Berkshire for criminal lunatics.
broil', n. (colloq.). Umbrella. [abbr.]
broom, marr-ry over, jump (over), the b.-stick, go through a quasi-marriage ceremony in which the parties jump over a b.-stick.
brooks, b. (vulg.), to go about.

Browning, n. (Used for) B. pistol, a modern type of automatic pistol. [B., surname]
Bucking-Ham Palace, n. London residence of the King.
bud, a. budding lawyer &c., one who is about to become or has just set up as a lawyer &c.
bumbo, b. (slang), person of importance.
bully. b. off, perform preliminary crossing of clubs in hockey.
bung, a. (Also, slang) lie, falsehood.
bunker, b. send (one's) ball into bunker at golf (be bunched, of person, have his ball in a bunker, fig. be in difficult situation).
Buss-trerry, n. (Used for) a kind of waterproofed cloth, coat &c. of this. [B., maker]
burial. Christian b., performed with the ceremonies of the Church.
Burlint-on House, n. Building in Lon-

don, Principal Academy's annual exhibition, winter exhibition of old masters, &c. &c. &c. as head-quarters of British Academy & British Association.
burnt, a. 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 (it is hot, no doubt, b. the heat is dry).
butcher. The b., the baker, the candlestickmaker, people of all trades.
butter. b. bean, kind like French bean, but yellow and often cooked without slicing.
bypass, 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.
Caesar. C.'s wife must be above suspicion (said by C. when he divorced his wife without evidence of guilt, and used allusively as high-flown expression of sensitiveness). 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 (sh-at), n. The canticle O sing unto the Lord. [L., to sing ye]caps, abbr. of caps (capital letters) in directions to printers &c.
carborun'dum, 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?). carew, a. & caps (capital letters) in directions to printers &c.
car-lot-witz (w-, v-), n. A red wine of C. on the Danube.

Carlton Club, n. The chief Conservative club in England.
carry. c. on with (colloq.), flirt or have amorous intrigue with.
carton. (Also) cardboard box for holding goods or the cardboard used for these.
casca-sagrada (shada), n. Laxative drug from the bark of a tree. [Sp., sacred bark]
case', in the c. of, as regards (specified instance; i. 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. Court of c., court of appeal (esp. of foreign countries).
casus foederis (fed'-), n. The circumstances contemplated in the terms of a treaty as requiring the action of the parties when they (the c. f. has not yet arisen). [L., = case of treaty]
cat, the c.-&-mouse Act, nickname for the Act of 1813 directed against the hunger-strike policy of woman-sufferage prisoners & enabling Home Secretary to release & re-arrest them at need.
catalogue. c. raisonné (zona), 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 upsets calculations &c.
cat-up. Variant of ketchup.
crédit-émoet, a. [phr. (=let the buyer see to it) exonerating seller from responsibility for condition of & title to thing sold.

Cd. Ca. 5531 &c., papers so numbered presented to Parliament by command of the Crown. [abbr. command]

cellular, a. shirt &c., of open texture.
Chaldees (k'-), a. & n. = CHALDEAN (archaic); biblical Syriac or Aramaic. [as CHALDEAN]
champerny, 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. champernuts a. [f. Champed fezal lord's part of produce, f. L. campus field, parts par]
champion. (As attrib. n., also, joc.) incredibly bad &c. (c. idiot, blunder).
charcoal (also used allusively w. ref. to the fumes of burning c. as means of suicide).
charge. (Also) exclamation, 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.
Chel-sea Royal Hospital, n. An institution for old and disabled soldiers.
Chelt'enham, n. (Member of Cheltenham College.) [IAN]
Cheshire. C. cheese, made in C.
Chinese. 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)
Christ. the C-child, C. as a child.
Christie's, n. A sale-room in London esp. for art sales.

Christie, n. (polo). Each of the periods into which the game is divided.

Chum. c. up (colloq.), form intimacy (with).

Cinch (sintsh), n. (U.S.). Saddle-girth used in Mexico &c.; (slang) sure thing, secure hold. [Sp. cincha]

Chinling, n. -ling. cinematograph (-nig), n. n. (Now the usual form of) KINEMATOGRAPH; -ma building used for shows. See CINEMATOGRAPHIC.

Civil. c. marriage, marriage solemnized as a c. without religious ceremony.

Clarkia, n. Kinds of annual with showy flowers. [W. Clarke, U.S. explorer]

Cleopatra's needle, n. Egyptian obelisk on Thames embankment.

Climax. (Also, in boxing) come, coming, to close quarters.

Coffee. that accounts for the milk in the c.-nut (facet), that accounts for it (whatever it may be).

Coffee palace (name given to temperature refreshment houses w. ref. to GIN & palace).

Collins, n. (colloq.). *roofer. [Jane Austen, F. & c., 18.]

Comfortable. (Colloq.) Rumbling in the intestines. [Lit.]

Colley Hatch, n. (Used for) C.H. Lunatic Asylum for county of London.

Cob, n. (Used for) C. revolver, automatic gun, or pistol. [C. inventor]

Cock. come a sneeze (colloq.), sneeze, bring off a sneeze; compulsory insurance &c. has c. to stay, opposition to it is useless.

Comfort. (Abrid.) c. room in hotel, for c. travellers.

Company. c. manners, the artificial behaviour 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.

Contradictory. 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 overhauling &c.; (also, pl.) various dev'ys used by the pilot to control the aeroplane used to assist stability in turning &c.

Convenience. make a c. of one, utilize him unconscionably, abuse his good-nature.

Cook. too many cc. spoil the broth, super-numeraries are worse than useless.

Copp. 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]

Court. c. out, the counting of 10 seconds to give fallen boxer time to rise (be c. 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 c. in).

Courtier. (Also) Skating see rock.

Coupe. c. de théâtre, sensational bit in a play, sensational act or proceeding.

Course. Names of successive cc. as used in menus: potage, soup, poisson; entrée (made dishes); relevé, remove (the most substantial c., consisting of joint &c.); rôti, roast (of game, &c.); entremets (dressed sweets, &c.); bonne bouche, dessert; savoury.

côte que côte (köötkékoot), adv. At all costs. [F.]

Coven Garden, n. (Used for) the C. G. fruit and vegetable market in London.

Cow. c. with the iron tail, the pump.

Crack. crackjaw a. & n. (colloq.), (word) difficult to pronounce.

Córdes Júdáceus (ApeIIa), sent, expressing incredulity. [L.; let the Jew Apella believe it, see Hor. Sat. 1. 231.]

Côte (F.), n. c. de la c., the very best, the pick of anything; c. de menthe, peppermint liqueur.

Cricket. not c., not the proper way to play c., (slang) not the thing to do, not fair play, unsporting.

Crisp. (As n. collect., slang) banknotes.

Crooked. (Also, pron. -ki) having a crooked handle (c. stick).

Cross. c.-voting, when in Parliamentary divisions &c. some of either side vote against their own party (there was no c.-r.).

Cross-over. c.-reading, (in newspaper &c.) in indication 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.

Crowns. C. Derby, (trade name of) style of crown made at Deakin and Company often with a c. surmounting a D; no cross, no c., true triumph is conditional on previous effort &c.; (Dent.) a tooth, protect its remains with gold &c. cap cemented on.

Crumpet. (Also, slang) see *barmy.

Crystal-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 collog., view of the future thus obtained, prophetic utterance; C. Palace, building (chiefly of iron & glass) & grounds at Sydenham used for exhibitions, concerts, &c.)

Curbism, n. A recent style in art in which objects are so presented as to give the effect of an assemblage of geometrical figures. So curbist n. [CUBES.-ISM]

Curving-stool, n. (hist.). Chair in which disorderly women &c. were ducked as punishment. [prob. f. obs. cuck f. ON kuka void expression, stool]

Cufic, K., a. & n. (Of) a rude form of the Arabic alphabet found chiefly in inscriptions. [f. Cufa, city S. of Bagdad. [IC]

Cumbrian, a. & n. (Native) of Cumbria; of the ancient British kingdom of Cumbria. [AN]

cup, the c. that cheers (facet.), too (Cowper Task iv. 38).

Curate. (Also, facet.) poker man for use not ornament.
Herzian, 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 heterozygous a. [Hetero-
hier. (Also with pers. pron. used reflexively, esp. data h. thee, thou for him [Hippocrates, 460-377 B.C.].)
high. how is that for h.? (colloq., formula inviting admiration &c.), h.-minded, (also, archaic) proud, overweening. (Lord, I am not a-
hiippo, n. (colloq.). Hippopotamus. [abbr.] hippo.
hiippocone (en.), n. Fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses. [L. f. Gk. (Hippokos, horse, krēnē 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 his interest), belonging to the past.
historicity, n. Historical character, genuineness, of alleged event &c. [itty]
hobble. h.-skirt, so narrow at foot as to impede wearer in walking.
hol. See pollo.
hole. a. up, (also) arrest the progress of, obstruct (business transactions &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.; a. keeping a., stay-at-home.
homozygote, n. (Mendelism). Zygote of like gametes (cf. heterozygote). So homozy-
gous a. [ homo-]
honesty. h. is the best policy (a proverbial maxim of self-interested morality).
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 court-
ing woman) are h. by marriage in view.
hook. h. it (slang), make off, run away.
horse. h. mushroom, coarse but edible variety with hollow stem.
hospitality. afford me the h. of your columns, put my letter in.
hoist. person is a h. himself, equal in efficiency &c. to a number of ordinary persons.
hot. give it him h.,—give it him h. & strong. h. cockles (hist.), rustic game in which blindfolded person guessed who struck him; h. foot, in h. haste.
host. (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.
dinner, (at a club) a specially appointed dinner for members and their guests. A h.annel, coarse kind used for h.-cleaning purposes; h.-top, esp. proclaim from the tops, pray only.
how. (Also) that (weren’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 f. (slang) what? (as request to person to repeat his remark or a particular word; he plays the sax-
tu—in plays his mouth.)
hullo. Also used to express surprise, and in response to telephone or other call.
hundred. h. & thousands, sweets like small shot used chiefly for decorating cakes &c.
HUNGER

hunger. h. strike, prisoner's refusal to take food in order to procure release.


husband. h. h. tea, weak & cold.

husky, n. ' Eskimo dog; (H-) Eskimo (person or language). [prob. = Eskimo]

Hyde Park, n. A London park, a fashionable resort, and of late years the scene of many political and other notables. [HY-DR-]

hydro-aeroplane, n. Aeroplane adapted for rising from and alighting on water. [HY-DR-]

hydroplane, n. Light motor-boat skimming surface of water by means of flat bottom sloping up towards bow; fin-like device enabling swiftly to lift. [HY-DR-]

Hyksos, n. pl. The shepherd kings of Egypt (about 2000 B.C.). [Gk Huksos]


hydropo, n. (photog.) Hyposulphite of soda, used in fixing. [ABBIR]

ioca, i-house, building often partly or wholly underground for storing 1. i. rats, artificial tobogganing; 2. coconut & c.; i. wool, kind of fine glossy wool used in fancy crochet 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.

impress2. 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.

incoh. 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; t. t. race, sound in ago, moment, cousin, opaque, 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, i. (F), n. Snap-shot, (fig.) short sketch in a few sentences.

insurance. National 1. Act. that of 1911 requiring wage-earners to make weekly payments supplemented by their employers in return for which they receive death or disablement, sickness, unemployment, &c.

inter2. gift i. ric'cis, between the living, as distinct from a legacy or a donation made in contemplation of death.

interim. t. dividend, dividend paid between two annual &c. balances & not in pursuance of a published balance-sheets.

interplead, v.i. 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. [t. LL intinctio 1. in- (tingere tinct- 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).

Macedonian (shua), a. Of the Iris kind. [ACKOS]

Irvingite (er'ving it), n. Member of a religious body by its members the Catholic Apostolic Church. [E. Irving, minister of Ch. of Scotland, d. 1834]

Ixonian. i. warehouse (man), for supply of I. groceries, fruits, olive oil &c.; I. cloth, satin-faced linen cloth used for linings.

Ithuriel's spear, n. Searching or infallible test. [Milt., Par. Lost, iv. 810] itself. by i., apart from its surroundings, apart from others, without assistance.

Ixion's wheel, n. (Gk myth.) Wheel on which Ixion was condemned to revolve eternally in Hades.

jaeger (ja-ger), n. Kinds of woolen clothing material from which vegetable fibres are excluded as unwholesome. [J., inventor]

Javanese (jah-vee-zh), a. & n. (Native language) of Java. [AN., ESE]

jahad. See JIHAD.

jelly. j.-bag, for straining i.

jeunesse dorée (F), n. Gilded youth, young swells.

Jew. J-baiting, systematic persecution of J. Jibba (ji-ba), n. Mohammedan's long cloth coat. [Arab. (Ju-)]

joory (ji-or-i), n. Country bumpkin, dolter. [cf. dial. fossu bumpkin, -KIN]

joy. j.-ride in motor, taken without owner's leave.

jumbal, -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 CALENDAS.

Kalmuck, -myk, a. & n. (Member, language) of a Mongolian race living on the Caspian Sea.

kangaroo, k. closure, when chairman in committee selects some amendments for discussion and excludes others.

keep. k. one's balance, not lose it (lit. & fig.).

kettledrum. (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.

kikuyu* (kik-you) (E), (used for) the controversy in the Anglican Church on the admissibility to Holy Communion of members of other Christian Churches. [K. in Brit. E. Africa, a conference at which in 1913 gave rise to the controversy.

Kitchener, k. physic, good & plentiful food.

know. (Also) Be able to distinguish (thing from another; k. a hawk from a handsaw, perh. orig. henshaw = young heron, k. what what, not be out of one's mind); don't yo. k. (esp. as parenthetic expletive in various
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: L. 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 beneficial l. in a neighbourhood; ladies (as sing. n), women's public lavatory.

lax. See LAC.

Lambeth. (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.

large, gentleman at L. (orig.) gentleman attached to the court without special duties, (facet.) person who has no occupation.

late. L. in the day, (coll.) at a l. stage, esp. unreasonably l., in the proceedings &c.

tax. the L. Courts, (esp.) the Royal Courts of Justice, see *royal.

lax; n. Swedish or Norwegian salmon. [OE lax, cf. Da., Swed., &c. lax; now only as an alien wd]

laz. (Parl.) Foreign Secretary &c. will L. papers (i.e. on the table, to give information to H. of Commons).

Lea'dena. L. (lādēnā), n. (Used for) L. meat and poultry market in London.

leakage. (Also) unexplained disappearance of money pointing to embezzlement &c.

leap4. l.-year proposal (of woman to man, allowable only in 1. year).

leave1, without a 'with your l.' or 'by your l.' (orig.) a formal recognition of the need for permission.

letter. U. of business, royal authority to Convocation to deal with a matter.

level. l.-headed, of well-balanced mind.

levy. (Also) extort (l. blackmail).

libel. the greater the truth, the greater the l. (figure indicating the fact that a libel is not necessarily false).

lie4. l. of the land, (fig.) state of affairs.

like1. l. —. (esp.) in a notable degree (in proverbial or facet. pseudo-proverbial phr.: blush L. a peony, come down L. a hundred of bricks, die of grief L. a dog, fill l. a glove, get on l. a house on fire, lie l. a gasometer, sell l. hot cake, smoke i.e. tobacco L. a chimney, spread L. wildfire, strike l. a leash, stink l. a badger, swear L. a trooper, swim L. a duck: less usu. w. noun in objective relation, hate person &c. [under them l. chaff].

limit. is the l. (slang), is the last straw, borders on the intolerable.

listener, good l., one who habitually listens with appearance of interest or is content merely to listen.

live. L. (coll.) the stomach.

live. L. on or 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.) lo and behold.

look. the stable door after the horse has been stolen, take precautions too late.

Lombard. L. Street to a china orange, virtual certainty, long odds.

L. Acre, street formerly the head-quarters of coach-building.

loo. 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, (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.

loss. 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) (coll.) like, be delighted, (the simply loves to find mistakes; tell you come l. —).

luck, as L. would have it, by a chance that had favourable or unfavourable results (as L. would have it, he was in a good, bad, temper).

lucky. L.-bag (as LUCKY-bag).

lull. (As v.l.; of storm &c.) subsides.

lurk. (As n.) on the l., spying &c.

macaroni. m. cheese, savoury pudding of m. & cheese baked.

mâcédoine (mācēdōīn), n. Fruit or vegetable in jelly as a dish or as cook's material. [F] machine. (As v. & l.) make or operate on with m. (esp. of some machine for use m).

madame. M. Tussaud's (1802-09), show in London of waxwork figures of celebrated & notorious persons (often w. ref. to the chamber of HORRORS in it).

magnëto, n. (pl. -os). A magneto-electric machine (esp. as name for the igniting-apparatus of petrol engines in motor-cars &c.). [abbr.] Maharanee (mah-harā'ni), n. Maharanah's wife. [Hind. (maha great, rani queen)]

Maharatta (marā'ni), n. Member of a warlike race of central & S.W. India. [Hind. Maharatta] maintenance. A variety or a series of aiding a party in litigation without lawful cause.

major5. (As n.; also, in Log., ellpt. 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. up 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 man & a brother?): the m. in the street, the ordinary man. (esp. as opp. experts on the matter in question).

Manchester. M. School, adherents of the doctrines of free trade & laisser-z-faire. [NAME given by Disraeli to Cobden & Bright & their followers]

Manchesterian, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Manchester; (member) of Manchester Grammar School. [l. L. Manxuniun]. [AN]

mansuetude (-swl.t), n. (rare). Meekness, docility. [l. L. mansuetudo (mansuetus tame l. manus hand, suave be used)]

many. m. a time & oft, very often (rhet.); m. 'tis the time, often (m.'tis the time I've seen him do it); m. 'tis the, there are m. that (m.'tis the crust 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.

Marlburian (mawl-), n. & a. (Member) of Marlborough College. [-IAN]

marriage. the m. market, supply & demand of eligible partners for m.

marron glace (F). n. Chestnut iced with sugar as sweetmeat.

marron (mär-), n. The M.-Henry rifle. [M., inventor of its breach action]

matter. a. Purulent, festering. [-Y 2]

May?, Mayfair, fashionable London district enclosed by Park lane, Oxford street, Regent street, & Piccadilly (named from fair formerly held in May); M. meetings, of religious & philanthropic societies held during M. in London.

mayor. m. of the palace, nominal subordinate to whom the power of his titular superior has passed (see PONTIF). 1. M. mayor of K, chief 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]

menses in corporis sâne, L. plr. = sound mind in sound body, used 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, fester, job). Hence mess- as prefix to noun.

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 Ham. ii. 208).

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 (cf. Chinn. phr. orig. applied to Honan as central & sovereign State); m. life, the m. part of life, age; the m. of next year (knock or send one into l. m. a. w.), knock him senseless, esp. as vague the result.

milk. m. float, light horse-cart of shape used in delivering m.

mill. m. pond, also, facet = HERRING-pond; the m. of God grind slowly, 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. (also, facet, to accept as true or inevitable (the crop's ruined, seems) & make up our minds to that); m. you or m. (parenth. imperat.), please to observe (but I have no objection, m. you, you now m., not a word till I give the signal).

mine. m. layer, sweper, ship used for laying & manovering away the enemy's m.

mingle. m. their & c. tears, weep together.

mistel toe. kiss under the m. (w. ref. to the custom permitting a girl standing below m. used as Christmas decoration to be kissed by the finder).

moan. a. brbr. (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.

Montenegrin, n. & a. (Inhabitant) of Montenegro. [-INE]

moon. (Poet.) month (where summer is but three mm. long).

moratorium. n. Legal authorization to debtors to postpone payment. [LL. moratorium serving to delay (L morari delay)]

morning. m. performance, matinée.

morpheus, n. in the forms of M., asleep.

mort, n. (dial.). A m. of, a great amount or number of. [L]

mother. m. of thousands or millions, the ivy-leaved toadflax; m. ship, ship having charge of torpedo-boats &c.

motor. (As v.t.) 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 mm. out of molchilles, to labor difficult tasks or slight acts.

mourning. in m., (of the eye) blackened in fighting &c., (of finger-nails) dirty.

move 1. get a m. on (slang), hurry up, beestir oneself.

movies (mō-), n. pl. (slang). Cinema pict-

Mpret, n. Albanian ruler. [L imperator emperor]

Mวดle's, n. (Used for) circulating library. [name of London firm]

mulch. (As v.t.) treat with m.

mule, v.l. = MWL.

millionaire, n. millionaire, person with fortune of several millions.

musical. m. chairs, drawing-room game in which n players circulate round n chairs till piano cesses, when the one who finds no seat is eliminated, & a chair is removed before the next round.

Nàboth's vineyard, n. Possession that one will stick at nothing to secure. [see 1 KINGS xx1]

nakedness. the m. of the land, person's or institution's or State's lack of resources or openness to attack. [see Gen. xlii. 9]

nap. 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. warp (shop), ties, collars, &c.

negligence. in m. of n. m., a part of a person's part that has helped to bring about the injury that he has suffered.

nerve. on, upon, one's mm, affecting one with irritation or terror or the like (that noise is, you are, getting on my mm.; have had it upon my mm., nè té mere (-e). n. The papal decree of 1601 under which mathematicians or historians in Roman Catho-

lics & others are not valid unless solemnized by R.-C. bishop or his deputy. [Initial L words, | lest at random]

never. Well, In., I, m. did! ellipt. forms expressing surprise or indignation.

news. n. moncer. gossip.

nics. (As adv. with adj.) sufficiently or properly (this is a m. long one).
n'ley, n. (nursery). Sweet, lollipop. [NICE, -3.]
nix, n. (slang). Nothing, nil. [G. nichtig]
no. words, no scour. Intimations in newspapers 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 binding.

note. = NOWEL.

nonus. See *primus*.

not. half (adv., slang). Very, very much. (*Was he annoyed?* *'N. half,* i.e. yes, exceedingly). 

noten. (PL) the traditional special vocabularies of Winchester College.

Notre-Dame (F), n. The cathedral of Paris. [F. = our Lady]

-n't, abbr. of not appended to auxiliary verbs, as don't, isn't, sometimes with change of form in the verb, as won't (will), shan't (shall), can't (can), ain't (am, are, is).

nu'il's bôna, n. Sheriff's return stating that party has no goods to be distrained. [L. = no goods]

number. N° 10 Downing street. N° 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 shifting it indefinitely); n. o., formula in advertisements &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 *primus*.

Octó'briust. n. (Member of) centre or moderate party in Russian Duma. October 30, 1905, date of Imperial Constitutional Manifesto, 1-st.

ócculát, ócculát, a. = OSCILLATE. [L. osculatus eye, -ate]

ócculát, a. & 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. Hundred, the hymn 'All people that on earth do dwell', a version of P. a. by W. Kent.

first printed in the Geneva English Psalter (1581); the O. Masters, Royal Academy's annual winter exhibition at Burlington House.

open. o. person's eyes to, cause him to realize or appreciate.

open. 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 op'sonin n., the substance produced in patient's blood by injection of dead cultures of the bacteria of his disease. [Gk opsión provisions (opsokon cooked meat), -1c]

order. marching, review, &c., o. (mill), the regulation uniform & equipment carried by the soldier in marching, at review, &c.: O. in Council, several orders on some administrative matter given by advice of Privy Council.

orthogé'nésis, n. A view of evolution according to which variations follow a defined direction & are not merely sporadic & fortuitous. [ORTHOGÉNESE]

Osborne, n. (Used for) Royal Naval College, O. (training college for naval cadets preliminary to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth); plain kiss on occasion of it. [O. 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. i. e., I should prefer you to him, but I like her better).

otherwise. & o. ungrammatical substitutes for & or followed by the negation or opposite of a noun or adj. or by other (the merits or o. of the Bill, i.e. or merits usu. omissable; additions automatic & o., i.e. & other).

out. o. for, o. do, (colloq.) engaged in seeking or for kudiru, (colloq. restricted); o. with, no longer on friendly terms with.

outrage. is & c. an o. (up), 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]

overly. market o., open displaying of goods for sale to all comers.

paç'ilism, paç'ilism, paç'ilist, paç'ilist, n. (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 up and down in full marching *order*.

paddle. p. one's own canoe, (fig.) depend on oneself alone.

paddy, paddywhack, n. (colloq.). A rag, fit of temper. [PADDY 1; whack unexpl.]

Pâget, 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. (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.-man, p.-er). Pâ'nama' (ah). P. hat, pet of fine plait strawlike material made (orig. in Ecuador) from leaves of the screw-pine.

Pandora's box, n. 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. 50-103]

panel. (Also) list of the doctors registered in a district as accepting Insurance-Act patients (on the p., so registered).

paper. p. bag cookery, method of cooking food of various kinds by enclosing it in battered 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.

parky, a. (slang). Of weather &c. chilly. [PARK 1, 2]

parliam.ent, 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 ad.) in p., partly, (made of) iron & p. of wood; a tie that is p. truth. (As v.l. colloq.) p. with one's money, pay, (if I know him, he won't p.).

parti (é), n. Person regarded as eligible or in specified light in the marriage market (is quite a, a desirable, unsuitable, p.). p. pris (é),
state of having made up one's mind or taken a
side beforehand; prejudice, bias. [F]
patronize, v. (esp. 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-
meant needlessly regulations.

Pathan (tahn), n. Member of the Afghan
nation who settled in India or on its NW. frontier.

[If. PUSHTO]

Patience, p. of Job, the utmost limits of
(p. would try the p. o. J.).

Patriarch, n. Parricide (less correct & less
usual than parricide, but sometimes preferred
in the narrower sense of murder(er) of one's
father). [If. P. p DURKH]

Patriotism. p. Of a patron saint (the p's fete
&c.). [Al-

Pattern. (Attrib.) perfect, ideal, model, (esp.
of persons, as p. wife, father).

Pax. (Also, R. C.) the peace of the litur-
гical form at High Mass.

Pay, v. in, (esp. p.) to one's own or another's
banking account.

Peal. p. bells, ring them in pp.

Peal. (Of bark, surface, &c.) come off or off
like p.

Peep, v. peeping Tom, type of curious
curiosity. [Tale of Godiva]

Pekingese (ze), n. Chinese pug dog with long
silky hair. [Ese]

Pendule, n. (slang). Bookmaker's clerk at
race-meetings. [Eer]

Penitence, n. [Al]. 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 institu-
tion with library, entertainments, educational
classrooms, &c., for the use of the working class.

Perique (ek), n. Dark Louisiana tobac-
o of a choice kind. [I]

Persecution. p. mania, insane delusion
that one is persecuted.

Persistent. (Zool., Bot.; of parts such as
horns, mane, permanent app. deciduose.)

Persuader, n. Person or thing that per-
suades, esp. (pl., slang) spurs (clap in the pp.
spur horse). [Eer]

Phantasy. See FANTASY (the ph-form is
used esp. for the first sense there given).

Phantasy. p. of being in one's Pence at
p. &c., phrases threatening retribution (w. ref. to
Shaks., J. C. iv. 325). [Battle at P., 42 b.c.]

Phthisical (titis), a. Of, having, phthisias.
[If. Of tinke (phthisis), al]

Picture. moving pp or ellipt. pp. (cinematog-
raphy); p. of palace, theatre, building &c. in
which moving pp. are shown.

Picturedrome, n. Building for cinematog-
raphic shows, cinema. [bad formation on
Hippodrome &c.]

Pig. pp might fly, what you suggest as
possibly improbable, thus to be negligible; please
the pp. of, substitute for please God.

Pill. (Fig.) something that has to be done, a
humiliation &c. (swallow the p, a bitter pill, &c.)

Pillow. p. fight, bolster-fight (Bolster 2)

Pilot. (V. I.) to drop the p. (fig.) abandon trusted
advised. (W. ref. to Frank cartoon on resigna-
tion of B. S Way, 1930.)

Piper. (Sc., & in Highland regiments bag-
pipe-player.

Plane. (Aviation): (n.) the supporting sur-
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
Lovers.

Play. played out, exhausted of energy or
vitality or usefulness (our horses were, I felt,
just trade is, played out).

Plimsolls, 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.

Point. to the p., relevant, to the purpose;
(Pugil.) the p. of the jaw or the p., the tip of the
chin as the spot for a knock-out blow.

Poet 1. under bare pp. (naut.), with no sail
at.

Polonium, n. A highly radio-active sub-
stance. [If. med. L Polonia Poland, discoverer's
country, -ium]

Pom, abbr. for Pomeranian dog.

Population. (Also) the body of inhabitants
of a place (the p. poured out to welcome him).

Port 1. P. of London Authority, the corpo-
rate body set up by the P. of London Act in 1806
for control of the p. & docks.

Porter 2. p.'s knot, pad resting on shoulders
& secured to headrest used by pp. in carrying
loads.

Portland, n. (Used for) P. prison.

Position. (Mil.) place where troops are
posted for strategical purposes (the p. was
stormed; select a strong p.); in a p. to do, state,
&c., enabled by circumstances or resources or
information to.

Possession, in p. of, having in one's p. (as
in p. of a fine specimen); in the p. of, held by
the specimen is (in the p. of the specimen writer);
rejoice in the p. of, be so fortunate as to possess.

Post, p. paper or p. writing or printing paper
15 in. x 12, named from the orig. watermark of
a p. p., still, one kind of still (Opp. Patent U.)
used esp. in making Scotch & Irish whisky.

Pot, n. slang. Insignificant, trivial, small,
of no difficulty, (often p. little) p. little State,
detail; p. questions in examination paper, easy
to answer.

Pound 1. p. day, on which a charity &c. re-
ceives contributions from all comers of a p. of
anything (e.g. 41. 1 lb. of tea, &c.).

Poundage. See *tonnage.

Power. not worth p. and shot, not worth
the effort or cost of making 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. See also PRE.

Practice, practising doctor, barrister, &c.,
egaged in actual practice, not retired nor
merely qualified.

Prairie, prairie. n. Sweetmeat made by brown-
ing nuts in boiling sugar. [F (Praslie, surname)]

Pratties, n. (Anglo-ir. colloq.) Potatoes.
[Cont.]

Predicative. (Gram.) serving to make a
predication, forming part or the whole of the
predicate, (esp. of adj.) so used, as in the notion
is absurd, as opp. the attributive use, as in an
absurd notion.

Preparation. (As v.i.) make preparations (for,
to do, &c.).

P. D.
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 particular campaign, prosecution of political or other aims by means of articles & letters in newspapers.

pretex. 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 wine-glass or glass, to the fluting of cent &c. ends.

price. would not have it, do it, &c. at any p., on any terms, for any consideration; what p. the Concert of Europe &c.? (slang), taunting allusion to the failure of something vaunted.

prick. p. a or the bladder or bubble, show the emptiness or worthlessness of that which has passed for important or formidable.

primrose. the p. path, pursuit of pleasure (w. ref. to Ham! L. i. 50).

primus. p., secundus 2nd, tertius 3rd, quartus 4th, quintus 5th, sextus 6th, septimus 7th, octus 8th, nonus 9th, decimus 10th, the first ten Latin ordinals appended according to seniority to names of boys with same surname in a school (Smith quintus).

primus. n. Kind of stove burning vaporized oil for cooking &c. (trade name).

process. Fig. a find or windfall (see what a p. I have found!).

process. p-server, sheriff's officer serving summons &c.

prophet. Saul among the p., person revealing unsuspected gifts or sympathies (see 1 Sam. x. 24).

proposition. business, paying, &c., p. (U.S. & commercial), 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.

put. p. the inlaid bordering decorating back & belly of fiddles &c.

put. p. up a fight or a good &c. fight, make a good &c. fight of it.

Qual d'Orsay*-kā), n. (Used for) the French Foreign Office.

quartz (kwarc). See *primus*.

queen. Q.'s Club, (used for) the athletic ground in Kensington at which some inter-University & other sporting events are decided.

quench. q. smoking flare, cut short the development of some promising movement (see L. i. 3).

quiquamque vult. the q., the Athenian creed. [Initial L wds. = whosoever will]

quintus. See *primus*.

quyntinal. n. (Used for) the Italian Government or Court (esp. as opp. VATICAN). [name of palace]

reg. r-time, music with much syncopation as in negro songs.

rabhatiakoum (rahb-hi-ah-coom), n. Kinds of Turkish sweetmeat. sep. * Turkish-delight. [Turk.]

razzle-dazzle. (Also) undulating merrily-go-round.

r.e., colloq. abbr. of are appended to we, you, they (we're, you're, they're), reason. a reasoned amendment (parl.), one which, with a view to directing the course of debate, the reasons for the proposal are embodied.

reconnexion. (As n., rare) reconnexion.

reform. (Public) R. Office, building in London in which State papers and other public documents are stored, calendared, &c.

red. r. book, a peerage; all-r. route, line, cable, &c., traversing British territory or under British control only (w. ref. to use of r. in maps for marking a colour)

reform. R. Club, former head-quarters of the Liberal party (cf. * Carlton, National Liberal*).

reformer, registry. married at a register office, or registry, or registry office, i.e. without religious ceremony; servant's registry (office), shop &c. where list of mail is kept & 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).

search. See REAVE.

relation. in or rarely with r. to, as regards.

release. (Cinemat.) exhibit (film &c.) for the first time.

resolution. See *course*.

renunciation. p., 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.

render. (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. (Joc., w. ref. to Gen. ii. 21) wife, woman.

rigged. n. Danish Parliament. [Dan.]

Riksdag. n. Swedish Parliament. [Sw.]

R. M. A. (Also) Royal Marine Artillery.

R. N. A. S. Royal Naval Air Service (Instituted 1914).

R. R. N., abbr. Royal Naval Reserve.

road. in the, my, &c., r. (colloq.), obstructing someone or something (get out of the, my, &c., r., make way).

rol, n. (F for) king (r. fainter, ruler, chairman, &c., who is a mere figure-head like the Merovingian kings whose power was usurped by mayors of the palace; r. r. exist, r. r. assembly forms of giving the royal consent to parliamentary bill, = the king wils it, will consider).

Rome. do in R. as R. does, as the Romans do, accommodate oneself to the prevailing morality &c.

reporter, 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.

room. See *course*.

roten. 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 merchant; R. Institution, founded 1799 for diffusion of scientific knowledge.

Rugby. n. & a. (Member) of Rugby School.

runt. r. customer, (esp.) person or animal that is dangerous to meddle with; r. start (slang), surprising occurrence.
sable, his s. Majesty, the devil.
satabosis (-ahsh), n. Doing of damage to plant &c. by workmen on bad terms with their employers. (The derailing of the train is attributed to s. & acts of s.). [F]
Saint. St Andrew, patron s. of Scotland (St A's, day, 30th Nov.). St Bartholomew: St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, abbr. Bart's; massacre of St B., of Huguenots in France on St B.'s day, 24 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 Ap.); St G.'s, (used for) St G.'s Hospital in London; St G.'s, Hanover Square, London church at which many West-end weddings take place; St G.'s, the Greek cross, St George's, the Geometric, St G.'s, aristocratic quarter of Paris. St Gothard (the St G., the Alpine pass of St G. or the tunnel railway used instead of it). St Hélène, (used for) place of exile (w. ref. to Napoleon, 1815–21). St James's (or the Court of St James's or St James), the British court (esp. in distinction from the French court, 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-le-Grand, (used for) the General 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 Stephen's, 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 educated there.
Salemé (-lah-), n. Italian sausage highly salted and flavoured often with garlic. [It]
salesmanship, n. Skill in finding customers. [SHIP]
salient. (As n.) a s. angle or part in fortification.
Salopian. (Also): (member of) Shrewsbury School.
Sandhurst, n. (Used for) Royal Military College, S, for army cadets.
sanitary. s. towel, of kind used in menstrual.
save. s. up, (esp.) one's money till one has enough for some special purpose.
saw. hack-s., metal-cutting s.
sababard, fling, throw, away the s., commit oneself to fighting a matter out to the end.
scarlet, 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 headquarters of the detection of crime. [Gr. New S., successive headquarters of metropolitan police]
scurvy. 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.
screw v.i., screw u., (slang). (Be) a pavement artist. [ult. f. l. escribo write]
sorcery. v.i. Use the crystal in crystal-gazing (see crystal). [French, dist.]
seaplane, hydroplane, esp. one of those employed as naval scouts.
search. s. out, discover by s.
seat. n. Motor-car &c. with seats for specified number. [Fr]
see. s. excise, a. v.t. A liquid substitute for wine (v.t.) stick with s. (on, together, &c.). [It]
second. s. ballot, electoral method by which, if the winner on the first ballot has not polled more than half the votes cast, a second is taken in which only he & the next candidate are eligible; s. division, lower grade of Government councils, &c.
secreta. in the s., among the number of those allowed to know it.
secundus. See *primus*
see, s. p. 16 &c., look at, wide; I s., now that you have explained I understand; I see that, I read from the newspapers that: s. red (slang). things as blood-coloured, be filled with homicidal fury or lust for blood.
self. one's former, better, &c., s., oneself as one formerly was, one's nobler impulses, &c.; (commerc., vulgar, joc.) = myself, yourself, himself, &c. (cheque, joc.) 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*
Serbian, a. & n. (Now preferred to) serbian.
servant, s. tables, postpone spiritual to bodily needs (see Acta vi. 2).
service. (Traffic) set of trains, steamers, omnibuses, &c., plying at stated times.
sets. s. square, draughtsmen'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 aim at social reformers who establish themselves in a poor district to live in intimate relations with the working class.
severely. leave or let s. alone, abstain from dealings with as mark of disapproval, (joc.) avoid meddling with (formidable person, difficult question, &c.).
sexus. See *primus*
shah. 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.
ship. s. of the deanship; s.'s articles, the terms on which seamen take service; when my &c. comes home, when I &c. make my fortune or can afford what I want.
shirt, a. (slang). In a rage, annoyed. [I]
shoe, s. lift, s. horn.
shoot. s. the moon (slang), remove one's goods by right to avoid paying the rent.
sin. more sinned against than sinning (esp. of transgressor reduced &c. into transgression).
single-stick. (Also) basket-hilted 31 in. stick used in practising cuts & guards.
shop. all over the s. (slang), in every dire-
tion, in disorder, wildly, (have looked for it a. o. t. s.; my books are a. o. t. s.; kitting, steer-
ing, a. o. t. s.).

shortly. s. before, after, &c., a little while before &c.

shorts, n. pl. Garment like trousers cut off above knees worn in running, football, rowing, &c. [short]

side. s-car, = jailing-car, (also) car for passenger(s) attachable to s. of motor-cycle.

slyly, a. (slang). Swaggering. [side, -y]

silence. keep, break, s. abstain from speaking; speech put to s., (esp.) refuse in argument; sound without at sound. [silence, -eneer, n. Kinds 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 sows 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 but not pressing interest (e.g. the effect of athletics) or for recording appearances of the sea-serpent, the size of gigantic geese, &c.

simple. be cut for the s., undergo operation for cure of folly.

Sinn Fein (shin fôn), n. A 20th-c. patriotic movement & party in Ireland aiming at national revival in language &c. as well as at Home Rule. [Ir., = ourselves alone]

sire. (As v.t.) Beget (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 1908.

six-bath. See *bath.

six, s.-eight (pence), common item in solicitors' bills.

skier (shô), n. Person using skis (cf. *skier).

skirt. s. of beef &c., the diaphragm &c. membranes as cheap food-material.

skittles. (Slang, as n. or int.) rubbish, nonsense.

skyer, n. High hit at cricket. [sky, -er]

slapping, a. (slang). Very fast, big, good, &c. (a s. pace, great girl, dinner). [slap] + v. l. & t. (Of sails, cordage &c.) flap against mast &c. with reports; strike noisefully with or on a surface. [slat, or imit.]

slip, s. into (slang), gummed, belabour, eat heartily of.

slope, n. (slang). Policeman. [=eclip (police split backwards)]

small. look, feel, s., be humiliated.

smell, smight, n. (dial.) Smell of burning or smouldering. [OE smérc, smic, cogn. w. smoke]

smite. come up smiling, face fresh difficulty &c. confidently (w. ref. to boxer beginning new round).

Smithfield, n. (Used for) the London meat market. [S. in London! &c.

smooth(e). (As n., smoothing touch or stroke (gave his hair a s.).

smoke(e). 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. boys, figure made of by children &c. & setup.

snooker, n. Game on billiard-table combining pool & pyramids. [I]

snuggerjery. (Also) bar-parlour of inn.

Soho, n. District in London associated with foreign restaurants &c.

soldier. (Slang) red herring.

Somerset House (so-), n. Building in London containing chief place of deposit of proved wills & inland-revenue offices, &c. & often mentioned allusively in these connexion.

son. s. of the soul, recognizable native of a district, worker on the land, dweller in the valley.

sort, adv. (Ir., slang). Not, never, u. a. one, a bit, a man, &c. = the devil a. [sorrow]

sort. (Archaic) correspond 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]

Sôteby's, n. A sale-room in London for books, MSS, &c.

soul. (Of persons) personification or pattern of (is the s. of honour, is incapable of disadvantageable conduct).

spotache (so-tahsh), n. Ornamental braid for sewing on fabric in designs. [F. s. Hung. süssak ringlet]

souteneur (so-té-nér), n. Man cohabiting with & living on the earnings of a prostitute.

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 (the train service wants speeding up).

speedometer, n. Appliance indicating the speed at which motor-car &c. is moving.

speed-o., s. meter.

spoil. (Slang) maim or kill or do for (person); beauty for him (e.g. by giving him black eye &c.).

spoon, s. bath, see *bath.

spout, v.t., & n., (slang). Swindle, humbug, hoax. Hence spoof'fer, n. [I]

spot. spotted dog, s. (slang) plum-duff.

spret. 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. [L. sprone thrust]

squire, n. (slang). Concertina. [I]

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 (the corner loses, I. s. to win; how much do you s. to lose?); if Ladus is scratched I. s. to win £5000.

statesman, the Elder S., the Japanese S. who mainly directed the evolution of Japan between the re-establishment of the Mikado (1868) & the end of the 19th c.


stealin', steamin', steaming, hot, so hot as to a. 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]
thread. hang by a t. (of person’s life &c.) be in precarious state, (of momentous issue &c.) be decided, (of something small) to have doubt; resume or take up the t. of, proceed with after interruption; gather up the t. of, bring the divisions of subject &c. into relation after separate treatment.

three. t.-cornered, triangular, (of contest &c.) held by each party, (of angle) having three points or sides; t.-handed, 1st; t.-legged race, of couples each having a right & left leg tied together; t.-pair, (of room) up t. pair of stairs (usu. t.p. back or front).

Throgmorton Street. (Used for) t. Stock Exchange or its members or operations.

throw. (Also) shape (round pottery) on potter’s lathe. t. off, (also, of hounds or hunt, &c.) begin hunting; make a start, (n.) such start; (at the first t.o.) t. oneself, one’s daughter, &c.; at the head of, try openly to catch as husband; t. out, (also) distract (person speaking thinking, or acting) from the matter in hand; so that he blunders or stops, (Cricket, of fielder) put out (batman) by throwing at wicket.

thrust. (Also, n.) remark aimed at a person (a thrust, home, t.); he parried the t.

thron. t. on a cushion, (of a member of the royal family) preacher emphasizing his words with blows on eulogy-cushion.

thunder. t.-clap, crash of t. (esp. fig. or in simile of sudden terrible event or news; the t. of Napoleon’s escape; the news came on me like a t.-clap).

thyroid. t. gland or t. (also) drug prepared in various forms from the t. gland of animals &c. administered in cretinism & other diseases.

tighten. t. one’s belt (joc.), go without food.

tile. have a t. loose (slang), be rather mad.

time. all the t., during the whole of the t. referred to; they were laughing at a t. t. (U.S.) at t. (a.m. & p.m.); at a t. each, each two t. &c., separately; at t. of day (fig.), at this late stage in the world’s history, of the negotiations, &c.; in no t., rapidly, in the twinkling of an eye; the t., the time management; the t. (in the t.), as used by correspondents for ventilating grievances &c.; the t. of one’s life (slang), a period of exceptional enjoyment or pleasant or unpleasant excitement (have the t. of one’s, give one the t. of his life).

up. t.-up seat, of the kind used in theatres &c. to allow of free passing.

too. the. (adj.) dancing; t. the line (fig.), conform esp. under pressure to the requirements of one’s party.

Tokehouse Yard, n. Auction mart of landed property (often allusively w. ref. to price of land, forced sale of estates, &c.). [T. F. in London]

toll-lo’l (lish), a. (slang). In fair state, so-so, middling. [t. tollerable w. redup.]

Tom. T. Fool (imaginary type of witlessness, esp. in proverb more know T. Fool than T.Fool knows); T. Thumb, a legendary dwarf, any diminutive person, dwarf variety of various plants; T. Thistle, thistle’s round, place where money can be had for the picking up (w. ref. to children’s game, ‘I’m on T. g. picking up gold & silver’).

tommy. t. rot (slang), foolishness, nonsense, absurdity, (talked a lot of t. r.); what t. r. it is that we cannot . . . .

tongue. put, speak with, one’s t. in one’s cheek, speak ironically, humour one’s hearer.

too. t.-much (of a good thing), intolerable.

tooth. from the t. outwards (archaic), insincerely, not from the heart.

Tory (v.t.) (slang). (bowling, person) hard, defeat easily in contest. [F]

tonnage. t. & pouingage (Hist.), customs duties on the tun of wine & the pound’s worth of merchandise imported or exported, granted as subsidies (orig. for the defence of the realm) at intervals in the 14th-16th c., & levied unconditionally, by Charles I without consent of Parliament.

too. t.-much (of a good thing), intolerable.

touch. from the t. outwards (archaic), insincerely, not from the heart.

to))) (w. adj.) (slang). (bowl, bowling, person) hard, defeat easily in contest. [F]

top. t. of the morning (to you), Irish morning greeting.

topi, ce. See Soli.

torch. t.-race, ancient Greek festival performance of runners handing lighted tt. to others in relays; hand on the t. keep knowledge &c. alive (w. ref. to t.-race).

tosh, n. (slang). Rubbish, twaddle; (Cricket, lawn-tennis, &c.) easy bowling or service. [F]

tosher, n. (slang). Unattached student (see *unattached). (corrupt.)

totter, t. on or in the t. cushion, (of a member of the royal family) preacher emphasizing his words with blows on pulpit-cushion.

touch. t. of nature, natural trait, (pop.) ex hibernating with which others sympa the t. (misinterpretation of Shaks., T. & C. III. 175).

Toynbee Hall, n. Institution in Whitechapel founded 1885 by members of Oxft. & Camb. Univ. as a settlement in memory of A. Toynbee, social reformer.

trac’series (rais) n. pl. Petty worries et cetera & quarrels. [F]

Trails (v.t. & v.i.), n. London square often made use of for popular demonstrations, with plinth of Nelson column as platform.

transferable, the t. vote, electoral method for securing that elected candidate shall represent a majority, each voter signing on his ballot-paper to which candidate his vote shall be transferred if necessary, &c. the t. has an absolute majority of first preferences.

transmigrant. (Esp., n.) alien passage through a country on his way to the one in which he intends to settle.

trans, n. (dia.). Carrier; hawker. [f. med.

tracetarius, et. (pl. -larii) t. trapdoor, (Fig.) t.-shaped tear in cloth &c.

tread. t. or seem to t. on air (of person transported with joy); t. on or as on eggs (of person in situation requiring much tact).

treasury, t. port, one that is country bound by t. to keep open to foreign trade.

trivialism, n. The idea of converting the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy into a federal empire of three kingdoms, the third to be Bohemia. So trivialist, n. [t. tri, after dual ism].

Trichinopoli, trich’i (t-bh.), n. Kind of Indian cheroot. [Trichinopoli in India]

trig. (as adj.) trim, spruce, smart.

tripe. (slang) inferior stuff, nonsense, easy bowling &c.

triplane. n. Aeroplane with three planes (one above the other). [TRI, PLANE].

triple, the. (adj.) the diplomatic group consisting of Great Britain, France, & Russia, formed after the Russo-Japanese war & regarded as the counterpoise to the Triple Alliance in the European balance of power.

triple (t-sha), n. TRIPLE Alliance (S. & C. = triple).
triumph. (Also) proposition that states nothing not already implied in one 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 (charges 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).

trypanosoma, n. Kinds of blood-parasite some of which cause sleeping-sickness & other diseases. (Cf. Gk trypanos auger, sonda body.)

Turkish, T. delight, a sweetmeat in gelatinous slabe coated with powdered sugar.

turmoil, var. of turmoil used by writers as characteristic of rustic speech.

turn. have a fine, pretty, &c., t. of speed &c., able to go very fast &c. on occasion.


twelfth, the T. (of August, when grouse-shooting begins).

two. t. can play at that game, intimidation that one means to or might retaliate; 2-step, kind of dance in maras or polka time.

Tyburn, 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 Anderson 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 xxiv); understandings (loc. cit.), legs. who undertook &c. u. to adv. without knowledge of (did it u. to me).

up, u. 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.

upside, 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.

vac vorticis (vêtes), int. expressing determination to exact the full fruits of victory without consideration for the vanquished. [L, v. to the vanquished]

valley of the shadow of death, (period of) extreme affliction (Ps. xxxii. 4).

ve, colloq. abbr. of have appended to I, we, you, & they (I've &c.).

well, beyond the v., in the unknown region or condition of after death; draw a v. over, make a sally of, or avoid discussing or calling attention to.

velvet, v. glove, outward gentleness cloak inflexibility (with an iron hand in a v. g.).

véronal, n. An opiate.

vicar, the v. of Bray, (type-name for) person who accommodates his opinions to his interests (w. ref. to 17th-c. song so named).

vilain. See VILLAIN.

vinaigre, toilet v., aromatic v. used for mixing with washing-water &c.

visible. (Also) prepared to receive caller &c. (Also) v. (of aeroplane &c. pilot) descent, descend, by gliding without use of engine (f. F vol planèt [vol flight, planer hover])

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.]

wanderjahre (vahnderryare), n. pl. (Time spent in travel by artist, student, &c., as a mode of apprenticeship) (G)

war. carry the v. into the enemy's country, (fig.) make counter-accusations &c., not confine oneself to defence.

warble, v. warbled song &c.; warbling voice (spoke in a v.)

Wardour Street (wor), n. A London street noted for antique furniture &c. (W. -s. English, affectedly archaic.)

warm, (Also of clothes &c.) serving to keep one w.

warrant. warranted pure &c., warranted to such.

wash, washed out, (fig.) enfeebled, limp, demoralized, esp. as effect of dissipation; washerwoman, laundress.

watch. watched pot never boils, strained expectation makes time seem long.

water, v. 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.e. it is in some way or other; it is in some way or another) 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 w. (esp. as formula of assent or approval; also iron in messages, as v. w., Master Tom, I shall tell your mamma); w. & good (formula of dispasionate acceptance of decision, as if you choose to take my advice, w. & g.).

weater, 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.

wheat. W. plane, report issued by Government on any subject; w. slave, girl entrapped &c. (esp. exported) for the purpose of prostitution, so w. slavery; whitewash, (also, colloq.) glass of sherry after other wines.

whitchapel, n., & v.l. (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. wife, supply that (looks small, but) proves inexhaustible (see 1 Kings xvili. 10-16); w.'s mitre, = mitre (third sense).

Wilhelmstrasse (v'lhelmstreetae), n. (Used for) the German Foreign Office. [Berlin street]

Wimbledon, n. Wimbledon, (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. 1. ʃɪŋ, cast, &c. to the wv., cease to heed or be influenced by (prudence, decency, &c.); w.-jammer, ˈʃɪŋ, ˈʃɪŋ, merchant sailing vessel.

window. ˈwɪndəʊ, art of arranging goods attractively in shop-wv. (often fig. or adroit presentation of statistics &c.).

wing. his wv. are sprouting &c., his virtues are too great for a being below the degree of an angel.

wish. ˈwɪʃ, a person ˈjoʊ ðə of, hope he will enjoy (iron.).

witch. ˈwɪtʃ, the ˈwɪtʃɪŋ ˈtɪm of ˈnɪght, time when wv. are active, midnight.

wonder. ˈwʌndər, for a ˈw., (esp.) by way of welcome exception (you are punctual f. a ˈw.).

Woolwich (ˈwuːlɪtʃ), 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. ˈwɜːrd, 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. ɪˈgɪv ˈyu, ˈjʊəst ˈtɑːk, ˈɪz (ˈstɔːrɪ, ˈstɛmənt, ˈsugɛʃn) for what ɪt ɪz ˈw., ɪ do not guarantee its accuracy, wisdom, &c.

writing. the w. on the wall, ominously significant event &c. (see Dan. v).

wrong. ˌgʊt ˈaʊt əv ˈbɛd əʊn əv əw. ˈsaɪd, ɪs, ər, &c., in bad temper.

yme, ˈyaːml, n. The green woodpecker. [limit of laughing cry]

yapp, n. Kind of book-binding with limp leather cover projecting considerably. [inventor's name]

Zeepellin, 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. (l. Gk ˈzuːɡoʊ ˈjuːk (ˈzuːɡɔː))
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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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SENT ON ILL</th>
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<tr>
<td>JUL 08 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.C. BERKELEY</td>
</tr>
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<td>AUG 20 1999</td>
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720

FORM NO. DD6